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IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF CRITICAL WATERSHEDS PROJECT

QUARTERLY REPORT
(January 1 – March 31, 2010)



MARCH 2010

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AND CONSERVATION OF CRITICAL WATERSHEDS PROJECT

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ACRONYMS

ADESCO	Asociación para el Desarrollo Comunitario
ANDA	Administración Nacional de Acueductos y Alcantarillados
ASPAGUA	Asociación de Profesionales en Agua
CENDEPESCA	Fishing and Agricultural Development Center (part of MAG)
CEPRODE	Centro de Protección para los Desastres
CESSA	Cemento de El Salvador SA
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CONAMYPE	Comisión Nacional de la Mediana y Pequeña Empresa
DAI	Development Alternatives Inc.
DOI – ITAP	Department of Interior – International Technical Assistance Program
EAM	Economic Alternatives and Mitigation
EECT	Environmental Education, Communication, and Training
ETI	Inter-institutional Technical Team
FIAES	Initiative for the Americas Fund/ El Salvador
FUNZEL	Fundación Zoológica de El Salvador
FS	Financial Sustainability
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOES	Government of El Salvador
IMCCW	Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds
INSAFORP	Instituto Salvadoreño de Formación Profesional
IUCN	The International Union for the Conservation of Nature
ISTA	Instituto Salvadoreño de Transformación Agraria
LAC	Limits of Acceptable Change
MAG	Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
MARN	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
MNP	Montecristo National Park
NFWF	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
RSS	Research Stewardship Strategy
SOW	Scope of Work
STTA	Short-term Technical Assistance
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats analysis
TNC	The Nature Conservancy

TOR	Terms of Reference
UAC	Unidad para la Atención a las Comunidades
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WSPA	World Society for the Protection of Animals

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The USAID Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds (IMCCW) project provides technical services to improve natural resource management in areas of high biodiversity priority in El Salvador while also promoting responsible economic growth within those areas as a means to sustain better management. IMCCW started in November 2006 and is scheduled to end September 30, 2010. IMCCW Component 1, Conservation of Biodiversity in Critical Watersheds, improves landscape-scale natural resource management by creating biological corridors linking isolated elements of El Salvador's protected areas system. IMCCW Component 2, Increased Income from Environmentally Sustainable Activities and Services, reinforced the sustainability of improved natural resource management by promoting compatible economic activities within these corridors. Component 2 ended on September 30, 2009.

In FY 2010, IMCCW has concentrated on implementing new Subcomponents E and F of Component 1 that apply IMCCW's signature combination of improved landscape-scale natural resource management and compatible economic development northward to Montecristo National Park and its periphery (Subcomponent E) and southward to El Salvador's coastal ecosystems (Subcomponent F). Both extension areas adjoin and integrate ecologically with the original IMCCW landscape in western El Salvador.

This report describes FY 2010 Q2 progress achieving E and F deliverable and indicator goals.

Achievement of Subcomponent E deliverables and indicators is on schedule. Average achievement is 59% with a range from 0% for solid waste management training scheduled for May 2010 to 100% for completed training of ecotourism guides. The solid waste management training is scheduled to be completed in early May 2010. Average achievement at the end of Q3 is projected to be 89%.

Particularly notable Subcomponent E successes in FY 2010 Q2 include:

1. Rehabilitation of MNP camping areas 1, 2, & 3;
2. A full re-design of the MNP research station with construction drawings, specifications, and architectural renderings prepared;
3. Eleven women and 16 men of MNP trained as ecotourism guides and first steps taken to organize them into a sustainable microenterprise;
4. Sixteen residents of MNP trained in bamboo artisanry, their organization as a microenterprise cooperative, and the successful marketing and sale of their first products;
5. A field study and analysis of the solid waste produced in MNP and recommendations developed for its management;
6. Nine women and 15 men trained in the design and construction of trails, the maintenance of 2 km of trails and the construction of a new 1.2km "Sendero Pionero" in MNP.
7. One woman and 17 men trained in landscape restoration.
8. Significant progress in improving relationships between the MNP communities and MNP.

Component E: SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF MONTECRISTO NATIONAL PARK					
DESCRIPTION	LOP	Percent achieved			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
DELIVERABLES				(estimate)	
1. Park Business Plan	1 draft	60%	50%	80%	
2. Park Decentralization Plan	1 draft	15%	20%	80%	
3. Payment for Environmental Services Scheme	1 draft	12.5%	29.5%	62.5%	
4. Research Stewardship Strategy for 20 years	1 draft	72%	80%	100%	
5. Biodiversity research joint venture program with at least one academic institution from the U.S.	1 draft	60%	80%	100%	
6. Concessions Management Plan	1 draft	30%	50%	90%	
7. Standardized pay schedules for all park positions	1 schedule	21.5%	45%	100%	
8. Visitor use carrying capacity assessment	1 assessment	40%	60%	80%	
9. Top-of-the-line Park Website	1 website	50%	62.5%	100%	

10. Assessment / feasibility study to determine actions with current park residents	1 assessment/feasibility study	40%	65%	80%	
INDICATORS					
11. Number of hectares of biological significance under improved management.	1,450 ha.	34%	58%	75%	
12. Park administration and financial system strengthened through sustainable increase of park income and complement of investments for long-term results.	100% of process leading to strengthening MNP administration and financial systems	65%	89%	92%	
13. Visitation experience improved measured by increase in visitors and complement of investments.	100% of process leading to improved visitation experience	57%	94%	95%	
14. Working relationship between MNP and 2 communities improved.	100% of process leading to MOU	55%	62.5%	75%	
15. Number of key park personnel and local inhabitants trained in natural resource management and biodiversity conservation	75 MNP staff & local residents	Men			
		Women			
		Total	0%	35%	100%
16. Number of local inhabitants and park personnel trained in solid waste management	30 park personnel	Men			
		Women			
		Total	0%	0%	100%
	60 local inhabitants	Men			
		Women			
		Total	0%	0%	100%
17. Number of local volunteer park guides trained on orienting and educating tourists on park resources, activities and opportunities.	18 local residents	Men			
		Women			
		Total	0%	150%	>150%
18. Number of MNP brochures distributed	30,000 brochures	0%	76.6%	100%	
Average		35%	59%	89%	

Subcomponent F deliverables and indicators are also on schedule. Average achievement is 75% with a range from 35% for implementing a national turtle-stranding network to 100% for seven deliverables or indicators. Average achievement at the end of Q3 is projected to be 92%.

Particularly notable Subcomponent F successes in FY 2010 Q2 include:

1. 500 copies of the MARN manual on sea turtle egg hatchery operations printed;
2. A baseline of conditions on 165 km of sea turtle nesting beach using newly developed quantitative monitoring criteria established;
3. 111 *tortugueros* representing 30 beach communities came together in an *Encuentro Nacional* to present the results of their sea turtle conservation work in 2009, to organize national and regional networks, and formally to petition the *Vice-ministra* Lina Pohl to continue the ban on sea turtle egg commercialization;
4. A video promoting sea turtle conservation and protection completed;
5. \$168,230 in USAID funds and local match were committed through agreements with community and *tortuguero* groups in support of establishing local microenterprises based on economic alternatives benefiting 664 *tortugueros* (480 men, 184 women) and their families;
6. Thirty-five ecotourism products were developed to the point they can be marketed on the EcoExperiencias web site.
7. A final draft of an agreement with the *Fuerza Naval* to protect sea turtle nests *in situ* on Isla Martín Pérez;
8. FUNZEL financial accounts audited and corrected; FUNZEL by-laws revised to reflect its new institutional development plan;
9. 613 men and 421 women received technical training and/or sea turtle focused environmental education;
10. A field expedition confirmed the presence of a rock and coral reef off Playa Maculis approximately 40 km long with an outstanding diversity of sponges and likely to be a key foraging area for juvenile hawksbills.

Sub-component F: Species-based Conservation of Lower Watersheds					
DESCRIPTION	LOP	Percent achieved			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
DELIVERABLES				(estimate)	

Sub-component F: Species-based Conservation of Lower Watersheds							
DESCRIPTION	LOP			Percent achieved			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
DELIVERABLES						(estimate)	
19. Business and institutional development plan	1 plan			64%	90%	100%	
20. Clear legislation for sea turtle conservation	1 draft			25%	100%	100%	
21. Management Plans for protected beaches	2 draft management plans			36%	57.5%	85%	
22. Manual on hatchery operation	1 manual			70%	100%	100%	
23. Technical report on biological aspects of sea turtles and priority geographic areas for sea turtle conservation	1 technical report			30%	60%	100%	
24. Nationwide marine turtle stranding network protocol	1 plan			52%	52%	100%	
INDICATORS							
25. Number of kilometers of coastline under improved sea turtle management.	100 km			58%	124%	>124%	
26. Capacity of institutions to manage nationwide sea turtle research and conservation program increased.	1 organizational structure with 1 strategic plan			44%	71%	87.5%	
27. Sea turtle egg consumption by San Salvador residents reduced.	25% reduction			355%	>100%	>100%	
28. Protected beaches established through Executive Decree or equivalent	2 protected beaches			47%	72.5%	85%	
29. Number of sea turtle hatchlings released through public and private partnerships increased.	300% increase			102%	>100%	>100%	
30. A nationwide national marine turtle stranding network implemented.	1 network			12%	35%	70%	
31. Number of public outreach campaigns implemented.	1 campaign			100%	>100%	>100%	
32. Clear legislation or regulation that supports sea turtle breeding season bans on turtle egg consumption drafted	1 draft			25%	40%	60%	
33. Number of people trained from various institutions on sea turtle law enforcement and management.	150 people trained	Men	584	270%	470%	>470%	
		Women	131				
		Total	715				
34. Public and private hatchery network established with at least 20 ongoing and newly established hatcheries.	1 private and public hatchery network			32%	67.5%	87.5%	
Average*				61%	75%	92%	

B. INTRODUCTION

This is the FY 2010 Quarter 2 report of the USAID Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds Project (IMCCW). It describes IMCCW progress from January 1, 2010 through March 31, 2010 in accomplishing deliverables, indicators, activities, and products described in the IMCCW FY 2010 Workplan that USAID approved on December 18, 2009 (IMCCW 2009a).

This report will:

1. provide a narrative and tabulate activities accomplished in FY2010 Q2;
2. report and comment on achievement of deliverables, indicators, activities, and products in FY2010 Q2;
3. present three success stories;
4. present an update on the EcoExperiencias marketing website,
5. report on the maintenance condition and status of the Los Cóbano buoys, and
6. provide a IMCCW financial report for FY 2010 Q2 under a separate cover.

FY 2010 Q2 was the dry season in El Salvador – the construction season – so the focus of Subcomponent F was on 1) MNP infrastructure rehabilitation. In addition, Subcomponent E: 2) completed a full program of technical training; 3) continued the process of conflict resolution with the *San José Ingenio* and *Majaditas* residents, including helping MARN carrying out many of the actions listed in the preliminary agreement these communities signed with MARN December 2009; 4) continued economic alternatives and mitigation activities including training in tourism guiding, trail design and construction, landscape restoration, and bamboo artisanry; and 5) refined the details of MNP re-zoning and carrying capacity.

FY 2010 Q2 was the off-season for sea turtle nesting so there was relatively little sea turtle hatchery activity. Instead, Subcomponent F work focused on: 1) developing a strategy and institutional structure for sustainable sea turtle conservation program in El Salvador; 2) continuing a campaign of environmental education in schools and *tortuguero* communities; 3) developing a communications and publicity campaign for sea turtle conservation that supported the government ban on sea turtle commercialization; 4) biological research, including developing a baseline measurement of habitat condition on sea turtle nesting beaches and an expedition to the reef system off Playa Maculis; 5) a survey of 22 beach communities to establish the socio-economic context conservation actions must influence; 6) developing a series of economic mitigation measures in collaboration with *tortuguero* communities; and 7) developing financial sustainability for sea turtle conservation through donations and long-term public-private alliances.

EcoExperiencias is a web-based tourism marketing platform IMCCW began developing in 2007. In FY 2010 Q1 and Q2 IMCCW continued to develop EcoExperiencias and prepare it for a private sector owner. The site has the potential for being a profitable business linking tourism products in El Salvador to various international markets in the United States and Europe. IMCCW has developed a detailed business plan for EcoExperiencias, marketed it to a variety of potential new owners, and prepared a proposal for the process of selecting and transitioning EcoExperiencias to a new owner for USAID review. IMCCW expects to make the selection of owner in Q3 and to provide technical support through Q4.

In FY 2009 IMCCW imported and installed four buoys to mark the boundaries of Los Cóbano Marine Protected Area. IMCCW is working to transfer these buoys to the GOES, a process that has taken longer than expected. A year of exposure moored on the open ocean has caused routine wear requiring maintenance. One buoy was cracked, perhaps by a boat tying to it in rough seas. IMCCW has inspected the buoys condition and will contract for necessary work before transfer to the GOES.

IMCCW has experienced several important administrative changes in FY 2010 Q2. The most prominent of these is the return to the US of Andrea Falso, the IMCCW Administration Director and her replacement by Jorge Garcia. This report reviews other administrative and staffing changes and activities.

This report provides a financial report under a separate cover.

C. IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF MONTECRISTO NATIONAL PARK

INTRODUCTION

The objective of IMCCW's Improved Management of Montecristo National Park (MNP) component is to protect and sustain MNP's contributions to El Salvador's economy and human well being. MNP's poor ecological viability, its weak territorial integrity, its limited capacity to generate and administer funds, and its inadequate visitor infrastructure now threaten these contributions. A particular challenge is the presence of Majaditas and San José Ingenio, two long-established communities with 600 residents in a park of only 1,950 hectares.



IMCCW focuses on improving MNP in three aspects: 1) MNP administration and finances; 2) visitors' experience of MNP; and 3) relations between MNP and Majaditas and San José Ingenio.

IMCCW is strengthening MNP administration by developing a strategy to decentralize management including allowing local stakeholders a decision-making role, preparing a business plan, updating zoning and carrying capacity limits, and training staff in various aspects of protected areas management including financial administration.

IMCCW is improving MNP finances by increasing the number of visitors and revenue per visitor through a marketing campaign and improving park infrastructure, establishing a payments for environmental services (PES) mechanism, increasing funded research, developing a legal mechanism to allow compatible, fee-paying business concessions, and developing feasibility studies for specific concessions.

IMCCW is improving MNP visitors' satisfaction by rehabilitating infrastructure such as public camping areas, hiking trails, interpretive signs, and visitor structures, by creating new visitor services such as guides and food vendors, by improving visitor safety through a new radio communication system and training staff and guides in search and rescue and first aid, and by preparing field guide brochures that describe and explain Montecristo's biodiversity and environmental services.

IMCCW is helping MARN find an equitable, long-term solution that allows residents of Majaditas and San José Ingenio freedom to realize all individual aspirations that are compatible with living within a national park created to benefit all Salvadorans. In pursuit of this solution, IMCCW is implementing research to understand and document the socio-economic context of Majaditas and San José Ingenio residents, environmental education to explain biodiversity conservation and natural resource management to residents, training residents in compatible income-generating skills, helping residents continue their education past primary school, and involving residents in park management activities. At the same time, IMCCW is helping MNP develop and communicate to residents legitimate restrictions on their activities: no farming, cattle, free-ranging domestic animals, cutting trees, or hunting. IMCCW is facilitating a careful process of conflict resolution that will lead to mutual understanding, acceptance, and signing of a formal cooperative agreement between Majaditas and San José Ingenio residents and MNP that equitably balances both sides' rights and obligations.

The IMCCW FY 2010 Workplan (IMCCW 2009a) specifies 10 project deliverables and 8 performance indicators. At the end of FY 2010 Q2, average achievement for deliverables and indicators was 61%. IMCCW estimates achievement will be 85% at the end of FY 2010 Q3.

Subcomponent E successes in FY 2010 Q1 include:

1. Rehabilitation of MNP camping areas 1, 2, & 3;
2. A full re-design of the MNP research station with construction drawings, specifications, and architectural renderings prepared;
3. Eleven women and 16 men of MNP trained as ecotourism guides and first steps taken to organize them into a sustainable microenterprise;
4. Sixteen residents of MNP trained in bamboo artisanry, their organization as a microenterprise cooperative, and the successful marketing and sale of their first products;
5. A field study and analysis of the solid waste produced in MNP and recommendations developed for its management;
6. Nine women and 15 men trained in the design and construction of trails, the maintenance of 2 km of trails and the construction of a new 1.2km "Sendero Pionero" in MNP.
7. One woman and 17 men trained in landscape restoration.
8. Significant progress in improving relationships between the MNP communities and MNP.

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Table 1. Improved Management of Montecristo National Park: FY 2010 Q2 activity summary.

Objective		Actions accomplished
1	Strengthen park administration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Re-zoning and carrying capacity training for MARN and MNP staff; 2. Improved MNP GIS baseline coverages; 3. Improved capacity to plan, develop, manage and maintain infrastructure as the result of workshops and tools/equipment provided 4. Radio communication system in place for greatly improved communication throughout the area and allowing MNP administration to remain in contact with field staff.
2	Strengthen park finances	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A new contract signed with Claudia Hasfura to prepare a MNP Business Plan replacing previous consultant who did not meet deliverable schedule; 2. A contract signed with Claudia Hasfura to prepare a business feasibility study of a restaurant concession within MNP using the historic Casco Viejo buildings; 3. MNP RSS draft rewritten to incorporate comments from IMCCW staff, USAID, and MARN; 4. A review of park concessions best practices in other countries applicable to MNP rewritten to incorporate comments from IMCCW staff; 5. Forestry consultant identified to plan a gradual harvest of 260 ha of cypress plantations in Montecristo to encourage native vegetation restoration, long-term revenue to MNP, and employment for local communities.
3	Increase the number of visitors to Montecristo NP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An inventory and mapping of complementary tourism attractions in the MNP buffer zone; 2. MNP visitor survey during Semana Santa implemented as a continuation of the previous surveys during August 2009 and Christmas 2009; 3. Preparation of consolidated MNP visitor survey report; 4. Progress rehabilitating MNP infrastructure including new trails, renovated camping areas, new signage; 5. 20,000 newspaper inserts publicizing MNP designed, printed and distributed; 6. Two MNP local guides provided information and distributed 3,000 promotional bookmarks at Agro-Expo 2010; 7. Development of MNP television spots begun; 8. Distribution of MNP promotional materials before Semana Santa; 9. Completion and continued support of MNP website;

Objective	Actions accomplished
4 Improve park infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Architectural drawings for MNP infrastructure rehabilitation completed; 2. The MNP research station was re-designed, including construction drawings and specifications and architectural renderings; 3. Technician's house rehabilitation completed; 4. Results of engineering analysis of stability and safety of the retaining wall in <i>Cárcava</i> #1 completed and presented to MARN Minister Rosa and Vice-minister Pohl; 5. Results of engineering analysis of stability and safety of the retaining wall in <i>Cárcava</i> #1 completed and presented to MARN Minister Rosa and Vice-minister Pohl; plans completed for monitoring platform. 6. Radio communications system installed and tested; 7. Rehabilitation of MNP campsites #1, 2 & 3; 8. 2 km of new trails built, existing trails maintained; 9. 30 new signs installed; 10. New equipment and tools to improve maintenance procured and delivered to MNP; 11. Layout of a new trail to <i>Trifinio</i> to replace existing trail that is causing negative environmental impacts and visitor dissatisfaction.
5 Improve the relationship between MARN/MNP and the <i>San José Ingenio</i> and <i>Majaditas</i> communities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Phase I socio-economic study of <i>San José Ingenio</i> and <i>Majaditas</i> submitted to USAID for comments; 2. 49 <i>San José Ingenio</i> and <i>Majaditas</i> residents employed in MNP infrastructure rehabilitation; 3. 18 <i>San José Ingenio</i> and <i>Majaditas</i> residents trained in landscape restoration which is regionally applicable and marketable in the area; 4. 26 <i>San José Ingenio</i> and <i>Majaditas</i> residents trained in ecotourism guiding which is regionally applicable and marketable in the area; 5. New conflict resolution action plan developed reflecting changed context and expectations in MNP; 6. Sociologist Evelín Sánchez contracted to lead MNP conflict resolution action plan. 7. IMCCW is negotiating a donation by Holsim/Cessa of transportation to Metapan to allow 24 students from <i>San José Ingenio</i> and <i>Majaditas</i> continue their studies past the 6th grade;
6 Economic alternatives and mitigation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 49 <i>San José Ingenio</i> and <i>Majaditas</i> community residents have received over \$8,607 in economic benefits through employment on IMCCW infrastructure rehabilitation; 2. 27 <i>San José Ingenio</i> and <i>Majaditas</i> community residents received training in ecotourism guiding; 3. 18 <i>San José Ingenio</i> and <i>Majaditas</i> community residents received training in landscape restoration improving their qualifications to work for MNP; 4. 16 <i>San José Ingenio</i> and <i>Majaditas</i> community residents received training in trail design and construction and received \$1,400 in income to build a new trail "El Pionero"; 5. 12 men and 6 women from <i>San José Ingenio</i> and <i>Majaditas</i> have received training in bamboo handicrafts and successfully participated in an artisanal fair in San Salvador during which they sold several articles; 6. The bamboo artisanry group organized a microenterprise cooperative that is in process to receive legal status in June; 7. Eight women of the "cocina" cooperative have received \$5,000 to provide food for various IMCCW activities in MNP; 8. Ten women and 7 men received \$1,700 to assist in MNP surveys;
7 Improve field management of Montecristo NP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MNP re-zoning plan presented to MARN and rewritten to reflect comments; 2. MNP LAC capacity presented to MARN and rewritten to reflect comments; 3. SalvaNATURA completed collecting data from monitoring plots to measure native species regrowth in MNP pine and cypress plantations after canopy opening; 4. Agreement with forestry consultant and Rain Forest Alliance to develop a long-term harvesting plan for cypress within MNP that encouraged restoration of native vegetation;

INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION

In FY 2010 Q2, IMCCW made considerable progress achieving its infrastructure rehabilitation goals in MNP (Table 2). This work has a double purpose: it is accomplishing some badly needed infrastructure maintenance and installation. For example, IMCCW has rehabilitated the abandoned technician's house into comfortable living quarters for up to six people. IMCCW has also purchased the equipment and installed the towers to establish a reliable radio communications system that reaches everywhere in the park. Visitor campgrounds have been rebuilt, hiking trails rebuilt or constructed, and signs built and installed. Architectural and construction drawing are done for many of the infrastructure that IMCCW will not have time to actually build, for example the Science cabin at Los Planes. To date 49 residents of *San José Ingenio* and *Majaditas* have worked on IMCCW infrastructure projects earning \$8,607 – a substantial economic contribution to the area.

Table 2. Summary of infrastructure rehabilitation progress

	Design completed	Construction drawings	Construction specifications	Architectural rendering	MARN design approval	Construction begun	Construction completed
Improvement of technicians house	X	X	X		X	X	X
Analyze the support wall in "Cárcava No. 1"	X	X	X	NA	X	NA	
Improve existing trails		NA	NA	NA		X	
Build four groups of toilets for public use	X	X	NA	NA	X	X	
Improve campsites	X	NA	NA	NA	X	X	
Improve picnic areas	X	NA	NA	NA	X	X	
Improve four lookout points							
Improve park entrance	X	X		X			
Information distribution booths	X	X		X			
Improve signs	X	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X
Install radio communication system	X	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X

Figure 1. Architectural drawings for the research cabin, Los Planes, MNP

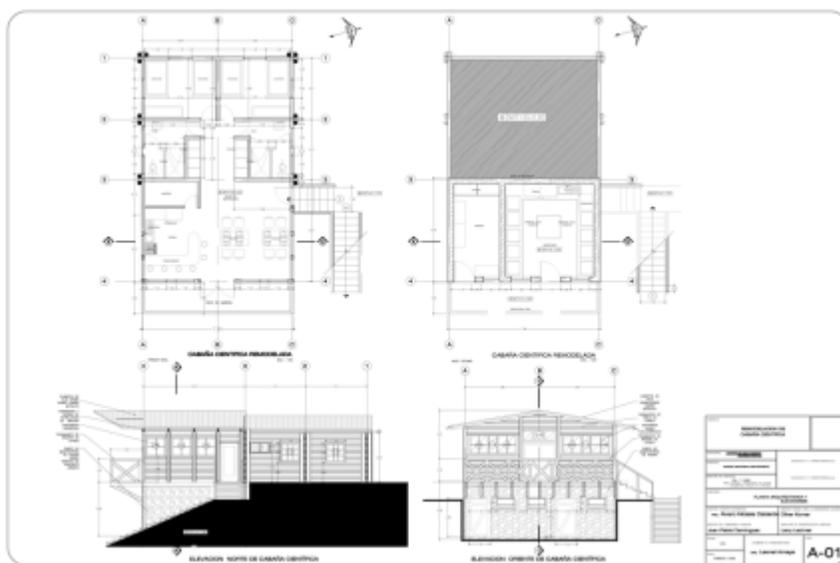


Figure 2. Rehabilitated MNP camping area



MNP ZONING AND CARRYING CAPACITY

On February 1-2 Craig MacFarland and Juan Pablo Dominguez led a workshop in MNP to introduce the principles of ROVAP (Rango de Oportunidades para Visitantes en Áreas Protegidas) and Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) with their application to MNP and other Plan Trifinio protected areas. The 26 workshop participants included 9 women and 17 men from MNP and MARN staff as well as from the protected areas systems of Guatemala and Honduras (Table 3).

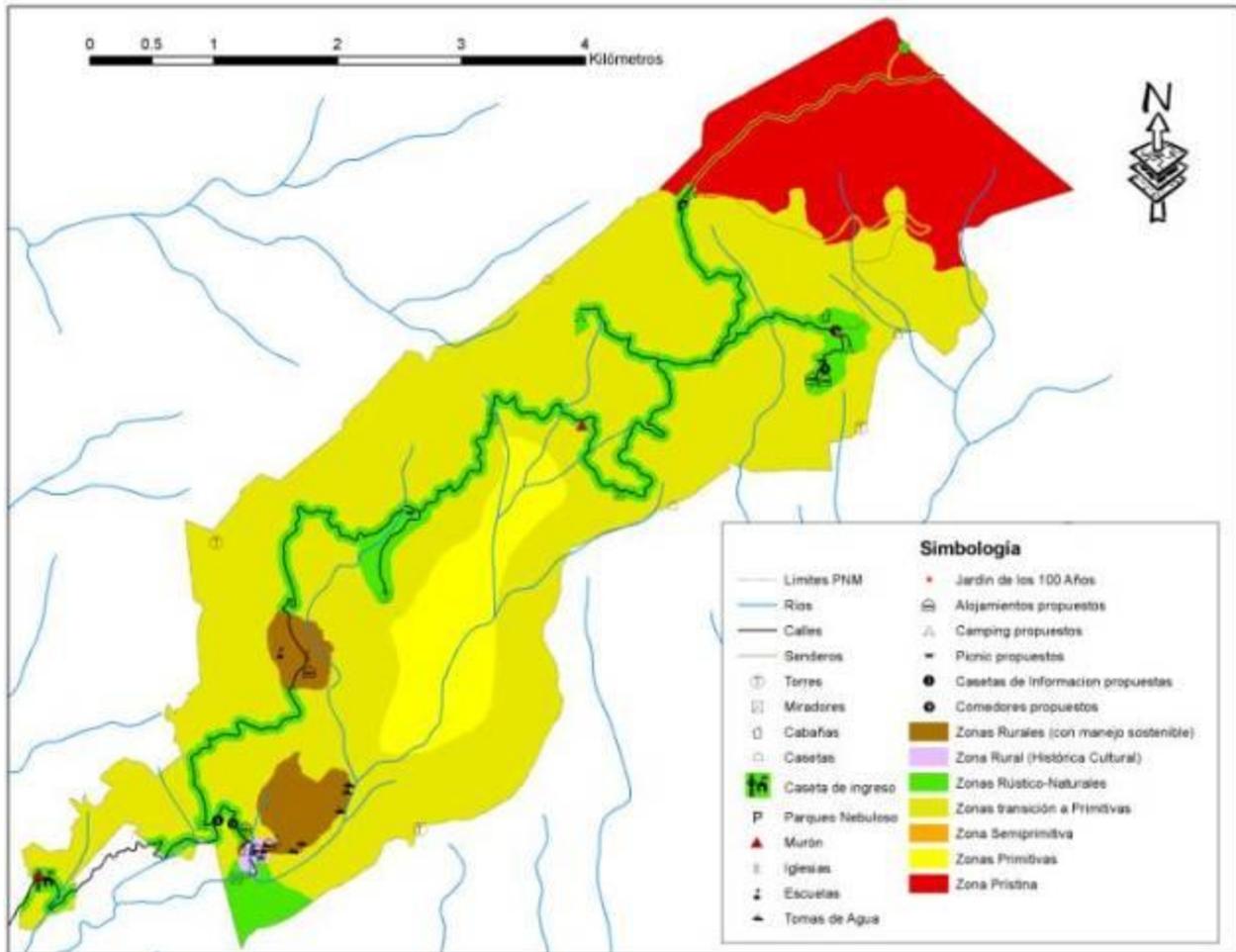
The workshop participants applied ROVAP and LAC to MNP, refining a draft park zoning map (Figure 3) and producing recommendation for MNP visitor limits.

IMCCW continued developing a comprehensive and detailed proposal for MNP re-zoning and carrying capacity in FY 2010 Q2.

Table 3. Participants in the ROVAP/LAC workshop in MNP

Alex Chávez	Técnico DGPN, MARN	M
Alfonso Sermeño	MARN	M
Andrés Sánchez Cañada	Técnico / MARN	M
Carolina Avilez	Gestión de Areas Naturales Protegidas Corredor Biológico, GANPCB	F
Cristóbal Ladino	Educ. Amb. / PNM	M
Daysi E. Melgar Corleto	Educ. Amb. / PNM ARNPG Guatemala	F
Edgar Colindres	Educ. Amb. / PNM ARNPG Guatemala	M
Fredi Arnoldo Magaña	Guarda Recursos / PNM	M
Gloria N. Guerra	Coordinadora del programa de investigación /PNM	F
Idalma Marilú Aldana	Asistente Administrativa / PNM	F
Jaime Latin	Jefe de Parque / Parque Nacional San Diego La Barra PNSOLB	M
Julieta Castillo	Coordinadora de Turismo DAI IMCCW	F
Julio Cesar Castellanos	Plan Trifinio, El Salvador	M
Luis Hernández	Técnico Seg. Conv.	M
Manuel Escamilla	Recursos Hídricos y Manejo de Desechos Sólidos/Proyecto DAI IMCCW	M
Maria Graciela Cuellar	Programa de Apoyo y Consolidación de Areas Protegidas PACAP	F
Mario Ayala	CONAP (Consejo Nacional de Areas Protegidas) Guatemala	M
Mario Sagastizado	Técnico de campo DAI IMCCW	M
Marta L. Quezada	Directora Educación Ambiental DAI IMCCW	F
Martin Quintanilla	Coordinador/Parque Nacional San Diego La Barra PNSOLB	M
Merci Dinora Guzmán	Asociación Ecológica de San Marcos de Ocotepeque AESMO Honduras	F
Miguel Gallardo	Coordinador Técnico/ USAID	M
Patricia Quintana	Técnico enlace / MARN	F
Raúl Gutiérrez	Jefe de Guarda Recursos/ PNM	M
Rembero Erazo	Recursos Hídricos y Manejo de Desechos Sólidos/Proyecto DAI IMCCW	M
Serafín Antonio Portillo	Asociación Ecológica de San Marcos de Ocotepeque AESMO Honduras	M

Figure 3. MNP re-zoning map



MNP EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION, AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

COMMUNICATION

IMCCW continued efforts to promote MNP as a tourist destination. This campaign included participation in the Agro Expo during which 3,000 promotional bookmarks printed with information about MNP were distributed. 20,000 newspaper inserts in *La Prensa Gráfica* also promoted visitation to MNP in advance of *Semana Santa*. A two-page article appeared in *El Diario de Hoy*, and the final design of the MNP promotional web page was reviewed and approved by MARN and will be linked to MARN's official web site.

Figure 4. Montecristo National Park web page



TECHNICAL TRAINING

IMCCW staff completed 1,554 person-days of technical training in MNP (Table 2). Because many attended more than one of the trainings, only 71 individuals participated in the training.

Table 4. Technical Training Events in Montecristo National Park during FY 2010 Q2

Date	Instructors	Topic	Participants	Female	Male	Total	Person-days
1-2 Feb	Juan Pablo Dominguez, Craig MacFarland	ROVAP and LAC	MNP and MARN staff, representatives of Trifinio PAs	9	17	26	54
16-Feb	John Giordanengo; Larry Lechner	Landscape restoration	MNP residents, MNP staff	1	17	18	18
17-Feb	John Giordanengo; Larry Lechner	Landscape restoration	MNP residents, MNP staff	1	17	18	18
18-Feb	John Giordanengo; Larry Lechner	Landscape restoration	MNP residents, MNP staff	1	17	18	18
25-Feb	Larry Lechner; Luis Escobar	Trail design and construction	MNP residents, MNP staff	9	15	24	24
26-Feb	Larry Lechner; Luis Escobar	Trail design and construction	MNP residents, MNP staff	9	15	24	24
27-Feb	Larry Lechner; Luis Escobar	Trail design and construction	MNP residents, MNP staff	9	15	24	24

Date	Instructors	Topic	Participants	Female	Male	Total	Person-days
28-Feb	Larry Lechner; Luis Escobar	Trail design and construction	MNP residents, MNP staff	9	15	24	24
1-Mar	Larry Lechner; Luis Escobar	Trail design and construction	MNP residents, MNP staff	9	15	24	24
1-5 Mar	Clyde Stonaker; Metapan Red Cross	Search and Rescue	MNP guides	11	16	27	135
10-12 Mar	Clyde Stonaker; Craig MacFarland; Metapan Red Cross	First Aid; Cartography/Maps/Compass/GPS	MNP guides	11	16	27	81
16-19 Mar	Clyde Stonaker; Craig MacFarland; Metapan Red Cross	First Aid	MNP staff, San Diego de la Barra NP staff	4	14	18	72
22-25 Mar	Clyde Stonaker; Craig MacFarland Metapan Red Cross	Cartography/Maps/Compass/GPS; Search and Rescue	MNP staff	4	14	18	72
2 Feb	Craig MacFarland; Juan Pablo Dominguez	MNP Limits of Acceptable Change, Carrying Capacity	MNP staff, MNP administration; MARN; San Diego de la Barra NP; Plan Trifinio staff from El Salvador, Guatemala, & Honduras	9	17	26	26
1 Feb	Craig MacFarland; Juan Pablo Dominguez	MNP Zoning	MNP staff, MNP administration	9	17	26	26
19 & 26 Feb	Marta Lilian Quezada; Adrianna Del Cid	Field identification of Montecristo reptiles and amphibians – classroom training and field trips	MNP guides	11	16	27	54
22 & 23 Feb	Marta Lilian Quezada; Adrianna Del Cid	Field identification of Montecristo mammals and their tracks – classroom training and field trips	MNP guides	11	16	27	54
24 & 25 Feb	Marta Lilian Quezada; Adrianna Del Cid	Field identification of Montecristo plants – classroom training and field trips	MNP guides	11	16	27	54
15-19 Mar	Marta Lilian Quezada; Adrianna Del Cid	Tourism in protected areas ¹	MNP guides	11	16	27	54
22 Mar	Marta Lilian Quezada; Adrianna Del Cid	Field identification of Montecristo birds – classroom training and field trips	MNP guides	8	14	22	22
23-24 Mar	Marta Lilian Quezada; Adrianna Del Cid	Field identification of Montecristo plants – classroom training and field trips	MNP guides	8	14	22	66
25-26 Mar	Marta Lilian Quezada; Adrianna Del Cid	Environmental interpretation ²	MNP guides	8	14	22	44
29-31 Mar	Marta Lilian Quezada; Adrianna Del Cid	Environmental interpretation: Group management in natural protected areas ³	MNP guides	8	14	22	66
1-4 Apr	Marta Lilian Quezada; Adrianna Del Cid	Supervised practice managing groups	MNP guides	8	14	22	88
1 Feb- 31 Mar	René Leon; Nelson Medina	Bamboo artisanal skills	MNP residents	6	12	24	432
11-17 Mar	Edgardo Molina	Organizing a business	MNP residents	6	12	18	32
Totals				161	305	496	1,554

¹Including: 1) Definition and basic concepts of tourism in general and tourism in natural areas; 2) Sustainable tourism; 3) Sustainable natural resource use; 4) Tourism as a tool for conservation; 5) Ecotourism and other types of tourism; 6) Identification of attractions; 7) Design nature tourism products; 8) Conservation and field guides; 9) Wildlife observation (fundamental principles, activities, and nature tourist interests).

²Including: Guided routes and interpretative talks; 2) Interpretive and behavior signs; 3) Self-guided trails; 4) The 10 rules for interpretive guides; 5) The conservation message; 6) Artificial versus natural environments; 7) Captive and non-captive audiences; 8) Stations along interpretive trails; 9) The importance of the improvisation based on the natural surroundings; 10) Practices in the use of field identification guides for birds, reptiles, amphibians and mammals; 11) Species' life cycles in nature interpretation; 12) Group management in natural areas.

³Including: 1) How to plan and prepare a theme for guided walks; 2) Design of guided walks using environmental interpretation; 3) Practice in observing and identifying wild species; 4) Observation and monitoring; 5) Visitor security; 6) Design of a guided nature interpretation walk incorporating concepts and techniques learned and applied during previous sessions.

ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVES AND MITIGATION

Tourism

Subcomponent E tourism activities in FY 2010 Q2 included:

1. An analysis of the tourism value chain and inventory of the tourism resources in the MNP periphery;
2. A survey of MNP visitors including their profile, interests and perception of MNP based on 241 visitors to MNP visitors during the first week of August, 591 visitors during Christmas and New Year's, and 349 during Semana Santa;
3. Training and equipping of local residents as MNP guides and their organization into a microenterprise;
4. Completion of the MNP website;
5. Printing and distribution of 20,000 newspaper inserts promoting MNP and other promotional materials;
6. 3,000 promotional bookmarks distributed at the Agro Expo 2010;
7. Rehabilitation of MNP campsites #1, 2, & 3;
8. Rehabilitation and new construction of 2 km of trails in MNP;
9. 30 new MNP signs installed;

Figure 3. Montecristo National Park promotional material printed and distributed before Semana Santa



Cypress and pine harvest

The cypress and pine plantations are an artificial habitat within MNP. The trees are mature and contain a large volume of saleable timber that is a potential source of long-term income for MNP and employment for local people. Gradually opening the plantations' canopies would allow native pine-oak forest to reestablish. There would be multiple benefits to a carefully planned, long-term timber harvest of MNP pine and cypress plantations. Developing a plan that is environmentally compatible, involves local employment, and generates significant income for MNP is an IMCCW priority.

Figure 6 provides a map of the location of cypress plantations in MNP; Table 3 provides a timeline for preparing a long-term harvesting plan and presenting the results to MARN for a decision on implementation. IMCCW does not plan to provide technical support for an actual harvest. Such support

The principal recommendations that resulted from the value chain analysis and the survey of tourism resources in the MNP buffer zone are:

1. MNP should collaborate with the Metapan Tourism Association in common strategies to increase visitors to the region and to develop and promote tourism packages through tour operators;
2. Create tourism events designed to increase tourism in off-season periods;
3. Strengthen collaboration with national tourism operators in order to include MNP and its buffer zone in their sales catalogs with tours particularly for the off-season;
4. Create new tourism products and services, particularly in the gaps in the tourism value chain;
5. Develop a transportation service from Metapan to MNP which will open up a new market of people who do not have appropriate vehicles to visit MNP on their own;
6. Support the MNP guide microenterprise expand their business to areas outside of MNP such as the *Lago de Gûija*, the *Laguna de Metapán* and the *San Diego La Barra* Protected Areas;
7. Design and construct hiking and walking trails that connect MNP with private reserves and other tourism resources in the MNP buffer zone.

will be necessary but would be part of any timber harvest contract with a logging company and would be paid for by the logging company.

Figure 6. Harvestable cypress plantations in Montecristo National Park.

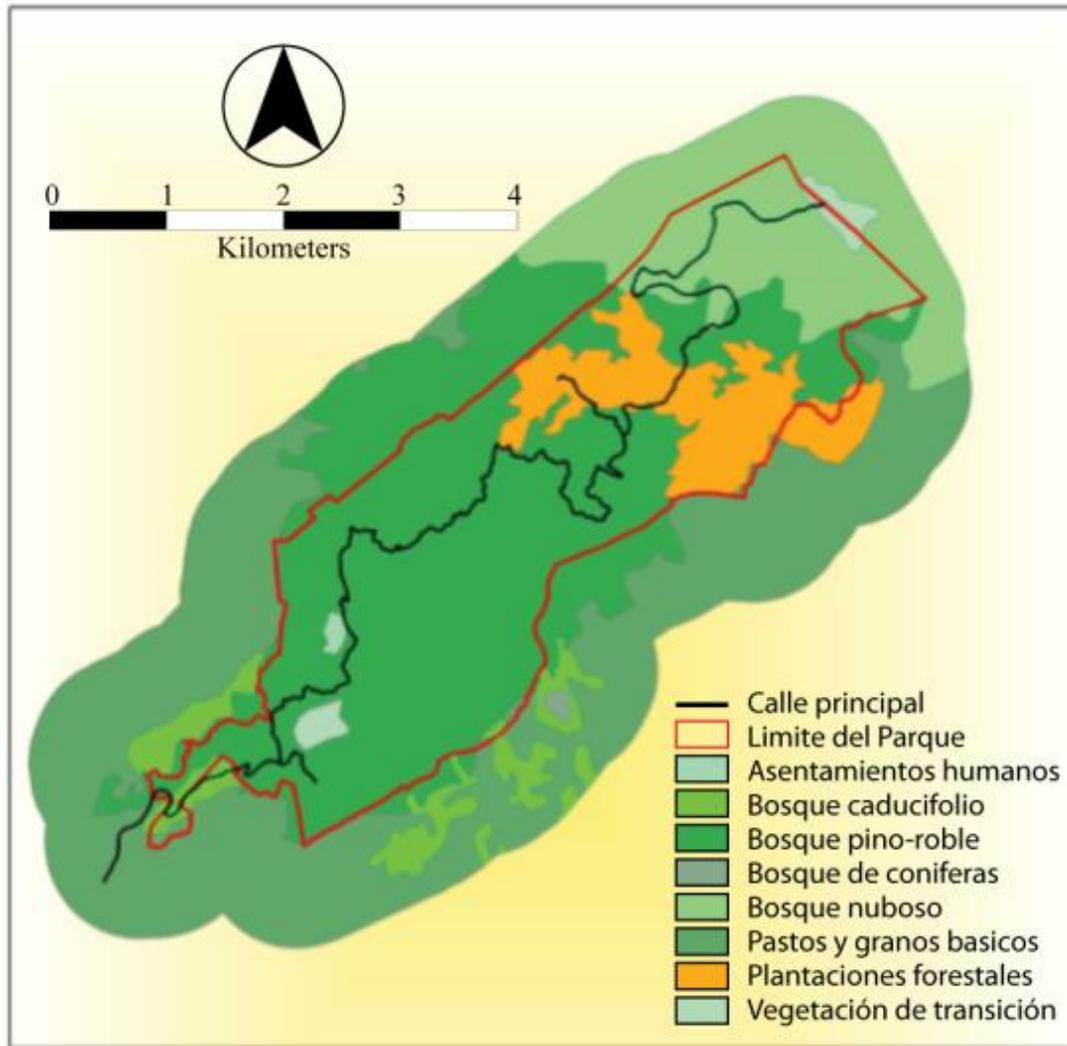


Table 5. Steps to develop a cypress harvesting plan for Montecristo NP.

	May				June				July				August			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
IMCCW contracts international forestry consultant	■															
IMCCW contracts Rain Forest Alliance SmartWood advisors																
IMCCW team estimates MNP cypress volumes		■	■	■												
Forestry consultant field work					■	■	■	■								
Preparation of cypress harvesting plan							■	■	■							

	May				June				July				August			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Harvesting plan draft finished																
Presentation of harvesting plan to MARN																
Harvesting plan revisions																
Final harvesting plan report completed																

Microenterprises – Bamboo artisanry

One of the economic mitigation activities that has generated sustained interest among the residents of *San José Ingenio* and *Majaditas* is bamboo handcrafts and furniture construction. This was one of the commitments listed in the agreement between these communities and MARN in December 2009. IMCCW organized long-term training in bamboo artisanry with René León and Nelson Medina as instructors, which began February 1 and will finish May 30. Fourteen residents of the two communities have participated in 5 sessions per week – a total of 480 person-days of training. Participants demonstrated their skills at the *Feria Nacional* in *San Salvador* (Figure 7). These newly trained artisans are furnishing the IMCCW-rehabilitated Technician’s House within MNP.

In FY 2010 Q3, IMCCW will provide support to the bamboo group to organize themselves in a legally registered microenterprise cooperative.

Figure 7. Minister of Agriculture Manuel Sevilla and bamboo artisanry expert René Leon with *San José Ingenio* residents Fernando Castro and Orlando Garcia at the Agro Expo 2010 in *San Salvador* where Montecristo residents sold their first bamboo furniture.



Microenterprises – Tourism guide group

In FY 2010 Q2 IMCCW provided intensive technical training to residents of *San José Ingenio* and *Majaditas* interested in developing a tourism guiding microenterprise. Table 2 shows the distribution of topics covered in 39 days of training for an average of 22 participants/day or a total of 862 person days of guide training. IMCCW is now providing technical support for this group to organize as a legally recognized microenterprise cooperative and to receive more training in business accounting and finance through CONAMYPE.

Microenterprises – Cocina de Montecristo

IMCCW is providing technical support for eight residents of *San José Ingenio* and *Majaditas* interested in forming a *cocina* microenterprise to provide food for visitors and special events in MNP. The technical support is focused on providing this women's group help to form a legal business, training in business skills, help with constructing an appropriate building for their enterprise, and help finding a legal solution that will allow them to legally charge clients for their services within a national park.



Figure 8. IMCCW is helping MNP community residents form a *cocina* microenterprise in MNP, which will improve visitors' experience and increase their number.

Microenterprises – Trail-building and landscape restoration

IMCCW trained 24 residents of *San José Ingenio* and *Majaditas* and MNP personnel in hiking trail design and construction (see the success story below). Larry Lechner and Luis Escobar of IMCCW conducted an intensive five days of field training including several days of hard physical work laying out and building a new trail

from the *Casco Viejo* to the *El Pionero* lookout. A group of *San José Ingenio* and *Majaditas* course participants completed work on *El Pionero* after the training. These mostly young people (15 men and 9 women) plan to form a microenterprise offering trail construction and landscape restoration services to MNP and the *Metapan* area. IMCCW will the microenterprise organize, to provide training in business skills, and help establish a legal identity. Because a trail-building microenterprise would contract directly with MNP or MARN instead of with individuals, the legal issues are simpler.

Microenterprises – Legal issues

Present Salvadoran law does not allow individuals to earn income based on providing services to visitors to a national park. This legal obstacle must be resolved for these microenterprises to be viable. Developing a legal solution and presenting it to MARN and the GOES for implementation is an IMCCW priority for FY 2010 Q3.

Concessions

A concession that rehabilitated the historic colonial buildings would be different from microenterprises in its nature, scale, and potential for generating MNP revenue. IMCCW discussed with MARN the possibility of a restaurant and a hostel based in a rehabilitated *Casco Viejo*. Such an enterprise would take considerable investment and therefore would require a private investor, but it could generate important revenues for MNP, visitors to the park, and employment for local residents. MARN Vice-minister Pohl has agreed in principle to such a concession. IMCCW has contracted Claudia Hasfura to prepare a feasibility study for a MNP restaurant/hostel concession and a presentation to MARN that clearly explains the costs and benefits. This presentation will take place in FY 2010 Q3.

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

A key IMCCW result is for Subcomponent E to improve the financial sustainability of MNP. As laid out in the FY 2010 Workplan, two IMCCW strategies to do this are: 1) to increase the number of visitors by

improving the visitor experience in various ways, and 2) to promote MNP through a publicity campaign carried out in various public media.

Table 6 provides preliminary estimates of potential MNP income and costs over the next five years to define and guide Subcomponent E's financial sustainability goal. These estimates will be refined and justified in the MNP business plan that will be finished in FY 2010 Q3.

Table 6. Projection of Montecristo income and costs

Projected income	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Total
Visitor receipts	\$36,000	\$54,000	\$81,000	\$89,100	\$98,010	\$107,811	\$465,921
Sales to visitors	\$12,000	\$18,000	\$27,000	\$40,500	\$60,750	\$91,125	\$249,375
Concessions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$75,000
Public-private alliances	\$0	\$30,000	\$35,000	\$40,000	\$45,000	\$50,000	\$200,000
PES	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$20,000
Research projects	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$80,000
Grants	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$40,000
MARN (recurrent costs)	\$117,000	\$112,950	\$131,549	\$57,400	\$0	\$0	\$350,047
Total	\$170,000	\$219,950	\$294,549	\$267,000	\$273,760	\$323,936	\$1,549,194

¹ based on 12,000 visitors a year, increase of 150% first 2 years and then 110%

² based on an average expenditure of \$1/person and 150% yearly increase

Projected costs	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Total
Salary	\$165,000	\$169,950	\$175,049	\$180,300	\$185,709	\$191,280	\$1,067,288
Maintenance	\$0	\$20,000	\$22,000	\$24,200	\$26,620	\$34,282	\$127,102
Major equipment	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$20,000	\$3,500	\$18,500	\$92,000
Minor Equipment	\$0	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$6,619	\$10,000	\$36,619
Community relations	\$0	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$11,250	\$12,438	\$17,328	\$66,016
Field operations	\$0	\$5,000	\$7,500	\$11,250	\$23,875	\$32,546	\$80,171
Research	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$80,000
Total	\$170,000	\$219,950	\$294,549	\$267,000	\$273,760	\$323,936	\$1,549,194

Currently, MNP has only two main sources of income to cover its costs. These are: 1) gate receipts from visitor and vehicle entrances and payments for goods and services such as the sale of plants from the MNP nurseries and the rental of overnight cabins; and 2) the budget MARN provides covering personnel salary, and recurrent maintenance and operational costs. Through IMCCW efforts there may be some addition funding in FY 2010 through public-private alliances (Table 6).

IMCCW projects that MARN will maintain its salaries in line with expected inflation over the next five years (Table 6). IMCCW expects that MNP income from visitation will increase substantially as a result of the infrastructure improvements IMCCW is completing and as an effect of its MNP promotional campaign. MNP income from visitation should exceed \$160,000 in five years if IMCCW infrastructure rehabilitation and MNP promotions continue.

IMCCW expects PES for water and research activity promoted by the MNP RSS will eventually be minor sources of income.

As yet there is no legal mechanism that allows for-profit businesses a concession (or authorization) to operate within MNP. Potentially a well-run concession could generate significant fee revenue for MNP as well as provide local employment and increase the number of visitors. But concession raise complicated political and policy issues that require detailed legal analysis and difficult ministerial decisions. Concessions are not qualitatively different from the issues surrounding the activities of microenterprises that sell services directly to MNP visitors for example guiding and the MNP *cocina*. An IMCCW legal consultant is analyzing the issues and will produce recommendations in FY 2010 Q3.

Local enterprises that do not sell services directly to MNP visitors do not have the same legal issues. None of the local microenterprises are likely to provide MNP income, although they have the potential of contributing to improving visitors' experience.

The potential for MNP income from long-term public-private alliances is as yet untested. Having a mechanism to receive and manage funds from such alliances and to implement projects independently of MARN is critical, but still does not exist although IMCCW has discussed the need with SalvaNatura. Such a mechanism must meet standards of: 1) financial transparency; 2) representative and equitable governance; 3) allowable tax benefits for donors and private sector partners; 4) appropriate balance between donor interests and program needs in funds disbursement; 5) objective and transparent process to choose funds recipients; and 6) minimum overhead costs, and 7) general compliance with international standards of financial management.

The Subcomponent E workplan for FY 2010 Q3 includes developing this mechanism and pursuing alliances benefiting MNP (Table 7). Most private sector landowners in the MNP buffer zone have a self-interest in improved management of MNP and its surrounding region. These landowners, for example the Freund family, are potential alliance partners and many have expressed an interest in supporting MNP, although all are wary of channeling their support through the GOES. There are also potential corporate alliance partners. For example, CESSA (*Cementos de El Salvador*) now owned by Holsim of Switzerland, has expressed strong interest in providing student transportation for *San José Ingenio* and *Majaditas* to Metapan.

Table 7. Public-private alliances: financial sustainability for Montecristo National Park

					Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4
	Potential donor	Type of donation	2010 alliance goal	5-year alliance goal	Financial goal determined	Investor contacted	Investor interest secured	Investor commitment signed
1	CESSA (Cementos de El Salvador)	In-kind donation of student transportation	\$13,000	\$65,000	X	X	X	
2	Banco Agrícola	Support for a special edition publication	\$10,000	\$50,000	X	X		
3	RAF Photography	Photo contest promotion	\$11,000	\$55,000	X			
4	Freund	Construction materials and hardware	\$15,000	\$75,000	X	X		
5	Vidri Hardware Stores	Construction materials and hardware	\$15,000	\$75,000	X			
6	IMACASA	Construction tools	\$6,000	\$30,000	X			
7	Simán Construction Company	In-kind road repair and maintenance	\$10,000	\$50,000	X	X		
8	Omni Construction Company	In-kind road repair and maintenance	\$10,000	\$50,000	X	X		
9	La Geo Geothermal Company	In-kind road repair and maintenance	\$10,000	\$50,000	X	X		
10	Santa Ana Chamber of Commerce	Alliances with members	\$5,000	\$25,000	X			
11	Esso	Cash, Fire management	\$10,000	\$50,000	X			
12	Chevron	Cash, Fire management	\$10,000	\$50,000	X			
13	Telecom y Telefónica	Cash, in-kind communications	\$20,000	\$100,000	X			
14	El Diario del Hoy	Promotional and Environmental Education Campaigns	\$17,000	\$85,000	X	X	X	
15	La Prensa Gráfica	Promotional and Environmental Education Campaigns	\$17,000	\$85,000	X	X	X	
16	Stanley Family	Donations to technical workshops	\$3,000	\$15,000	X			
17	Wise – Llord Family	Donations to technical workshops	\$3,000	\$15,000	X			
18	Private Schools	Environmental education, visits to the Park and support to small infrastructure projects	\$12,000	\$60,000	X	X	X	
Totals			\$197,000	\$985,000				

D. SPECIES-BASED CONSERVATION ON LOWER WATERSHEDS NARRATIVE

INTRODUCTION

Subcomponent F's general objective is to improve long-term management of El Salvador's coastal natural resources by strengthening existing but latent elements of a national sea turtle conservation program:



1. an existing national sea turtle conservation strategy needing revision and an implementation plan;
2. a government ban on all commerce and consumption of sea turtle eggs imposed December 2008 that is generally respected though not actively enforced;
3. FUNZEL, an NGO with long-standing, though not exclusive, interest in sea turtle conservation, institutionally weak, but with the potential to develop into the lead sea turtle conservation NGO in El Salvador;
4. local and national organizations now working to protect and manage individual sea turtle beaches;
5. interest in economic alternatives to sea turtle egg commerce among *tortugueros* and coastal community residents; and
6. national, international, institutional, and individual sources of funding appropriate for sea turtle conservation support.

IMCCW FY 2010 Workplan activities to achieve this general Subcomponent F objective group in four strategic areas:

1. achieve institutional development for sustainability;
2. reduce demand for egg consumption and educate the public;
3. enhance policy and regulations; and
4. improve hatchery management.

Average achievement is 82% with a range from 35% for implementing a national turtle-stranding network to 100% for Deliverables 20 and 22, and Indicators 25, 27, 29, 31, and 33. IMCCW estimates implementation achievement will average 93% at the end of FY 2010 Q3 with five of six Deliverables and five of ten Indicators achieved.

Subcomponent F successes in Q2 include:

1. 500 copies of the MARN manual on sea turtle egg hatchery operations printed;
2. A baseline of conditions on 165 km of sea turtle nesting beach using newly developed quantitative monitoring criteria established;
3. 111 *tortugueros* representing 30 beach communities came together in an *Encuentro Nacional* to present the results of their sea turtle conservation work in 2009, to organize national and regional networks, and formally to petition the *Vice-ministra* Lina Pohl to continue the ban on sea turtle egg commercialization;
4. A video promoting sea turtle conservation and protection completed;
5. \$168,230 in USAID funds and local match were committed through agreements with community and *tortuguero* groups in support of establishing local microenterprises based on economic alternatives benefiting 664 *tortugueros* (480 men, 184 women) and their families;
6. Thirty-five ecotourism products were developed to the point they can be marketed on the EcoExperiencias web site.
7. A final draft of an agreement with the *Fuerza Naval* to protect sea turtle nests *in situ* on *Isla Martín Pérez*;
8. FUNZEL financial accounts audited and corrected; FUNZEL by-laws revised to reflect its new institutional development plan;
9. 613 men and 421 women received technical training and/or sea turtle focused environmental education;
10. A field expedition confirmed the presence of a rock and coral reef off *Playa Maculis* approximately 40 km long with an outstanding diversity of sponges and likely to be a key foraging area for juvenile hawksbills.

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Table 8. Species based Conservation of Lower Watersheds: FY 2010 Q1 highlighted activities.

Objective		Actions accomplished
1	Develop a national sea turtle conservation strategy	1. An <i>Encuentro Nacional</i> held February 9-11 to present the results of the 2009 turtle season, to organize a stranding protocol network, to organize a hatchery network, to develop further elements of a national sea turtle conservation strategy, to publicize sea turtle conservation in El Salvador, and to present and share experiences among the national sea turtle conservation community;
2	Identify and develop the institutional strength of an NGO lead for sea turtle conservation	1. A final version of a FUNZEL institutional development plan was completed and approved by the FUNZEL Board of Directors; 2. FUNZEL by-laws, reflecting its new institutional development plan, were revised and approved; 3. An audit of FUNZEL financial accounts going back to 2006 was begun; 4. FUNZEL raised \$109,750 for 2010 with a commitment over five years of at least \$394,000 in donations and in-kind contributions;
3	Long-term financial sustainability of sea turtle conservation	1. IMCCW analyzed each priority sea turtle beach individually and identified potential donors, public-private alliances, and other locally adapted, long-term financial models; 2. 14 alliance agreements being developed with private sector partners to provide \$2,224,276 over five years in financing for sea turtle conservation; 3. 35 ecotourism products developed in coastal communities as an economic alternative to sea turtle egg harvesting;
4	Economic alternatives and mitigation for <i>tortugueros</i> in coastal communities	1. Agreements with 15 communities on technical and financial support for economic alternatives (Table 4); 2. 14 workshops (“ <i>Nuevo Rol de Tortugueros</i> ”) on priority beaches all of which included a discussion of which economic alternatives and mitigation measures local people preferred; 3. An agreement established with CENDEPESCA to help provide long-term support for economic alternatives based on marine resources (e.g., shellfish farming) in coastal communities; 4. An agreement established with CONAMYPE to provide microenterprise training for <i>tortugueros</i> and their families trying to establish economic alternatives to sea turtle egg harvesting; 5. A “beach certification” baseline developed that can be used to link financial and economic support to measurable improvement in beach management and protection;
5	Support for the national ban on sea turtle egg commerce and consumption	1. An additional 292 people (43 women and 249 men) received training on sea turtle laws and management as part of the “ <i>Nuevo Rol de Tortugueros</i> ” campaign of environmental education in coastal communities; the totals are now 697 people, 113 women and 584 men. 2. Sea turtle conservation publicity campaign designed by the <i>La Clinica</i> Agency, approved by USAID and MARN, and due to begin in April.
6	Support for improved protection and management of sea turtle beaches and coastal environment	1. 124 km of coastline are under improved sea turtle management as defined in the USAID-approved FY 2010 Workplan; 2. FUNZEL prepared beach management plans for six priority beaches (in draft and revision); 3. Sea turtle beach condition baseline enables a link between financial and technical support to <i>tortuguero</i> communities and measureable improvement in beach habitat; 4. <i>Los Cóbanos</i> Management Plan reviewed and approved by MARN including a plan to protect and manage sea turtle beaches within <i>Los Cóbanos</i> ; 5. 500 copies of the MARN manual on hatchery operations were printed and partly distributed; 6. Socio-economic survey field work in 22 <i>tortuguero</i> beach communities completed.
7	Public environmental education focused on sea turtle and coastal habitat conservation	1. 952 people from 16 beach communities attended public education workshops and session about sea turtle conservation: 563 men and 389 women;
8	Sea turtle biology field research	1. Data to establish a baseline for sea turtle beach certification were collected from 24 beaches totaling almost 165km of coast; 2. An exploratory expedition to confirm the presence of rock and coral reefs off <i>Playa Maculis</i> and briefly assess biodiversity richness was completed;

ENCUENTRO NACIONAL DE TORTUGUEROS

IMCCW organized a national meeting of *tortugueros* involved in sea turtle egg hatchery operations on February 9-11 in San Salvador. The meeting gave an opportunity for each of 30 beaches to present to a plenary session their 2009 nesting season hatchery results. There were also technical sessions to organize the beaches into regional and national *tortuguero* networks, to discuss sea turtle conservation and associated socio-economic issues, presentations by Dr. J Nichols and Randall Arauz, both internationally known sea turtle experts, and a press conference. The *tortuguero* participants prepared and presented to Dr. Lina Pohl, Vice-minister of MARN, a petition asking for MARN's support for the ban on sea turtle egg commercialization, government enforcement of the ban on inshore fish and shrimp trawling, sea turtle conservation including hatchery operations, research, institutionalization of conservation activities, and economic alternatives for *tortugueros* and other residents of coastal communities. The Encuentro Nacional was an important step in the process of institutionalizing the participation of local *tortuguero* groups into a national sea turtle conservation program and the *tortuguero* petition was a strong and influential show of support by local resource users for sustainable management of the resource. IMCCW plans follow-up meetings of the new *tortuguero* networks in late April through September.

Figure 9. Vice-minister of MARN Lina Pohl receiving a *tortuguero* network tee-shirt and a petition for MARN support during the "Encuentro Nacional de Tortugueros" held in San Salvador February 9-11 2010



ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION, AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

Environmental education

The EECT team led by Marta Lilian Quezada completed the “*Nuevo Rol de Tortugueros*” series of training workshops in coastal communities. These workshops reached 697 people of which 113 were women and 584 were men. The training included information about the ban on sea turtle egg commercialization and its enforcement thus formally accomplishing 465% of the Indicator 33 goal of training 150 people in sea turtle law enforcement and management. But IMCCW has contracted a legal review of sea turtle protection legislation including the ban on commercialization and is preparing 6 training workshops for personnel of law enforcement agencies and other appropriate institutions (e.g., *Fuerza Naval, Policía Nacional Civil, Fiscalía,*) in the details of such laws and their enforcement. These workshops are scheduled for May 2010.

Table 9. Subcomponent F: Environmental education activities completed during FY 2010 Q2

Date	Location	Topic	Female	Male	Total
7-Jan	Boca Poza	Taller se sensibilización El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero.	4	27	31

Date	Location	Topic	Female	Male	Total
8-Jan	Playa Los Blancos	Taller se sensibilización El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero.	0	26	26
12-Jan	El Icacal	Taller se sensibilización El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero.	4	25	29
13-Jan	Isla Tasajera/La Colaorada	Taller se sensibilización El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero.	8	27	35
27-Jan	Isla San Sebastian /La Pirraya	Taller se sensibilización El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero.	3	16	19
3-Feb	San Juan del Gozo	Taller se sensibilización El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero.	2	31	33
17-Feb	Playa Maculiz	Taller se sensibilización El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero.	2	23	25
24-Feb	Isla de Méndez	Taller se sensibilización El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero.	11	29	40
2-Mar	Barra de Santiago	Taller se sensibilización El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero.	1	19	20
11-Mar	Costa Azul	Taller se sensibilización El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero.	8	26	34
4-Mar	El Zonte	“Charla interactiva y presentación de video las especies de tortuga marina que visitan El Salvador”	33	23	56
5-Mar	Playa El Palmarcito	“Charla interactiva y presentación de video las especies de tortuga marina que visitan El Salvador”	55	55	110
9-Mar	Playa Dorada	“Charla interactiva y presentación de video las especies de tortuga marina que visitan El Salvador”	102	107	209
16-Mar	El Pimental	“Charla interactiva y presentación de video las especies de tortuga marina que visitan El Salvador”	35	40	75
17-Mar	La Zunganera	“Charla interactiva y presentación de video las especies de tortuga marina que visitan El Salvador”	34	32	66
19-Mar	Bola de Monte	Taller de concienciación y planificación para la conservación de playas	0	10	10
23-Mar	San Diego	Taller de concienciación y planificación para la conservación de playas	7	12	19
24-Mar	Amatecampo	“Charla interactiva y presentación de video las especies de tortuga marina que visitan El Salvador”	28	27	55
25-Mar	El Palmarcito	“Charla interactiva y presentación de video las especies de tortuga marina que visitan El Salvador”	52	8	60
Total			389	563	952

Communication

IMCCW completed filming and editing of a video about sea turtle conservation in El Salvador. IMCCW will use the video to promote sea turtle conservation at various venues and events, including prominently in the sea turtle conservation publicity campaign that will start in April to coincide with the beginning of the 2010 sea turtle nesting season.

Technical training

IMCCW prepared a final draft of the MARN Sea Turtle Egg Hatchery Operations Manual and had 500 copies printed. Some copies will go to MARN, the others will be distributed to hatchery managers as part of the 2010 nesting season training.

ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVES AND MITIGATION

Sea turtle conservation in which reducing sea turtle egg collection is a principal conservation action cannot succeed if the *tortugueros* that rely on egg collecting for income or for food have no alternatives. When the GOES decreed the ban on any form of commercialization of sea turtles in February 2009, many predicted failure and economic injustice because although the market value of the sea turtle egg was low, this source of cash is critically important in the economy of *tortuguero* households and communities.

Developing alternatives to mitigate the effect of reducing sea turtle egg collecting has always been an integral part of Subcomponent F design. Table 10 lists the general categories of economic mitigation IMCCW is developing with the close participation of the *tortuguero* communities. The largest source of alternative income is payment for sea turtle egg collection services by the hatcheries. This alone replaced half of the sea turtle egg market value in 2009. Also important is \$53,665 paid in salaries to 46 hatchery managers during the 2009 season. However these two sources of compensating income rely on outside

financial support either through public-private partnerships sustained by a business incentive, economic development donors, or various sorts of charitable contributions. Developing profitable economic activities for *tortugueros* and other coastal community residents that are compatible with or dependent on better coastal marine resource management is inherently self-sustaining. In this category are improved fishing, shellfish culture, tourism, vocational training, and small-scale agriculture and horticulture. IMCCW is helping beach community groups develop microenterprise cooperatives in each of these alternatives as appropriate and as there is interest on individual beaches.

Table 10. Component F: Financial summary of economic alternatives and mitigation activities in *tortuguero* communities.

Beach	Men	Women	Total	Improved fishing	Shellfish culture	Agr. & Hort.	Tourism kiosks	Tourism	Vocational training	Sea turtle egg collection	Hatchery manager salaries	Total investment
Bola de Monte	16	0	16			\$2,376				\$6,534	\$2,417	\$11,308
Brisas del Mar										\$6,200	\$2,260	\$8,460
Barra de Santiago	20	10	30		\$6,578					\$12,952	\$3,500	\$21,280
Barra de Santiago	25	30	55					\$8,790		\$18,263		\$28,803
Los Cóbanos	7	8	15				\$38,500	\$9,668		\$2,500	\$3,500	\$15,668
Playa Dorada	21	0	21					\$5,081		\$25,113	\$1,290	\$31,484
El Zonte										\$1,413	\$1,153	\$2,566
Majahual										\$3,680	\$1,225	\$4,905
San Blas	3	1	4					\$2,339		\$3,337	\$1,282	\$6,958
San Diego	20	19	39			\$5,881	\$5,882	\$9,853		\$36,460	\$1,394	\$53,589
El Amatal										\$3,995	\$750	\$4,745
Toluca										\$4,588	\$669	\$5,257
Bocapoza										\$3,510	\$1,750	\$5,260
Cangrejera										\$22,342	\$3,500	\$25,842
Las Bocanitas										\$10,000	\$1,750	\$11,750
Amatecampo										\$3,886	\$919	\$9,138
La Zunganera	213	71	284						\$13,000	\$2,588	\$903	\$7,824
El Pimental										\$3,517	\$903	\$8,753
Isla Tasajera	37	13	50			\$8,185	\$8,200	\$9,332		\$17,548	\$3,500	\$38,565
San Juan del Gozo	18	13	31					\$1,653		\$14,902	\$3,500	\$20,055
El Icacal	26	7	33	\$5,000						\$1,756	\$1,750	\$8,506
Isla de Méndez	34	0	34	\$5,500				\$7,691		\$12,887	\$3,500	\$29,578
Isla Montecristo	25		25					\$3,552		\$14,541	\$3,500	\$21,593
Isla San Sebastián	15	12	27					\$11,169		\$19,825	\$3,500	\$34,494
El Espino										\$6,898	\$1,750	\$8,648
Salamar										\$2,127	\$1,750	\$3,877
Maculis										\$1,807	\$1,750	\$3,557
Isla Martín Perez												\$0
Total	480	184	664	\$10,500	\$6,578	\$16,442	\$52,582	\$69,128	\$13,000	\$263,169	\$53,665	\$432,463

Tourism-based microenterprises

Table 11. Tourism-based economic alternatives activities during FY 2010 Q2

Beach	Activities completed in FY 2010 Q2	Men	Women	Total	Projected community income June 2010-May 2011

Beach	Activities completed in FY 2010 Q2	Men	Women	Total	Projected community income June 2010-May 2011
Barra de Santiago	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 2 Field trips to contact and work with tourism operators; 2) 1 Field trip with reporters from the program "Este es El Salvador". 3) 3 Field trips and workshops to create and improve tourism products. 4) Development of six ecotourism products that will be marketed on the EcoExperiencias web site. The products are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tour by aerial footpath to bird sanctuary, maximum price \$5.00 USD/ guide for groups of 10 people, duration 45 min; 2. Boat tour to El Zapatero Channel Reserve, price \$30.00 USD for boat and guide for groups of 5-20 people, duration 3 hours; 3. Boat tour to by El Zapatero Channel Reserve with hike on Isla el Cajete and a visit to Bocana, price \$50,00 USD for boat and guide for groups of 5-20 people, duration 4 hours; 4. Photographic safari tour through the Cabon and Minguia channels, price \$50,00 USD for boat and guide for groups of 5-20 people, duration 6 hours; 5. Guided tour to observe nesting of marine turtles, price \$10,00 USD /person, groups of 10 people maximum with guide, duration depends on turtle sightings; and 6. Guided sea turtle release tour, price \$5.00 USD/person, groups of 10 people maximum with guide, duration 1 hour. 	25	30	55	\$8,790
Los Cobanos	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 2 Field trips to contact and work with tourism operators; 2) 1 Field trip with TV reporters from Channel 67 program "La ventana". 3) 1 Field trip with reporters from the program "Este es El Salvador". 4) 1 Field trip with reporters from El Diario de Hoy. 5) 1 Field trip with TV reporters from Channel 33 program "Buena Onda". 6) 4 Field trips to work with Los Cobanos Tours in developing a business plan. 7) Development of six ecotourism products that will be marketed on the EcoExperiencias web site. The products are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boat exploration of marine life, \$37.00 USD/person, duration 3 hrs; 2. Los Cóbanos PA beach hike, \$7.00 USD/person, duration 90 min; 3. Coral reef snorkeling, \$12.00 USD/person, duration 2 hrs; 4. Shipwreck snorkeling, \$23.00 USD/person, duration 3 hrs; 5. Guided tour to observe nesting of marine turtles, price \$10.00 USD /person, groups of 10 people maximum with guide, duration depends on turtle sightings; and 6. Guided sea turtle release tour, price \$5.00 USD/person, groups of 10 people maximum with guide, duration 1 hour. 	7	8	15	\$9,668
Playa Dorada	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 2 field trips and meetings with the Sea Turtle Egg Collectors Committee to identify economic alternatives for <i>tortugueros</i>. 2) 1 field trips and meetings to meet with the Alcaldía de Santa Isabel Ishuatan to establish a microenterprise tourist kiosk located near the estuary selling souvenirs, snacks, drinks, and t-shirts. 	21	0	21	\$5,081
San Blas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Development of three ecotourism products that will be marketed on the EcoExperiencias web site. The products are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guided tour to observe nesting of marine turtles, price \$10.00 USD /person, groups of 10 people maximum with guide, duration depends on turtle sightings; 2. Guided sea turtle release tour, price \$5.00 USD/person, groups of 10 people maximum with guide, duration 1 hour. 3. Exploration of sea cliffs, price not set, duration 90 minutes. 	3	1	4	\$2,339
San Diego	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 4 meetings with the committee of San Diego to develop a project plan to establish a Sea Turtle Interpretation Center "La Tortuga Golfina" 2) 3 Field trips to provide technical support to the Sea Turtle Interpretation Center; 3) 3 field trips to provide technical support in developing tourism products; 4) Development of three ecotourism products that will be marketed on the EcoExperiencias web site. The products are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guided tour to observe nesting of marine turtles, price \$10.00 USD /person, groups of 10 people maximum with guide, duration depends on turtle sightings; 2. Guided sea turtle release tour, price \$5.00 USD/person, groups of 10 people maximum with guide, duration 1 hour; 3. Tour of Walter Deninger Park, price not set, duration 2 hours. 	20	19	39	\$9,853

Beach	Activities completed in FY 2010 Q2	Men	Women	Total	Projected community income June 2010-May 2011
Tasajera	1) Development and signing of a microenterprise development agreement between IMCCW and the Tasajera <i>tortuguero</i> group including a tourism kiosk and rancho; 2) Construction of a tourism rancho and kiosk; 3) Development of four ecotourism products that will be marketed on the EcoExperiencias web site: 1. Guided tour to observe nesting of marine turtles, price \$10.00 USD /person, groups of 10 people maximum with guide, duration depends on turtle sightings; 2. Guided sea turtle release tour, price \$5.00 USD/person, groups of 10 people maximum with guide, duration 1 hour; 3. Artisanal fishing in Jaltepeque estuary, \$35.00 USD/ boat and bait, groups of 2 to 6 people; 4. Island tour by cart, \$15.00 USD/person, maximum 6 people.	37	13	50	\$9,332
San Juan del Gozo	1) 5 people trained as ecotourism guides; 2) 1 workshop to develop ecotourism products; 3) Development of 3 ecotourism products to market on the EcoExperiencias web site: 1. Bird watching to Laguna San Juan del Gozo, \$5,00 USD/person with guide and canoe, 2 people maximum, duration 90 minutes 2. Guided tour to observe nesting of marine turtles, price \$10.00 USD /person, groups of 10 people maximum with guide, duration depends on turtle sightings; 3. Guided sea turtle release tour, price \$5.00 USD/person, groups of 10 people maximum with guide, duration 1 hour;	18	13	31	\$1,653
Isla de Mendez	1) Ecotourism guide training; 2) 1 workshop to develop ecotourism products; 3) Development of a business development profile for the "Hostal Tortuga"; 4) Development of 3 ecotourism products to market on the EcoExperiencias web site: 1. Guided tour to observe nesting of marine turtles, price \$10.00 USD /person, groups of 10 people maximum with guide, duration depends on turtle sightings; 2. Guided sea turtle release tour, price \$5.00 USD/person, groups of 10 people maximum with guide, duration 1 hour; 3. Bird watching to Laguna San Juan del Gozo, \$5,00 USD/person with guide and canoe, 2 people maximum, duration 90 minutes	34	0	34	\$7,691
Isla Montecristo	1) Development of 2 ecotourism products to market on the EcoExperiencias web site: 1. Tour de Pesca Artesanal, precio aun no determinado, tiempo de duracion 3 horas; 2. Recorrido por manglares y avistamiento de Lora Nuca Amarilla, precio aun no determinado, tiempo de duracion 3 horas.	25	0	25	\$3,552
Isla San Sebastian	1) Ecotourism guide training; 2) 1 workshop to develop ecotourism products; 3) Development of a business development profile for the "Centro de Interpretacion Xirigualtique"; 4) Construction of an interpretive kiosk, "La Tortuga Marina" in La Pirraya. 5) Development of 3 ecotourism products to market on the EcoExperiencias web site: 1. Elevated trail through mangrove forest, artisanal fishing and Punta San Juan del Gozo, \$15.00 USD/person, duration 4 hours; 2. Bird watching tour to Tour to Isla Pajarito, \$15.00 USD/person, duration 3 hours; 3. Tour to Las Isletas and mangrove forest, \$25.00, duration 5 hours; 4. Tour to the Lora Nuca Amarilla vista and Playa Hermosa, \$15.00 USD /person, duration 3 hours; 5. Guided tour to observe nesting of marine turtles, price \$10.00 USD /person, groups of 10 people maximum with guide, duration depends on turtle sightings; 6. Guided sea turtle release tour, price \$5.00 USD/person, groups of 10 people maximum with guide, duration 1 hour.	15	12	27	\$11,169
	Total	205	96	301	\$69,128

Tourism infrastructure microenterprises

Table 12. Subcomponent F: Tourism infrastructure microenterprise economic alternative activities completed during FY 2010 Q2.

Beach	Men	Women	Total	USAID/IMCCW Investment	Community Investment	Total Investment	Project steps													
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				

Tasajera	43	7	50	\$3,000	\$5,200	\$8,200	X	X	X	X	X	X					
San Diego	20	20	40	\$3,358	\$2,524	\$5,882	X	X	X	X	X						
Los Cóbanos	25	0	25	\$5,500	\$33,000	\$38,500	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Total	88	27	115	\$11,858	\$40,724	\$52,582											

Generalized project steps:

1. Initial community meetings to identify tourism infrastructure as a favored and feasible economic alternative;
2. Development of tourism infrastructure profile describing the enterprise for each community;
3. Preparation of a written agreement between IMCCW and the *tortuguero* community specifying objectives and commitments each side;
4. Agreement signed on both sides;
5. Technical training completed (CENDEPESCA);
6. Field implementation begun;
7. Business training completed (CONAMYPE);
8. Field implementation completed;
9. First revenues recorded;
10. Technical follow-up and final report;

Shellfish culture

Table 13. *Cultivo de conchas* economic alternative activities completed during FY2010 Q2.

Beach	Men	Women	Total	USAID/ IMCCW Investment	Community Investment	Total Investment	Project steps											
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
La Barra de Santiago	20	10	30	\$2,367	\$4,211	\$6,578	X	X										
Total	20	10	30	\$2,367	\$4,211	\$6,578												

Generalized project steps:

1. Initial community meetings to identify *Cultivo de conchas* as a favored and feasible economic alternative;
2. Development of a *Cultivo de conchas* profile describing the enterprise for each community;
3. Preparation of a written agreement between IMCCW and the *tortuguero* community specifying objectives and commitments each side;
4. Agreement signed on both sides;
5. Business training completed;
6. Field implementation begun;
7. Business/legal entity established;
8. Field implementation completed;
9. First revenues recorded;
10. Technical follow-up and final report;

Improved fishing

Table 14. Subcomponent F: *Pesca mejorada* economic alternative activities completed during FY 2010 Q2.

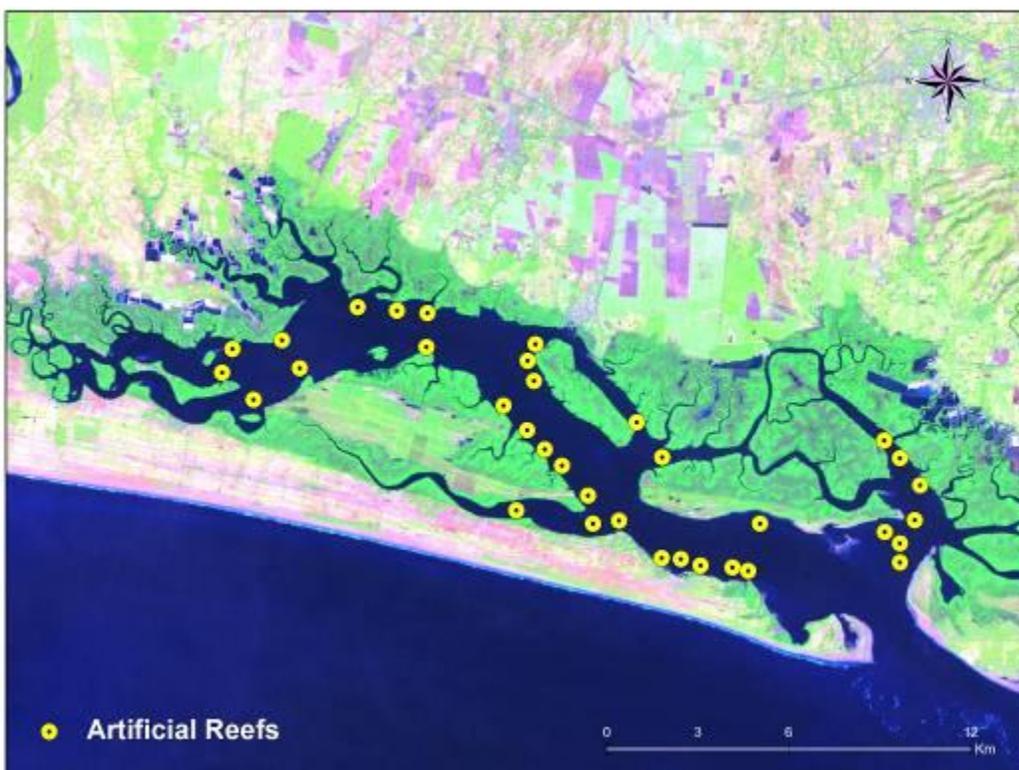
Beach	Men	Women	Total	USAID/ IMCCW Investment	Community Investment	Total Investment	Project steps											
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
El Icaco	26	7	33	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$5,000	X	X	X	X	X							

Isla de Méndez	34	0	34	\$3,500	\$2,000	\$5,500	X	X	X	X						
Isla Montecristo	25	0	25				X	X								
Totals	85	7	92	\$6,000	\$4,500	\$10,500										

Generalized project steps:

1. Initial community meetings to identify improved fishing as a favored and feasible economic alternative;
2. Development of a improved fishing profile describing the enterprise for each community;
3. Preparation of a written agreement between IMCCW and the *tortuguero* community specifying objectives and commitments each side;
4. Agreement signed on both sides;
5. Technical training completed (CENDEPESCA);
6. Field implementation begun;
7. Business training completed (CONAMYPE);
8. Field implementation completed;
9. First revenues recorded;
10. Technical follow-up and final report;

Figure 10. Locations of artificial reefs installed in the Bahía de Jiquilisco to improve sustainable fishing. Most locations have several reef structures and most were funded through agreements between IMCCW and local community groups.



Food security through agriculture & horticulture improvement

Table 15. Agriculture and horticulture based economic alternative activities in FY 2010 Q2

Beach	Men	Women	Total	USAID/ IMCCW	Community Investment	Total Investment	Project steps													
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				

				Investment											
Bola de Monte	11	0	11	\$1,656	\$720	\$2,376	X	X	X			X			
San Diego	22	18	40	\$3,576	\$2,305	\$5,881	X	X	X			X			
Tasajera	37	13	50	\$2,985	\$5,200	\$8,185	X	X	X			X			
Total	11	0	11	\$8,217	\$8,225	\$16,442									

Generalized project steps:

1. Initial community meetings identify agriculture as a favored and feasible economic alternative;
2. Development of an agriculture project profile describing the enterprise for each community;
3. Preparation of a written agreement between IMCCW and the *tortuguero* community specifying objectives and commitments each side;
4. Agreement signed on both sides;
5. Business training completed;
6. Field implementation begun;
7. Business/legal entity established;
8. Field implementation completed;
9. First revenues recorded;
10. Technical follow-up and final report;

Vocational training

Table 16. Vocational training economic alternative activities during FY 2010 Q2.

Beach	Men	Women	Total	USAID/ IMCCW Investment	Community Investment	Total Investment	Project steps																
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10							
El Pimental	213	71	284	\$10,000	\$3,000	\$13,000	X	X															
Amatecampo																							
La Zunganera																							
Total	213	71	284	\$10,000	\$3,000	\$13,000																	

Generalized project steps:

1. Initial community meetings to identify vocational training as a favored and feasible economic alternative;
2. Development of a vocational training profile describing the enterprise for each community;
3. Preparation of a written agreement between IMCCW and the *tortuguero* community specifying objectives and commitments each side;
4. Agreement signed on both sides;
5. Technical training completed (INSAFORP);
6. Field implementation begun;
7. Business training completed (INSAFORP);
8. Technical follow-up and final report;
9. Field implementation completed;
10. First revenues recorded;

RESEARCH

Sea turtle beach habitat characterization

In FY 2010 Q2 Mike Lilies, Rodrigo Samayoa, and Carlos Thomas completed a baseline survey of sea turtle beach habitat conditions on 34 beaches totaling 190 km of the approximately 220 km of Salvadoran coast. The survey was based on six categories measuring biological, physical, and socio-economic conditions that influence sea turtle beach management success: A – sea turtle nest management; B – beach conditions; C –local community organization; D –local knowledge of sea turtle ecology; E – sea turtle information management; F – local community financial capacity; and G – local community

ecotourism capacity. Table 17 results are still preliminary and will be verified, revised, and discussed in detailed in a final report due in FY 2010 Q3.

Table 17. Baseline measurement of sea turtle beach habitat conditions.

Rank	Beach	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Value	Priority category to improve beach management
1	La Barra de Santiago	3.50	1.50	0.04	4.00	2.00	4.00	0.03	3.26	G, C, B
2	Isla Tasajera/La Colorada	3.50	1.67	2.33	4.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	3.17	E, B, C
3	Bola de Monte	3.50	0.83	2.67	4.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	3.13	B, G, C
4	San Blas	3.00	2.33	2.67	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.08	B, C
5	Isla de Méndez	3.50	2.67	2.33	4.00	1.00	4.00	2.00	3.08	E, G, C
6	La Zunganera A	3.00	2.17	2.67	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.90	F&G, B, C
7	El Icacal	3.50	1.00	0.67	4.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	2.89	C, B, E&G
8	Los Cóbano	3.00	1.17	3.33	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	2.88	E, B, A
9	Amatecampo	3.00	0.67	2.33	4.00	4.00	3.00	1.00	2.75	B, G, C
10	Playa Dorada	3.00	1.33	1.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	1.00	2.69	C, G, B
11	La Zunganera B	2.00	2.33	3.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	3.00	2.53	A, F, B
12	San Diego	2.50	0.67	2.33	4.00	3.00	4.00	1.00	2.50	B, G, C
13	Isla Montecristo	2.50	3.67	3.00	4.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.47	E, G, F
14	Isla San Sebastián	2.00	3.67	3.00	4.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	2.39	E, A, F
15	San Juan del Gozo	2.50	3.17	1.67	4.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.32	E, F, G
16	La Zunganera C	2.00	3.33	1.33	4.00	1.00	4.00	2.00	2.31	E, A, G
17	Las Bocanitas A	3.50	0.50	0.67	0.00	2.00	0.00	3.00	2.26	D, F, B
18	Maculiz	2.00	0.50	2.33	4.00	1.00	4.00	2.00	2.15	B, E, A&G
19	El Zonte	1.00	0.33	1.33	4.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.72	B, A, C
20	Salamar	2.00	0.50	0.00	4.00	1.00	0.00	3.00	1.71	C, F, B
21	Garita Plamera	2.00	1.00	0.67	0.00	4.00	0.00	2.00	1.64	D, F, C
22	Los Pinos / Cangrejera	2.00	0.33	1.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	2.00	1.61	D, F, B
23	Majahual	1.50	0.83	0.67	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	1.21	D, F, G
24	El Espino	1.50	0.67	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	2.00	1.06	C, D, F
25	Barra Ciega	1.00	1.33	0.67	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	D, F, G
26	El Amatal	1.00	0.17	0.67	0.00	3.00	0.00	1.00	0.90	All
27	Tamarindo	0.00	1.33	2.33	4.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.89	All
28	Las Bocanitas B	1.00	0.50	0.67	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	All
29	Costa Azul	0.00	0.50	3.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.71	All
30	Corral de Mulas	0.00	1.50	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.46	All
31	El Cuco	0.00	0.67	1.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.42	All
32	Isla Martín Pérez	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.33	All
33	Bocapoza	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	All
34	Las Bocanitas C	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.19	All
Averages		1.90	1.38	1.52	2.47	1.97	1.71	1.85	1.87	

Playa Maculis reef reconnaissance

Between 10-12 March, Juan Pablo Dominguez, Miguel Gallardo, Andrea Muñoz, and Rodrigo Samayoa, all scuba divers on the IMCCW staff, completed a reconnaissance expedition that confirmed the presence of a large and diverse coral and rock reef off Playa Maculis. The reconnaissance team made five dives to sample the reef biodiversity (Figure 9). The results suggest that the reef is as big or bigger than the reefs of *Los Cóbano*, may be richer in biodiversity, particularly in sponges (Figure 10), and may be less disturbed. Follow-up studies are needed to fully characterize the area, confirm its importance as a foraging for sea turtles (particularly hawksbill juveniles), and map the reef system. If further studies confirm initial impressions of the reconnaissance team, *Playa Maculis* may justify the creation of a second marine protected area.

Figure 11. *Playa Maculis* expedition dive locations.

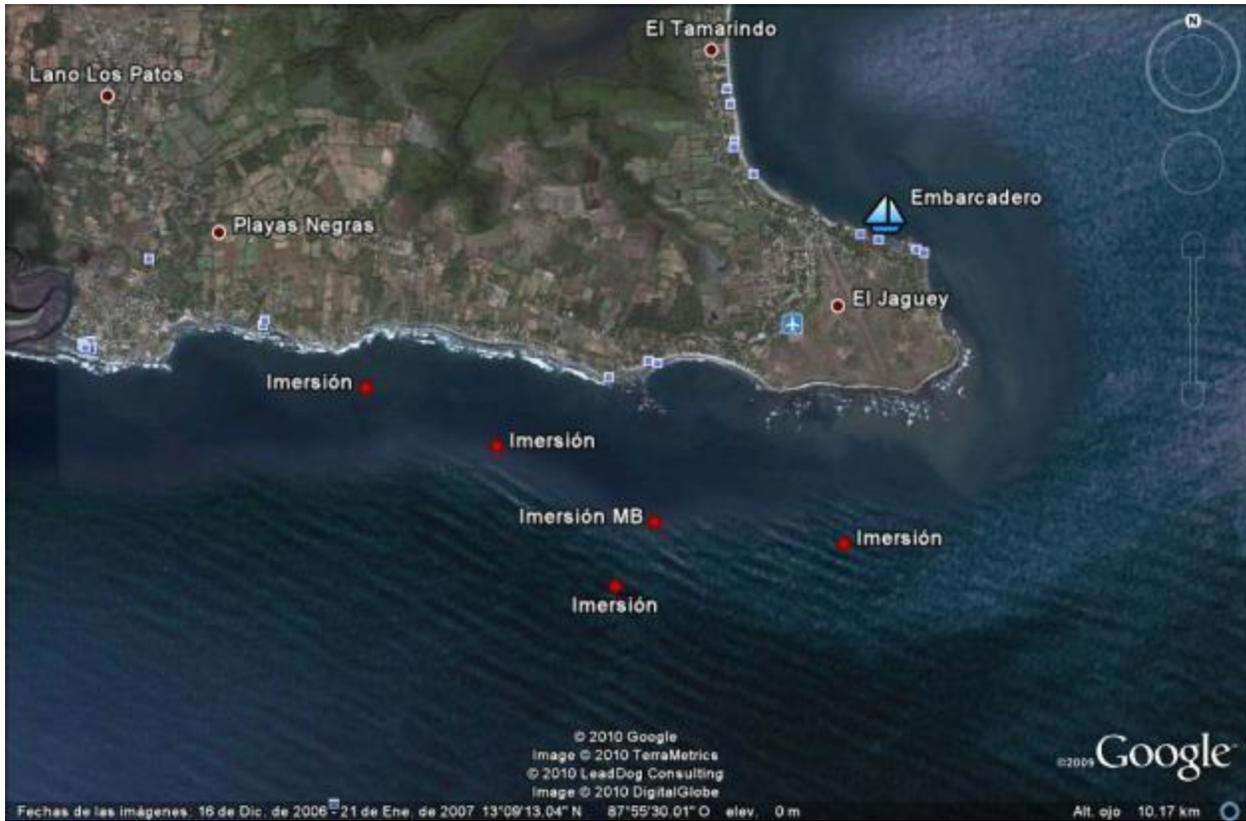


Figure 12. Unidentified sponge collected from the reef system off *Playa Maculis*.



Hawksbill conservation in Los Cóbanos Marine Protected Area

FUNZEL received a research grant of \$35,182 from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF), with a match obligation of \$36,000, for hawksbill sea turtle conservation work within and adjacent to the *Los Cóbano*s Protected Area.

Activities supported by the grant include patrolling approximately 40 km of sea turtle beaches, constructing and operating two sea turtle egg hatcheries, incubating at least 10,500 hawksbill eggs, releasing at least 7,000 hatchlings, and collecting essential life-history data on adult hawksbills. The funds will support at least three workshops to involve, educate and motivate local beach communities to participate directly in hawksbill conservation and at least three training sessions to improve the skills of local sea turtle egg harvesters to collect and transport eggs to hatcheries. FUNZEL will interview sea turtle egg harvesters to determine their perspectives on local hawksbill conservation priorities, threats to and opportunities for conservation, and overcoming barriers to conservation in the *Los Cóbano*s Protected Area. Finally, FUNZEL will use these new NFWF funds to create new alliances with sea turtle egg harvesters of *Los Cóbano*s and to strengthen the national *tortuguero* network.

Socio-economic survey of Salvadoran tortuguero communities

Working with the sea turtle component field team, Walter Mejia designed and led a socio-economic study of 22 *tortuguero* beach communities on El Salvador's coast. The team completed 830 household surveys and 22 interviews with community and local government leaders. A preliminary report describes the *tortuguero* community demographics, education levels, health measures, security and crime, community organization, patterns of migration and emigration, sources of mortality, household characteristics, agriculture activity, natural resource economic activity, social problems, environmental problems, sea turtle threats and conservation, and possible economic alternatives and development potential.

Table 18. Coastal community attitudes towards natural resource conservation.

Beach	% of households that recognize a link between economic activities on natural resources	% of households that recognize the need to undertake conservation of natural resources	% of households that indicate availability to participate in conservation activities	% of households that have participated in conservation activities
Corral de Mulas	73.1	100.0	76.9	57.7
Isla de Mendez	64.0	96.0	70.0	60.0
Isla La Pirrayita	89.1	91.3	71.7	67.4
Isla Montecristo	90.0	95.0	85.0	60.0
Tasajera	83.3	95.2	81.0	40.5
Amatecampo	50.0	97.4	84.2	26.3
Barra de Santiago	62.5	89.3	62.5	35.7
Bola de Monte	90.0	98.0	96.0	34.0
Costa Azul	57.8	88.9	77.8	31.1
Playa Dorada	80.0	94.0	78.0	42.0
Maculis	84.0	92.0	72.0	52.0
Palmarcito	18.2	81.8	63.6	45.5
El Pimental	80.0	96.0	76.0	28.0
Tamarindo	62.0	98.0	70.0	44.0
El Zonte	52.0	94.0	58.0	40.0
Icacal	76.0	88.0	68.0	40.0
Zunganera	44.8	100.0	69.0	24.1
Los Cóbano	81.1	73.0	62.2	46.0
Salamar	85.7	85.7	71.4	50.0
San Blas	75.0	93.8	81.3	56.3
San Diego	58.0	100.0	74.0	58.0
San Juan del Gozo	64.0	94.0	60.0	50.0
Average	69.5	93.5	72.9	44.0

The principal socio-economic problems identified by *tortugueros* and their families of the 22 coastal communities are: 1) unemployment; 2) lack of potable water; 3) poverty; 4) roads and streets in poor condition; 5) lack of medical care; 6) crime and delinquency; 7) trash and solid waste; and 8) flooding.

The principal environmental problems identified are: 1) trash and solid waste (55.5%); 2) deforestation (27.8%); 3) chemical contamination (6.6%) 4) poor management of sewage (2.8%); 5) over exploitation of natural resources (2.8%); 6) overexploitation of sea turtle eggs (2.8%); 7) beach walls and other infrastructure (1%).

Environmental threats specific to sea turtles perceived by *tortugueros* are: 1) Incidental mortality on fishing boats; 2) Physical mistreatment of turtles by egg collectors; 3) Sea turtle egg commercialization; 4) Sea turtle egg consumption; and 5) Solid waste and pollution.

The results of this socio-economic survey are allowing IMCCW to develop conservation actions that are more effective and sustaining because they are closely aligned with the perspectives and perceptions of the *tortuguero* communities whose activities have the most direct impact on the nesting success of sea turtles arriving on Salvadoran beaches.

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

An IMCCW goal for Sub-component F is to establish long-term financial sustainability for a national sea turtle conservation program in El Salvador. IMCCW is pursuing several strategies to achieve this: 1) creating long-term public-private alliances that pair private sector entities with a sustaining business interest to invest in sea turtle conservation with NGO or public organizations with the capacity to implement sea turtle conservation; 2) raising funds for sea turtle conservation through private donations; 3) seeking research and conservation grants from international sources; 4) pursuing discussions with MARN that will lead to a funded sea turtle conservation program co-management agreement with FUNZEL; and 5) creating a funding mechanism to receive, manage and distribute funds from various sources to a national sea turtle conservation implementing organizations.

As already described in this report, IMCCW is helping many *tortuguero* communities establish self-sustaining microenterprises and other economic activities compatible with or even dependent upon successful sea turtle conservation. Indirectly this provides financial support to a national sea turtle conservation program in the sense that expanding alternative sources of legal income for *tortugueros* should reduce their incentive to collect eggs for the commercial markets, thereby reducing one of the most important threats any national sea turtle conservation program must address.

Table 19 projects various potential sources of income and estimated costs for a national sea turtle conservation program in El Salvador. Table 19 provides an initial framework for financial sustainability. In FY 2010 Q3 a business plan analysis of a national program will be completed that will produce more considered and accurate projections.

Table 19. Projection of potential National Sea Turtle Conservation Program income and costs

Projected income	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Total income
FIAES grants	\$0	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$700,000
USAID	\$500,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$680,000
Public-private alliances	\$100,000	\$275,000	\$275,000	\$275,000	\$275,000	\$1,200,000
Donations	\$20,000	\$75,000	\$60,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$355,000
MARN	\$40,000	\$60,000	\$75,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$375,000
Research grants	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$145,000
Total	\$700,000	\$685,000	\$680,000	\$695,000	\$695,000	\$3,455,000

Projected costs	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Total income
Egg collection/hatcheries	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$2,000,000
Beach management	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$150,000
Incidental mortality control	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$25,281	\$34,188	\$29,297	\$118,765
Tortuguero networks	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$75,000
Stranding program	\$15,000	\$22,500	\$28,125	\$28,125	\$28,125	\$121,875
Environmental education	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$220,000
Community relations	\$30,000	\$15,000	\$18,750	\$23,438	\$26,570	\$113,757
Research	\$58,710	\$44,375	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$208,085
Program administration	\$91,290	\$88,125	\$87,844	\$89,250	\$91,008	\$447,518

Projected costs	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	Total income
Total	\$700,000	\$685,000	\$680,000	\$695,000	\$695,000	\$3,455,000

FIAES was an important source of funding during the 2009 nesting season. FIAES supported sea turtle hatchery operations on eight beaches and provided a total of \$200,000. FIAES cannot provide financial support in 2010, but will again in 2011 and subsequent years.

Both FUNZEL’s fund-raiser (Aida Molina, paid by IMCCW) and IMCCW have actively sought donations for sea turtle conservation in FY 2010 Q2. To date these efforts have secured \$109,750 for 2010 with a commitment over five years of at least \$394,000. FUNZEL has also been successful in in-kind contributions, for example advertizing space, donated radio spots, and other promotional opportunities. The projection in Table 19 assumes FUNZEL’s continued success.

IMCCW has had discussion with MARN, including with Lina Pohl, the Vice-minister. MARN appears willing to prepare and sign a sea turtle conservation co-management agreement with FUNZEL. Most of the details of such an agreement remain to be discussed, but the Vice-minister explicitly acknowledged that any co-management agreement would bring with it an obligation on the part of MARN to provide financial support.

FUNZEL has received a research and conservation grant from the US Fish & Wildlife Foundation to support sea turtle conservation work on hawksbills at *Los Cóbanos*. The US Fish & Wildlife Foundation usually sustains their funding commitments for at least several years. Under the leadership of Mike Lilies and Mauricio Vasquez FUNZEL is looking for other research funding that will contribute to a national sea turtle conservation program.

Finally, IMCCW has put much effort into developing long-term public-private alliances to provide stable financing for sea turtle conservation with the goal being to secure at least \$1,200,000 in alliance funding over the next five years. Table 20 provides a summary of the current status of these efforts. A key element of this alliance-building campaign is a promotional breakfast with the business community of El Salvador that will be held May 6. IMCCW has invited 90 business leaders to hear short presentations by a representative of USAID, J Wallace Nichols, Fabien Cousteau, Enriqueta Ramirez and Veronica Olivares. IMCCW hopes this event will be the first step in creating a permanent network of financial supporters of a Salvadoran national sea turtle conservation program.

Figure 11 suggests a preliminary institutional structure for a national sea turtle conservation funding mechanism created under a FIAES umbrella. This structure is the result of discussions of an informal “Sea Turtle Committee” that has met several times during FY 2010 Q2 to discuss this particular issue. Jorge Oviedo, Executive Director of FIAES has presented the suggestion to the FIAES Board of Directors and received a favorable response. IMCCW has found similar funds in other countries of Latin America that provide models for appropriate governance and financial management policies. Taking the next steps to create a funding mechanism for sea turtle conservation is a priority goal for FY 2010 Q3.

Figure 13. Long-term funding structure proposed for a National Sea Turtle Conservation Program

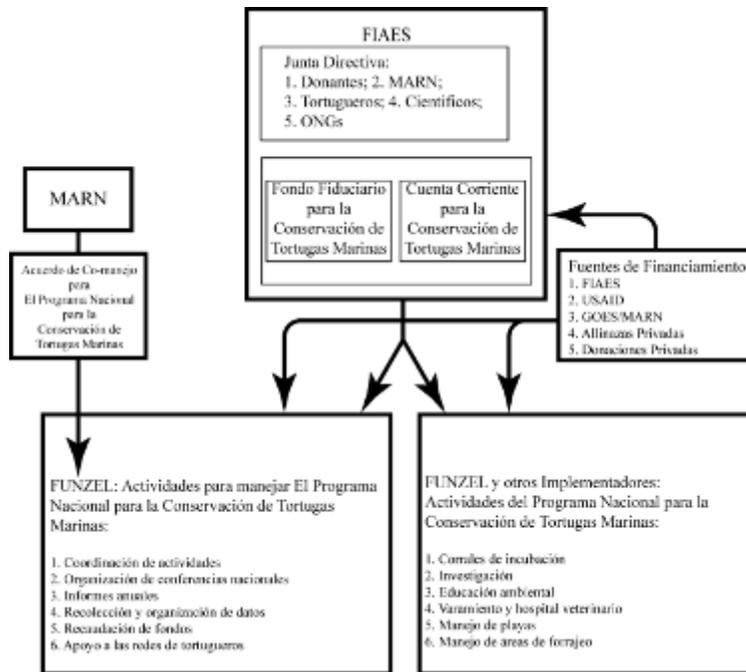


Table 20. Public-private alliances for sustainable sea turtle conservation financing in FY 2010 Q2

Beach	Private Sector partner	Private sector investment	USAID/ IMCCW Investment FY 2010 ¹	Community investment	Annual investment	Alliance term	5-year alliance value	Beneficiaries	Progress towards signing	Description of negotiation status
Costa del Sol	Fundación Domenech	\$25,218	\$12,650	\$9,500	\$47,368	5	\$236,841	600	90%	The private sector partner has a strong interest and has already developed a sea turtle hatchery project. The alliance would more than double the size of hatchery operations and guarantee its continuance for five years. The alliance agreement is fully negotiated, but unexpected difficulties with the GOES delayed signing. IMCCW still expected the alliance to proceed after a delay.
Barra de Santiago	Distribuidora Zablah	\$12,700	\$10,750	\$8,134	\$31,584	5	\$157,920	500	80%	Jose Luis Zablah, the principal private sector partner, has reviewed and accepted the alliance proposal. He will organize neighbors and other beach front owners in a financial support group to partner with IMCCW/FUNZEL and the <i>tortuguero</i> community. The sustaining incentive for the private sector partners is to maintain or increase the quality of the beach habitat of which sea turtle presence is an important element.
Bahía de Jiquilisco	Ingenio El Angel	\$12,700	\$10,750	\$8,134	\$31,584	5	\$157,920	500	80%	This private sector partner has a history of interest and support for sea turtle conservation. He has reviewed and accepted the alliance proposal and has declared his intention to support it. Follow-up will continue in Q3.
Isla San Sebastián	Banco Promerica	\$12,700	\$10,750	\$8,134	\$31,584	5	\$157,920	500	50%	This private sector partner has a history of interest and support for sea turtle conservation. In response to initial contacts and discussion a technical Alliance proposal has been prepared and will be presented in April for review, revision, perhaps further negotiation, and signing.
Playa Dorada	Casa Tortuga	\$3,125	\$3,205	\$1,896	\$8,596	5	\$42,980	100	90%	The alliance proposal has been 90% negotiated and secured. The private sector partner is still asking for clarifications and changes but has verbally committed to support.
El Tamarindo	Textufil	\$18,700	\$11,750	\$9,184	\$39,634	5	\$198,170	350	30%	The private sector partner has a long-standing record of support and interest in marine conservation and has independently set up and financed a sea turtle hatchery operation. He has expressed strong interest in the project. IMCCW expects an alliance signing in Q3.
Costa Azul	Beach property owners group	\$12,700	\$10,750	\$8,134	\$31,584	5	\$157,920	500	15%	This alliance would be with a group of beach house property owners. The group's principal leader has agreed with much of the alliance proposal's details and IMCCW expects a signing in Q3.
Los Cobanos	Beach property owners group	\$12,700	\$10,750	\$8,134	\$31,584	5	\$157,920	500	15%	This alliance would be with a group of beach house property owners neighboring Los Cobanos. The group's principal leader has agreed with much of the alliance proposal's details and IMCCW expects a signing in Q3.
Salamar & El Icacal	Agrisal	\$28,200	\$19,800	\$14,622	\$62,622	5	\$313,110	700	5%	The private sector partner has already supported sea turtle conservation projects and has a strong interest in coordinating with and participating in a national effort. An alliance proposal has been developed and IMCCW expects a signing in Q3.
All	El Diario de Hoy	\$30,000	\$10,000	\$4,000	\$44,000	In negotiation	\$220,000	NA	60%	El Diario de Hoy will donate advertising space to the sea turtle conservation publicity campaign and will collaborate in providing coverage of sea turtle conservation issues. IMCCW will provide the graphic designs of the La Clinica agency, background information for El Diario de Hoy journalists, and facilitate interviews with international visitors such as J Nichols and Fabien Cousteau.

Beach	Private Sector partner	Private sector investment	USAID/ IMCCW Investment FY 2010 ¹	Community investment	Annual investment	Alliance term	5-year alliance value	Beneficiaries	Progress towards signing	Description of negotiation status
All	La Prensa Gráfica	\$30,000	\$10,000	\$4,000	\$44,000	In negotiation	\$220,000	NA	30%	La Prensa Gráfica will donate advertising space to the sea turtle conservation publicity campaign and will collaborate in providing coverage of sea turtle conservation issues. IMCCW will provide the graphic designs of the La Clinica agency, background information for La Prensa Gráfica journalists, and facilitate interviews with international visitors such as J Nichols and Fabien Cousteau.
Tasajera, Barra de Santiago, and other beaches	Hanes Brands & Camara de Textileros	\$6,000	\$1,500	(\$12,000)	\$19,500	5	\$55,000		30%	Hanes Brands and the Camera de Textiles will provide in FY 2010 6,000 tee-shirts, IMCCW or another alliance partner will provide the graphic printing, and the tee-shirts will go to economic alternative tourism kiosks IMCCW is supporting on various <i>tortuguero</i> beaches. The income from their sale will create seed money for the microenterprises of which part (\$12,000 of an estimated \$36,000 in gross sales) will return to Hanes Brands through the purchase of more tee-shirts.
17 beaches	CONAMYPE (M de Economía)	\$7,650	\$8,415	\$7,650	\$23,715	5	\$118,575	255	60%	Conamype will provide financial and business training for <i>tortuguero</i> communities and economic alternative microenterprises. The goal is to train at least 3 <i>tortugueros</i> /year in each of 17 beaches and continue the training program for at least 5 years.
Tasajera	Plastiglas	\$4,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$6,000	5	\$30,000	NA	25%	Plastiglas will sponsor group excursions by its employees to visit various sea turtle beaches. These groups will include at least 200 people which will generate income and business for <i>tortuguero</i> microenterprises now being developed by IMCCW.
TOTAL		\$216,393	\$132,070	\$80,522	\$453,355		\$2,224,276	4,250		

¹After IMCCW ends, its financial and technical support is expected to shift to FUNZEL, FIAES, etc;

E. SUCCESS STORIES

ENCUENTRO NACIONAL PARA LA CONSERVACIÓN DE TORTUGAS MARINAS – EL SALVADOR 2010

Los primeros esfuerzos para la conservación de las tortugas marinas en El Salvador corresponden a los años 70, época en la cual se hicieron algunos estudios y se implementaron corrales de incubación. El modelo de conservación incluyó alternativas como intercambio de huevos de tortuga marina por víveres y donaciones parciales. Varias décadas después, toda la experiencia acumulada, y el interés por la conservación y manejo sustentable de las tortugas marinas, dio como resultado que en febrero del año 2009, el Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales junto al Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería aprobaron el “Acuerdo de Veda Total” que prohíbe todo tipo de tenencia y comercialización de huevos y otros productos derivados de las 4 especies de tortuga marina que anidan en El Salvador. La puesta en marcha de esta legislación, cambió el panorama para los recolectores de huevos conocidos como “tortugeros” que hasta ese momento los vendían libremente para consumo humano -principalmente en bares y restaurantes- y que en algunos casos, entregaban una docena en concepto de donación si acaso existía un esfuerzo comunal para manejar un corral de incubación. Para apoyar a las comunidades tortugueras ante los impactos económicos de esta medida de conservación, distintas organizaciones como USAID, FIAES, Cooperación Española, así como la iniciativa privada, unieron esfuerzos para establecer un nuevo modelo de manejo: se promovió la existencia de corrales de incubación que reciben huevos de tortuga marina de parte de los tortugeros, que a su vez, reciben un pago por los servicios de recolección de los mismos, actividad que fue complementada con educación ambiental y la búsqueda de otras alternativas económicas. Con este apoyo técnico y financiero, se logró la cifra histórica de 30 corrales a nivel nacional, que cubrieron 170 km de playa arenosa. Estos corrales funcionaron bajo

distintos tipos de cooperación entre Gobiernos Municipales, ADESCOS, ONGs e inversión privada. Gracias a éste esfuerzo se logró salvar del mercado negro a miles de huevos y liberar al mar, más de un millón de neonatos de tortuga marina, logrando al mismo tiempo que los tortugeros como cabezas de familia recibieran directamente más de \$260,000 mil dólares en concepto de pagos ambientales por los servicios de recolección.



En febrero de 2010, con los resultados exitosos de la temporada recopilados, el proyecto USAID-Mejor Manejo de Cuencas Hidrográficas Críticas, a través del Componente de Conservación de Tortugas Marinas, logró reunir por primera vez a cada uno de los responsables de los corrales de incubación (viveristas), líderes y lideresas comunales, representantes de organizaciones no gubernamentales, cooperantes y autoridades responsables, para realizar el “Encuentro Nacional para la Conservación de Tortugas Marinas en El Salvador”. Este evento al cual asistieron 111 personas, permitió que los viveristas comprobaran – a pesar de los nervios – que podían pararse frente a sus compañeros y compañeras para presentar y compartir los resultados de la temporada de anidación en sus playas, así como las lecciones aprendidas y las proyecciones para la temporada 2010. Este intercambio de experiencias motivó a los asistentes a conformar la Red Nacional de Tortugeros, y a presentar juntos una propuesta a la Sra. Vice-Ministra de Medio Ambiente en la que se le solicita que la Veda siga, que las autoridades se comprometan a procurar su cumplimiento y que el Estado

reconozca y apoye decididamente el sostenimiento de los esfuerzos para conservar a las tortugas marinas como medio de vida para las comunidades costeras. El Encuentro contó también con la participación del Dr. J Nichols y Randall Arauz, que aportaron valiosa información y motivación a los asistentes. De igual manera, se aprovechó este espacio para reconocer los esfuerzos de los medios de comunicación social que hacen su parte divulgando actividades e información relacionada a la conservación y manejo comunitario de las tortugas marinas.

Al finalizar el Encuentro, los participantes regresaron a sus comunidades mucho más comprometidos, decididos a organizarse, emocionados por conocer a otros hombres y mujeres que como ellos, cada noche estuvieron en vela recibiendo huevos, liberando tortuguitas, completando el libro de registro, cuidando del corral, y aprendiendo a conocer a las tortugas marinas y como ellas valen más vivas que muertas.

Antecedentes

El proyecto Mejor Manejo y Conservación de Cuencas Hidrográficas Críticas a través del Componente Tortuga Marina, con el apoyo de Alternativas Económicas en acciones de Turismo Sostenible y la Fundación CORDES, identificó dentro de las playas con prioridad por su alta anidación a Isla Tasajera como un área con potencial para el desarrollo de actividades turísticas teniendo como su principal atractivo natural a las tortugas marinas, así como también a sus playas, estero y el bosque de mangle.

Se trabajó una idea para crear un atractivo como potenciador para el desarrollo de turismo que involucrara el tema de la tortuga marina y que permitiera un desarrollo turístico sostenible. Para lograrlo se definieron los pasos a dar que marcaran el rumbo de lo que debía de ser el turismo para la isla; buscando de ésta forma el desarrollo de una industria turística a partir de su riqueza natural, respetando el medio ambiente e involucrando a las comunidades locales de recolectores de huevos de tortuga.



La gran belleza natural, solitarias y hermosas playas y la anidación abundante de tortugas marinas, no se estaban promoviendo en la isla, si no que la principal motivación de viaje del visitante es la de comer en las champas que venden cócteles y cerveza ubicadas en los alrededores de la isla y luego visitar sus orillas del lado de la bocana y estero. La llegada de turistas es muy esporádica hasta la isla y se concentra principalmente durante los fines de semana. Por lo

tanto aunque existe cierta actividad turística en las afueras de la isla, la cantidad de visitantes al área es relativamente baja y los beneficios para la comunidad son muy pocos ya que dicho tipo de turistas están poco o nada interesados en interactuar con la comunidad y busca generalmente un lugar para tomar y comer en un ambiente de sol y playa, dejando así muy pocos ingresos y mucha basura en la misma.

Iniciativa

El equipo del componente Alternativas Económicas con acciones de Turismo Sostenible ante esta situación, inició una serie de visitas y reuniones con miembros de la ADESCO local y con la Fundación CORDES, que es una ONG con presencia en la zona que da apoyo económico y técnico al comité de tortugeros de la isla, con el objetivo de trabajar en conjunto planes para implementar nuevas ideas relacionadas al desarrollo de un turismo sostenible. El resultado fue el diseño de un “Centro de Atención al Turista Vinculado al Turismo de Conservación de la Tortuga Marina en Isla Tasajera”. Al mismo tiempo de desarrollar actividades turísticas con características propias que posicionen a la isla como un sitio para vivir experiencias únicas que motiven la visitación al área de turistas con un perfil diferente al que en la actualidad visitan la zona, que puedan traer beneficios reales y sostenibles a los habitantes de la comunidad. El perfil de negocio se basa principalmente en la construcción del Centro de Atención al Turista Vinculado al Turismo de Conservación de la Tortuga Marina. La visión es que dicha infraestructura se instale a un lado del corral de incubación de tortugas marinas y sea el punto principal de llegada para los turistas que desarrollaran la actividad de observación de anidamiento y/o liberación de neonatos. Así mismo en este lugar se instalara un kiosco de interpretación de la tortuga marina y existirán áreas de descanso como una zona de campamento. En el lugar habrá un espacio

destinado a la venta de recuerdos alusivos al lugar (souvenirs) que serán elaborados en su mayoría por actores locales y también se venderán artesanías con características locales y elaboradas por la comunidad.

Resultado

El equipo del componente Alternativas Económicas con acciones de Turismo Sostenible junto al trabajo de los actores locales, hizo posible la construcción del “Centro de Atención al Turista Vinculado al Turismo de Conservación de la Tortuga Marina”.

La comunidad ha tomado muy en serio el turismo como una alternativa de mitigación a la recolección de huevos de tortuga y esta iniciativa ha hecho que los actores locales vean a esta industria como una fuente de ingresos reales que puede ayudarlos a mejorar su situación económica, además reconocen que las tortugas marinas así como el entorno de la isla es un recurso natural y turístico que deben de proteger y manejar adecuadamente a través del desarrollo de actividades en la zona que generen la sostenibilidad del negocio pero respetando el ecosistema.

Debido a la calidad de los productos y servicios que se brindaran en el lugar se ha comenzado a conformar la cadena de valor turística, en la que hay integrados Tour operadores que venderán el destino a través de mayoristas nacionales e internacionales.

La iniciativa fue desarrollada por el equipo del componente Alternativas Económicas con acciones de Turismo Sostenible Integrado por Edgardo Molina, Raúl Martínez y Héctor Fuentes junto a la participación de las comunidades locales.

THE TRAIL-BUILDERS OF MONTECRISTO NATIONAL PARK

An intensive five-day workshop on Trail Planning, Design, Construction and Maintenance was held at Montecristo NP with the objectives of: a) improving management of tourism, visitation, transit patterns of local communities; b) reducing negative impacts of existing trails that were poorly planned and designed and are not being maintained; c) provide new capacities to MCNP park maintenance personnel as well as local communities for building and managing trails; d) provide employment opportunities to community members building and restoring trails in the park and buffer area.

Existing trails at Montecristo do not offer a quality visitor experience because they are poorly designed and maintained and too steep for most visitors. To resolve the problem IMCCW worked first to train and then contract with community members to rebuild, and when necessary, relocate problem trails.

The first challenge was “El Pionero,” a one km. trail located in the lower part of the park. It is a series of switchbacks which go directly up to a scenic overlook built approximately 8 years ago by park staff. It was very difficult to walk and required constant maintenance. During the workshop community members, park staff and IMCCW personnel laid out a new trail and began building some sections. After the workshop IMCCW provided technical orientation and equipment to continue and today Montecristo has its first model trail that not only provides an excellent hike but also demonstrates the latest techniques in trail design and building.



The community members who participated in the construction are working to form a micro-business to build



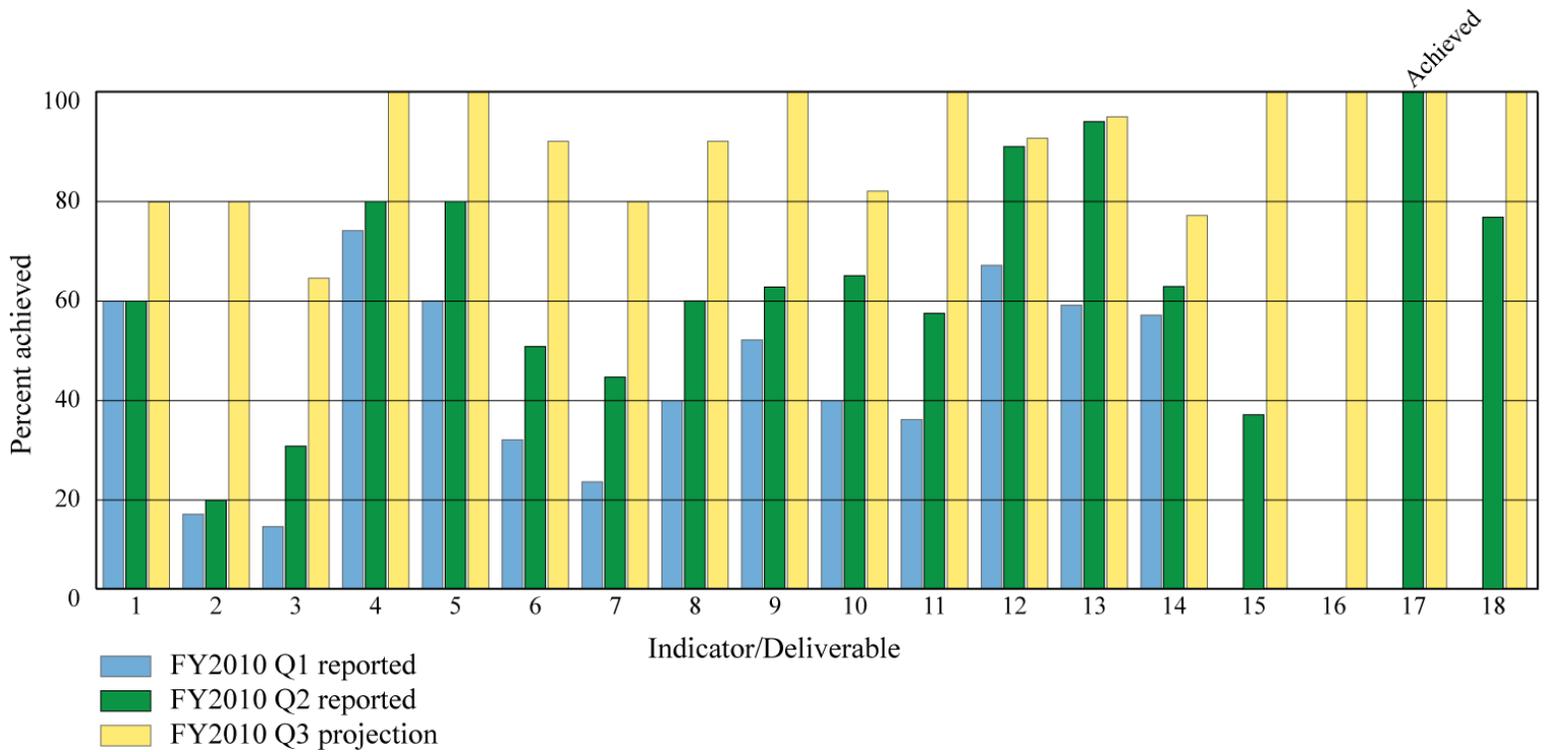
and maintain trails both in the park and buffer area. Their next project will be modifying the trail to el Trifinio, the most used trail in the park. This will be a bigger challenge due to more difficult terrain and the remoteness of the area but IMCCW will provide support and technical oversight. The benefits to the community, Montecristo and biodiversity conservation from this low-tech, low cost project are significant.

F. DELIVERABLE AND INDICATOR DATA: IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF MONTECRISTO NATIONAL PARK

Table 21. Subcomponent E deliverable and indicator status

Component E: SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF MONTECRISTO NATIONAL PARK					
DESCRIPTION	LOP	Percent achieved			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
DELIVERABLES				(estimate)	
1. Park Business Plan	1 draft	60%	50%	80%	
2. Park Decentralization Plan	1 draft	15%	20%	80%	
3. Payment for Environmental Services Scheme	1 draft	12.5%	29.5%	62.5%	
4. Research Stewardship Strategy for 20 years	1 draft	72%	80%	100%	
5. Biodiversity research joint venture program with at least one academic institution from the U.S.	1 draft	60%	80%	100%	
6. Concessions Management Plan	1 draft	30%	50%	90%	
7. Standardized pay schedules for all park positions	1 schedule	21.5%	45%	100%	
8. Visitor use carrying capacity assessment	1 assessment	40%	60%	80%	
9. Top-of-the-line Park Website	1 website	50%	62.5%	100%	
10. Assessment / feasibility study to determine actions with current park residents	1 assessment/feasibility study	40%	65%	80%	
INDICATORS					
11. Number of hectares of biological significance under improved management.	1,450 ha.	34%	58%	75%	
12. Park administration and financial system strengthened through sustainable increase of park income and complement of investments for long-term results.	100% of process leading to strengthening MNP administration and financial systems	65%	89%	92%	
13. Visitation experience improved measured by increase in visitors and complement of investments.	100% of process leading to improved visitation experience	57%	94%	95%	
14. Working relationship between MNP and 2 communities improved.	100% of process leading to MOU	55%	62.5%	75%	
15. Number of key park personnel and local inhabitants trained in natural resource management and biodiversity conservation	75 MNP staff & local residents	Men			
		Women			
		Total	0%	35%	100%
16. Number of local inhabitants and park personnel trained in solid waste management	30 park personnel	Men			
		Women			
		Total	0%	0%	100%
	60 local inhabitants	Men			
		Women			
		Total	0%	0%	100%
17. Number of local volunteer park guides trained on orienting and educating tourists on park resources, activities and opportunities.	18 local residents	Men			
		Women			
		Total	0%	150%	>150%
18. Number of MNP brochures distributed	30,000 brochures	0%	76.6%	100%	
	Average	35%	59%	89%	

Figure 14. Subcomponent E: Indicator and deliverable achievement status



G. DELIVERABLE AND INDICATOR COMMENTS, CALCULATIONS, AND TIMELINE: IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF MONTECRISTO NATIONAL PARK

Deliverable 1: Draft of a Park Business Plan

Baseline: 0

LOP Target: 1 draft plan

FY 2010 Q1 status: 60%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 50%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 80%

LOP technical documentation:

- TOR for business plan consultant;
- consultancy contract;
- current draft of business plan;
- documentation of MNP business plan presentation to MARN;
- documentation of business plan implementation;
- USAID receipt of final business plan;

Deliverable 1 comments: 1) Deliverable 1 was delayed in Q2 because Mayda Colocho, the business consultant contracted to prepare a MNP business plan, did not perform. IMCCW has prepared a new contract with Claudia Hasfura with new contract deliverables due in Q3. 2) IMCCW chose Claudia Hasfura to prepare the MNP business plan because of the quality and professionalism of her work with EcoExperiencias. 3) A final MNP business plan will be affected by potential sources of park income that are still under study with results that will not be available until early Q4. For example, feasibility studies of a Casco Viejo concession and of cypress timber harvesting will not be completed until late July. Both are potentially sources of park income and costs that cannot be fully incorporated into a MNP business plan until then. 4) Claudia Hasfura will prepare a MNP using an estimate of such potential sources of income and update the plan when the feasibility studies are completed.

Deliverable 1 achievement				
Action		Percentage contribution of action to deliverable	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of deliverable achieved
1	Terms of reference written	10%	100%	10%
2	Budget established	10%	100%	10%
3	Consultant identified	10%	100%	10%
4	Consultant contracted	10%	100%	10%
5	Analysis 50% complete	10%	50%	5%
6	First draft prepared	10%	50%	5%
7	Draft presented to USAID and MARN	10%	0%	0%
8	Comments incorporated in final draft	10%	0%	0%
9	Final draft accepted by USAID	10%	0%	0%
10	Actions to implement recommendations initiated	10%	0%	0%
Current status				50%

Deliverable 1 timeline												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1												
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Deliverable 2: Draft of a Park Decentralization Plan

Baseline: 0

LOP Target: 1 draft plan

FY 2010 Q1 status: 15%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 20%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 80%

LOP technical documentation:

- decentralization workplan;
- decentralization workplan;
- documentation of USAID and MARN comments;
- current draft of decentralization plan;
- documented USAID receipt of final decentralization plan;
- documentation of decentralization plan implementation;
- documentation of MARN approval;

Deliverable 2 comments: 1) This deliverable has been complicated by developing policies within MARN that affect MNP decentralization; 2) MARN Vice-minister Pohl has affirmed in meetings with IMCCW that she supports MNP decentralization that includes a mechanism for local community participation in decision-making; 3) MARN Vice-minister Pohl has confirmed support for appropriate decentralization, but has cautioned that she believes that the present park administrative staff does not yet have the capacity to manage finances or some technical aspects of management; 4) Larry Lechner is assigned to lead decentralization planning; 5) A draft plan will be completed by 31 May.

Deliverable 2 achievement				
Action		Percentage contribution of action to deliverable	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of deliverable achieved
1	IMCCW staff team identified	10%	100%	10%
2	Work plan prepared	10%	50%	5%
3	Existing institutional arrangements, regulations and responsibilities analyzed	15%	30%	5%
4	Draft decentralization plan prepared	20%	0%	0%
5	Draft decentralization plan presented to MARN and USAID	10%	0%	0%
6	MARN and USAID comments incorporated into decentralization plan	15%	0%	0%
7	Final decentralization plan approved by MARN	10%	0%	0%
8	Implementation of decentralization plan begun	10%	0%	0%
Current status				20%

Deliverable 2 timeline												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
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Deliverable 3: Draft of a Payment for Environmental Services Scheme provided by the San José River to the municipality of Metapan

Baseline: 0

LOP Target: 1 draft plan

FY 2010 Q1 status: 12.5%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 29.5%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 62.5%

LOP technical documentation:

- final hydrological study;
- documentation of presentation of hydrological study to implementing stakeholders;
- signed contract to develop a PES scheme;
- current draft of PES scheme;
- documented presentation of PES scheme to stakeholders, MARN, and USAID;
- documented presentation of final PES scheme to implementing stakeholders, MARN, and USAID;
- documentation of PES scheme acceptance by implementing stakeholders;
- documentation PES scheme implementation

Deliverable 3 comments: 1) IMCCW considers this deliverable is delayed; 2) The hydrological study that was completed in Q1 is the data foundation for a MNP PES scheme needed significant revision which was undertaken through a contract with hydrological engineer José Roberto Duarte in Q2; 3) IMCCW has contracted Duarte to lead the development of a PES scheme in Q2 including presenting the PES scheme to stakeholders and MARN; 4) Duarte will negotiate PES MOU(s) with ANDA and other stakeholder that explicitly acknowledge the value of environmental services maintained in MNP and its buffer zone; 6) Negotiating a commitment to pay MNP for environmental services (a opposed to acknowledging their value) will be difficult when environmental service users (e.g., ANDA) do not now pay for those services and there is no substantial risk of losing those services if they do not pay; 7) The majority of MNP visitors come from El Salvador; their entrance fee is a PES that IMCCW will recommend MARN increase;

Deliverable 3 achievement				
Action		Percentage contribution of action to deliverable	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of deliverable achieved
1	Hydrological study completed	10%	100%	10%
2	Hydrological study presented to stakeholders	10%	0%	0%
3	Consulting contract prepared and signed to develop PES	10%	100%	10%
4	First draft PES scheme developed	10%	20%	2%
5	PES scheme presented to stakeholders, MARN, and USAID	10%	50%	5%
6	Comments incorporated in revised PES scheme	10%	25%	2.5%
7	Final PES scheme presented to implementing stakeholders	10%	0%	0%
8	Final PES scheme acceptance by implementing stakeholders	10%	0%	0%
9	Final PES scheme presented to MARN and USAID	10%	0%	0%
10	PES implementation begins	10%	0%	0%
Current status				29.5%

Deliverable 3 timeline

	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1												
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Deliverable 4: Draft of a Research Stewardship Strategy for 20 years

Baseline: 0

LOP Target: 1 draft plan

FY 2010 Q1 status: 72%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 80%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 100%

LOP technical documentation:

- RSS TOR;
- Signed contract to develop a RSS with SalvaNatura;
- Current draft of RSS;
- Documented MARN receipt of final RSS;
- Documented USAID receipt of final RSS

Deliverable 4 comments: 1) IMCCW considers that the achievement of this deliverable is on schedule and foresees no significant risk of delays;

Deliverable 4 achievement				
Action	Percentage contribution of action to deliverable	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of deliverable achieved	
1	Terms of reference agreed upon	10%	100%	10%
2	STTA identified	10%	100%	10%
3	Consultant Contracted	10%	100%	10%
4	Analysis of existing research stewardships begun	10%	100%	10%
5	Analysis of existing research stewardships completed	10%	100%	10%
6	Draft complete	10%	100%	10%
7	Results presented USAID and MARN	10%	100%	10%
8	Comments incorporated	10%	100%	10%
9	Report accepted by MARN	10%	50%	0%
10	Report accepted by USAID	10%	0%	0%
Current status				80%

Deliverable 4 timeline												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
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Deliverable 5: Draft of biodiversity research joint venture program with at least one academic institution from the United States of America

Baseline: 0

LOP Target: 1 draft plan

FY 2010 Q1 status: 60%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 80%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 100%

LOP technical documentation:

- Research MOU TOR;
- Signed contract to develop a research MOU with SalvaNatura;
- Current draft of research MOU;
- MOU signed by US research institution;
- MOU signed by MARN;
- Documentation of MOU implementation;
- Documented USAID receipt of final report on a MNP research MOU;

Deliverable 5 comments: 1) IMCCW considers that the achievement of this deliverable is slightly delayed because MARN has not yet responded with comments or approval of the draft research MOU; 2) despite the delay, IMCCW detects no fundamental objection on MARN's part to signing a research MOU; 3) the College of Charleston, Charleston, SC has communicated its interest and willingness to sign a research MOU and to begin its implementation by sending a graduate student to work in MNP in Q3;

Deliverable 5 achievement				
Action		Percentage contribution of action to deliverable	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of deliverable achieved
1	Terms of reference agreed upon	10%	100%	10%
2	STTA identified	10%	100%	10%
3	Consultant contracted	10%	100%	10%
4	Analysis of existing joint ventures begun	10%	100%	10%
5	Analysis of existing joint ventures completed	10%	100%	10%
6	MOU draft complete	10%	100%	10%
7	Research MOU draft presented to MARN	10%	100%	10%
8	Research MOU draft presented to US institutions	10%	100%	10%
9	MOU signed by research institution and MARN	10%	50%	0%
10	Report received by USAID	10%	0%	0%
Current status				80%

Deliverable 5 timeline												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
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Deliverable 6: Draft of a Concessions Management Plan based on Concessions Management Training/Workshop held at park to help the park with its own financial sustainability

Baseline: 0

LOP Target: 1 draft plan

FY 2010 Q1 status: 30%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 50%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 90%

LOP technical documentation:

- Concessions best practices study;
- Concessions development workplan;
- Signed consultant contract to prepare a Casco Viejo concession feasibility study;
- Signed consultant contract to prepare legal recommendations to allow concessions within MNP;
- Current draft of concessions business plan;
- Current draft of concessions legal analysis;
- Documented MARN receipt of final Casco Viejo concession feasibility study;
- Documented MARN receipt of final legal recommendations to allow concessions within MNP;
- Documented USAID receipt of final Casco Viejo concession feasibility study;
- Documented USAID receipt of final legal recommendations to allow concessions within MNP;

Deliverable 6 comments: 1) IMCCW considers that the achievement of this deliverable is on schedule and sees no significant risk of delays; 2) MARN and Vice-minister Pohl have expressed support in principle for private sector involvement in developing the potential of MNP; 3) IMCCW has contracted Claudia Hasfura to prepare a feasibility analysis of a concession (restaurant or hotel) that uses the Casco Viejo, pays fees to MNP, and employs local staff; 4) IMCCW expects to be able to present a Casco Viejo concession plan to MARN in Q3 that clarifies its potential costs, benefits, and conditions;

Deliverable 6 achievement				
Action		Percentage contribution of action to deliverable	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of deliverable achieved
1	Concessions best practices study completed	10%	100%	10%
2	Develop a concessions development workplan	10%	100%	10%
3	Identify and contract a business planner to work on concessions business plan	10%	100%	10%
4	Identify and contract a legal advisor to work on concessions legal plan	10%	100%	10%
5	Develop first draft concessions legal plan	10%	50%	5%
6	Develop first draft concessions business plan	10%	50%	5%
7	Establish a concessions ETI	10%	0%	0%
8	MNP concessions legal proposal completed	10%	0%	0%
9	MNP concessions business proposal completed	10%	0%	0%
10	MNP concessions legal and business plans presented to USAID and MARN	10%	0%	0%
Current status				50%

Deliverable 6 timeline												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1												
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- Documented USAID receipt of final LAC proposal;
- Documentation of LAC implementation;

Deliverable 8 comments: 1) IMCCW considers that the achievement of this deliverable is on schedule and sees no significant risk of delays; 2) discussions with MARN technical staff and the Vice-minister suggest that there is agreement that the current MNP carrying capacity limits need revision;

Deliverable 8 achievement				
Action		Percentage contribution of action to deliverable	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of deliverable achieved
1	Selection of STTA to execute assessment	10%	100%	10%
2	Analysis of current capacity proposed by existing mgmt. plan	10%	100%	10%
3	Develop first draft new carrying capacity proposal	10%	100%	10%
4	Develop indicators and standards for monitoring	10%	100%	10%
5	Validation of LAC proposal draft among MNP staff and local stakeholders	10%	100%	10%
6	LAC proposal draft presented to MARN and USAID	10%	50%	5%
7	MARN and USAID comments incorporated in final LAC proposal	10%	50%	5%
8	Final LAC proposal presented to MARN and USAID	10%	0%	0%
9	LAC proposal report accepted by USAID	10%	0%	0%
10	LAC recommendations accepted by MARN	10%	0%	0%
Current status				60%

Deliverable 8 timeline												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												

Deliverable 9: A top-of-the-line Park Website to promote, inform, educate, and prepare visitors designed and developed.

Baseline: 0

LOP Target: 1 MNP website

FY 2010 Q1 status: 50%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 62.5%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 100%

LOP technical documentation:

- MNP website design TOR;
- Website designer contract;
- Documentation of current website design;
- Documentation of presentation of website to MARN;
- Documentation of website functionality and links to EcoExperiencias marketing website;
- Documentation of final MNP website report to USAID;

Deliverable 9 comments: 1) IMCCW considers that the achievement of this deliverable is on schedule and sees no significant risk of delays;

Deliverable 9 achievement

Action		Percentage contribution of action to deliverable	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of deliverable achieved
1	Terms of reference written	12.5%	100%	12.5%
2	STTA identified	12.5%	100%	12.5%
3	Website development workplan prepared	12.5%	100%	12.5%
4	Website designer contract signed	12.5%	100%	12.5%
5	Website design	12.5%	100%	12.5%
6	Draft website design presented to USAID and MARN	12.5%	0%	0%
7	USAID and MARN comments incorporated into website update	12.5%	0%	0%
8	Final website design presented to MARN and USAID	12.5%	0%	0%
Current status				62.5%

Deliverable 9 timeline												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												

Deliverable 10: Draft of an assessment/feasibility study to determine what actions should be taken to either manage the two communities, San José Ingenio/Majaditas, within the park in a sustainable manner or take steps to relocate these populations out of the park.

Baseline: 0

LOP Target: 1 assessment/feasibility study

FY 2010 Q1 status: 40%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 65%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 80%

LOP technical documentation:

- Final Phase I report;
- Documentation of Phase I report presentation to MARN;
- Documentation of Phase I report presentation to MARN;
- Documentation of Phase II fieldwork;
- Final assessment report;
- Documentation of assessment report presentation to MARN;
- Documentation of assessment report presentation to USAID;
- Final assessment report approval from USAID

Deliverable 10 comments: 1) the achievement of Deliverable 10 will help resolve a long-standing conflict between San José Ingenio and Majaditas, and MARN and MNP staff; 2) the issues are emotional, political, and volatile; 3) in developing its assessment, IMCCW is maintaining close and open communication with community residents and with MARN and MNP staff in order to manage expectations; 4) the assessment will be informed by socio-economic information from the communities and the by IMCCW studies of MNP re-zoning, carrying capacity, administrative reform, regulations, and environmental impacts; 5) IMCCW has contracted Evelin Sanchez, a sociologist experienced in conflict resolution to lead field work and contacts with MNP communities; 6) IMCCW has gained considerable good-will and credibility through providing opportunities for income and employment and training;

Deliverable 10 achievement				
Action		Percentage contribution of action to deliverable	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of deliverable achieved
1	Phase I field work begun	10%	100%	10%
2	Phase I field work completed	10%	100%	10%
3	Phase I report presented to MARN	10%	100%	10%
4	Phase I report presented to USAID	10%	100%	10%
5	Phase II field work begun	10%	100%	10%
6	Phase II field work completed	10%	50%	5%
7	Draft assessment report prepared and circulated for comments	10%	100%	10%
8	Final assessment report prepared	10%	0%	0%
9	Assessment report presented to MARN and USAID	10%	0%	0%
10	Assessment report recommendations presented to communities	10%	0%	0%
Current status				65%

Deliverable 10 timeline												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1	█											
2	█											
3	█											
4	█											
5		█										
6			█	█	█							
7				█	█	█	█					
8					█	█	█	█				
9							█	█	█	█		
10								█	█	█		

Indicator 11. Number of hectares of biological significance under improved management.

LOP target: 1,450 hectares

Baseline: 0

LOP Target: 1,450 hectares

FY 2010 Q1 status: 34%; 572 ha

FY 2010 Q2 status: 58%; 842 ha

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 75%; 1088 ha

LOP technical documentation:

- BSA zones mapped into GIS;
- Final BSA zonation;
- Final BSA carrying capacity;
- Documentation of trails through BSA;
- Documentation of guide training in BSA natural history and ecological significance;
- Signage installed as appropriate in BSA;
- Documentation of fire control training;
- Final MNP park regulation recommendations;
- Documentation of landscape restoration training;
- Documentation of MNP resident training in BSA natural history and ecological significance;
- Documentation of MNP staff training in BSA natural history and ecological significance;

Deliverable 11 comments: 1) IMCCW considers progress on Deliverable 11 acceptable;

Deliverable 11 achievement				
	Percentage	BSA	Percentage	Percentage of

Action		value of action towards achieving indicator	affected by action (ha)	of action achieved	indicator achieved
1	Map BSA zones into a GIS	10%	1450	100%	145
2	Zone BSA and develop appropriate use regulations	10%	1450	80%	116
3	Propose appropriate carrying capacity for all BSA	10%	1450	80%	116
4	Develop 3km of trails through BSA	10%	1450	100%	145
5	Train tourism guides in the natural history and ecological significance of BSA	10%	1450	100%	145
6	Interpretive signage installed along trails in BSA	10%	1450	0%	0
7	Fire control training covering BSA	10%	1450	0%	0
8	Landscape restoration training in BSA	10%	1450	100%	145
9	Provide resident community environmental education and training in BSA	10%	1450	10%	15
10	Provide park personnel training environmental education and training in BSA	10%	1450	10%	15
CURRENT STATUS				58%	842 ha

Deliverable 11 timeline												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												

Indicator 12: Park administration and financial systems strengthened.

Baseline: \$36,200;

LOP target: Park revenue increased by 150% = \$90,500/year

FY 2010 Q1 status: 65%; \$58,884

FY 2010 Q2 status: 89%; \$80,884

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 92%; \$83,260

LOP technical documentation:

- Documentation of total FY 2010 entrance fees to date;
- Documentation of any authorization fees to date;
- Documentation of any PES payments to date;
- Documentation of goods and services payments to date;
- Documentation of other income to date;
- Final signage plan and documentation of implementation;
- Final MNP website design;
- Final brochure designs and documentation of distribution;
- Documentation of guides training;
- Final MNP carrying capacity proposal;
- Final MNP re-zoning plan and map;
- Documentation of infrastructure rehabilitation;
- Final authorization business plan;
- Final authorization legal plan;
- Signed MOU with research institution;

☐ Final plan for future MNP improvements;

Deliverable 12 comments: 1) measuring Deliverable 12 achievement is based on the FY 2010 workplan; 2) MNP entrance fee and sales income for Q2 are still estimates, not official MARN records; 3) IMCCW regards Part A goals as particularly challenging; 2) the contributions of individual actions to long-term income in Part B are IMCCW considered guesses;

Indicator 12 achievement								
PART A: Short-term, recorded income improvement (50% OF LOP target)								
		Recorded MNP income FY 2010 Q1	Recorded MNP income FY 2010 Q2	Recorded MNP income FY 2010 Q3	Recorded MNP income FY 2010 Q4	Total recorded MNP revenue (\$)	Percentage of Part A target (\$45,250) achieved	Percentage contribution to indicator target (\$90,500) achieved
1	Entrance Fees	\$13,166	\$20,000	0	0	\$33,166	73%	36.5%
2	Tourism Authorizations (concessions)	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
3	Payment for Environmental Services	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
4	Sales of Goods and Services	\$468	\$2,000	0	0	\$2,468	5%	2.5%
5	Other Income Resulting from Project Efforts	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Part A subtotal		\$11,500	\$22,000	0	0	\$35,634	78%	39%
PART B: investments for long-term income improvement (50% OF LOP target)								
		Estimated contribution of action to long-term income	Value of action towards achieving Part B	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of Part B achieved	Estimated future MNP income achieved	Percentage of Part B target (\$45,250) achieved	Percentage contribution to indicator target (\$90,500) achieved
1	Website designed	\$10,000	10%	62.5%	6.25%	\$6,200	14%	7.5%
2	Facilities used by visitors enhanced (trails, camping and picnic sites)	\$15,000	10%	80%	8%	\$12,000	27%	13.5%
3	Concession plan completed	\$30,000	10%	55%	5.5%	\$16,500	36%	18%
4	Research agreement(s) achieved with US academic institution(s)	\$10,000	10%	80%	8%	\$8,000	18%	9%
5	Signage plan completed	\$2,000	10%	80%	8%	\$1,600	4%	2%
6	30,000 brochures distributed	\$10,000	10%	40%	4%	\$4,000	9%	4.5%
7	Guides trained	\$10,000	10%	100%	10%	\$10,000	22%	11%
8	Carrying capacity reviewed and adjusted	\$10,000	10%	80%	8%	\$8,000	18%	9%

9	Park zoning reviewed and adjusted	\$5,000	10%	90%	9%	\$4,500	10%	5%
10	Plans for future improvements developed	\$10,000	10%	50%	5%	\$5,000	11%	5.5%
Part B subtotal		\$112,000	100%	71.25%	71.25%	\$79,800	169%	84.5%
MNP income recorded and estimated from investments							\$80,884	
Percentage of indicator achieved through short term and long term results							89%	

Indicator 12 part B timeline												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
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9												
10												

Indicator 13: Visitation experience improved

Baseline: 12,000 visitors

LOP target: Level of park visitors increased by 75% = 21,000 visitors/FY 2010

FY 2010 Q1 status: target 57% achieved = 11,982

FY 2010 Q2 status: target 94% achieved = 19,832

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: target 95% achieved = 19,950 visitors

LOP technical documentation:

- Documentation of total FY 2010 entrance fees to date;
- Documentation of any authorization fees to date;
- Documentation of any PES payments to date;
- Documentation of goods and services payments to date;
- Documentation of other income to date;
- Final signage plan and documentation of implementation;
- Final MNP website design;
- Final brochure designs and documentation of distribution;
- Documentation of guides training;
- Final MNP carrying capacity proposal;
- Final MNP re-zoning plan and map;
- Documentation of infrastructure rehabilitation;
- Final authorization business plan;
- Final authorization legal plan;
- Signed MOU with research institution;
- Final plan for future MNP improvements;

Deliverable 13 comments: 1) measuring Deliverable 12 achievement is based on the FY 2010 workplan; 2) MNP entrance fee and sales income for Q2 are still estimates, not official MARN records; 3) IMCCW anticipates the greatest increase in recorded visitors will occur during the traditional periods of Semana Santa and August holidays; 4) IMCCW publicity promoting visitor improvements in MNP will occur to anticipate these two periods;

Indicator 13 achievement							
PART A: Sustainable increase in visitors to MNP (= 50% of indicator target)							
		Total number of visitors FY 2010 Q1	Total number of visitors FY 2010 Q2	Total number of visitors FY 2010 Q3	Total number of visitors FY 2010 Q4	Percentage of Part A target achieved	Part A percentage contribution to indicator achieved
1	Number of visitors to MNP	4,332	5,000			89%	44%
Part A Total		4,332	5,000			89%	44%
PART B: Actions to achieve long-term results (= 50% of indicator target = 10,500)							
	Action	Value of action towards achieving Part B	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage contribution of action to indicator	Estimate of action's contribution to future visitation	Part B achieved (visitor-equivalents)	
1	Signage plan completed	10%	50%	5%	1,500	750	
2	MNP website designed	10%	62.5%	6.25%	6,000	3,750	
3	Percentage of 30,000 brochures distributed	10%	66%	6.6%	1,000	666	
4	Guides trained	10%	100%	10%	2,000	2,000	
5	Carrying capacity reviewed and adjusted	10%	80%	8%	3,000	2,250	
6	Park zoning reviewed and adjusted	10%	90%	9%	1,000	900	
7	Visitor facilities enhanced (trails, camping and picnic sites)	10%	80%	8%	6,000	4,800	
8	Concession plan completed	10%	20%	2%	5,000	750	
9	Research agreement(s) signed with US academic institution(s)	10%	90%	9%	200	180	
10	Plans for future improvements developed	10%	20%	2%	2,000	300	
Part B Total		100%	66%	66%	27,700	16,346	
Percent of Part B target (10,500) achieved						156%	
Sum of visitors (Part A recorded) and visitor-equivalents (Part B estimated)						19,832	
Achievement status						94%	

Indicator 13 part B timeline												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												

Indicator 14: Working relationship between MNP and two communities improved

Baseline: Zero

LOP target: 1 MOU signed between San José Ingenio, Majaditas and MARN

FY 2010 Q1 status: 55%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 62.5%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 75%

LOP technical documentation:

- Phase 1 MNP community study report
- Written list of rights and responsibilities and pilot mitigation activities agreed upon between MARN and MNP communities
- Conflict resolution action plan
- Contract with a consultant to lead conflict resolution process
- Documentation of mitigation measures with MNP communities
- Documentation of environmental education with MNP communities
- Written household survey of MNP communities
- Documentation of conflict resolution workshops with MARN and MNP communities
- MOU signed by MARN and MNP communities

Indicator 14 comments: 1) the relationship between MNP communities and MARN/MNP administration has a long history of conflict that has created entrenched distrust; 2) the conflict has a political context; 3) GOES and MARN emphasize the right of *San José Ingenio* and *Majaditas* residents to remain within MNP; 4) MARN Vice-minister Lina Pohl wants a balance between residents' rights and restrictions appropriate for a national park that protects globally significant biodiversity; 6) *San José Ingenio* and *Majaditas* residents have committed to respect MNP regulations, but these regulations do not yet exist;

Indicator 14 Progress				
Action		Percentage value of action towards achieving indicator	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of indicator achieved
1	Phase 1 MNP community study	10%	100%	10%
2	Phase 2 MNP community study	10%	100%	10%
3	Written list of rights and responsibilities and pilot mitigation activities agreed upon between MARN and MNP communities	10%	100%	10%
4	Implement mitigation measures with MNP communities	10%	75%	7.5%
5	Develop a conflict resolution action plan	10%	100%	10%
6	Contract a consultant to lead conflict resolution process	10%	100%	10%
7	Implement environmental education with MNP communities	10%	20%	2%
8	Design and implement household survey of MNP communities	10%	0%	0%
9	Implement conflict resolution workshops with MARN and MNP communities	10%	30%	3%
10	Memorandum of Understanding signed by MARN and MNP communities	10%	0%	0%
CURRENT STATUS				62.5%

Indicator 14 timeline												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												

Indicator 15: Number of key park personnel and local inhabitants trained in Natural Resource Management and biodiversity conservation

Baseline: 0

LOP target: 75 persons (gender disaggregated)

FY 2010 Q1 status: 0%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 35%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 100%

LOP technical documentation:

- Documentation of NR management and biodiversity conservation training

Indicator 15 comments: 1) IMCCW considers that the achievement of this deliverable is on schedule and sees no significant risk of delays; 2) further natural resource management training is planned for FY 2010 Q2; 3) training of local inhabitants will enable their informed participation in MNP management decisions; 4) the mechanism of their participation is not yet determined;

Indicator 15 Progress							
Date	Instructors	Topic	Participants	Female	Male	Total	Person-days
1 Feb	Craig MacFarland; Juan Pablo Dominguez	MNP Zoning	MNP staff, MNP administration	9	17	26	26
2 Feb	Craig MacFarland; Juan Pablo Dominguez	MNP Limits of Acceptable Change, Carrying Capacity	MNP staff, MNP administration; MARN; San Diego de la Barra NP; Plan Trifinio staff from El Salvador, Guatemala, & Honduras	9	17	26	26
Totals				9	17	26	54

Indicator 16: Number of local inhabitants and park personnel trained in solid waste management

Baseline: 0

LOP target: 60 local inhabitants 30 park personnel (both gender disaggregated)

FY 2010 Q1 status: 0%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 0%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 100% achieved

LOP technical documentation:

- Solid waste study of MNP
- Solid waste management plan for MNP
- Documentation of solid waste management training

Indicator 16 comments: 1) IMCCW considers that the achievement of this deliverable is on schedule and sees no significant risk of delays; 2) training is planned for FY 2010 Q2;

Indicator 16 Progress							
Date	Solid Waste Management Training Topic Sessions	Key Park Personnel		Local Inhabitants		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		0	0	0	0	0	0

Indicator 17: Number of local volunteer park guides trained on orienting and educating tourists on park resources, activities, and opportunities

Baseline: 0

LOP target: 18 volunteer guides (gender disaggregated)

FY 2010 Q1 status: 0%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 150%

Estimated FY 2010 Q2 status: >150%

LOP technical documentation:

- Documentation of guide training

Indicator 17 comments: 1) IMCCW considers this deliverable achieved;

Indicator 17 Progress						
Date	Instructors	Topic	Female	Male	Total	Person-days
15 – 18 Feb	Marta Lilian Quezada; Julieta Castillo	Basic knowledge of Ecology and Environmental	11	16	27	54
19 & 26 Feb	Vladlen Henríquez; Marta Lilian Quezada; Julieta Castillo	Field identification of Montecristo reptiles and amphibians – classroom training and field trips	11	16	27	54
22 & 23 Feb	Luis Girón; Melisa Rodríguez; Marta Lilian Quezada; Julieta Castillo	Field identification of Montecristo mammals and their tracks – classroom training and field trips	11	16	27	54
24 & 25 Feb	José Linares, Marta Lilian Quezada; Julieta Castillo	Field identification of Montecristo plants – classroom training and field trips	11	16	27	54
1-5 Mar	Clyde Stonaker; Metapan Red Cross	Search and Rescue	11	16	27	135
10-12 Mar	Clyde Stonaker; Metapan Red Cross	First Aid; Cartography/Maps/Compass/GPS	11	16	27	81
15-19 Mar	Eduardo Galicia; Julieta Castillo	Tourism in protected areas	11	16	27	54
22 Mar	Roselvy Juárez; Julieta Castillo	Field identification of Montecristo birds – classroom training and field trips	8	14	22	22
23-24 Mar	José Linares; Marta Lilian Quezada; Julieta Castillo	Field identification of Montecristo plants – classroom training and field trips	8	14	22	66
25-26 Mar	Eduardo Galicia; Julieta Castillo	Environmental interpretation	8	14	22	44
29-31 Mar	Eduardo Galicia; Julieta Castillo	Environmental interpretation: Group management in natural protected areas	8	14	22	66
1-4 Apr	Eduardo Galicia; Julieta Castillo	Supervised practice managing groups	8	14	22	88
Totals			11	16	27	772

Indicator 18: Number of MNP brochures distributed

Baseline: 0

LOP target: 30,000 copies

FY 2010 Q1 status: 0%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 76.6%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 100%

LOP technical documentation:

- Final insert design;
- Final promotional bookmark design;
- Final MNP field pamphlet designs;
- Documentation of brochure distribution

Indicator 18 comments: 1) IMCCW considers that the achievement of this deliverable is on schedule and sees no significant risk of delays; 2) 200,000 newspaper insert brochures were printed and included in *La Prensa Gráfica*; 3) 3,000 promotional bookmarks on MNP were distributed at the 2010 AgroExpo, March 18 – 28; 4) SalvaNatura is contracted to prepare field guide pamphlets on MNP birds, common trees, common wildflowers, mammals, and reptiles with the deliverable date planned for early Q4;

Indicator 18 achievement					
Brochure description	Recipient	Probable Distribution Site/ Public	No. Printed	No. Distributed	Percentage of target
Montecristo promotional newspaper insert	General public	Newspapers	20,000	20,000	66.6%

Montecristo promotional bookmark	General public	AgroExpo 2010	3,000	3,000	10%
Total			23,000	23,000	76.6%

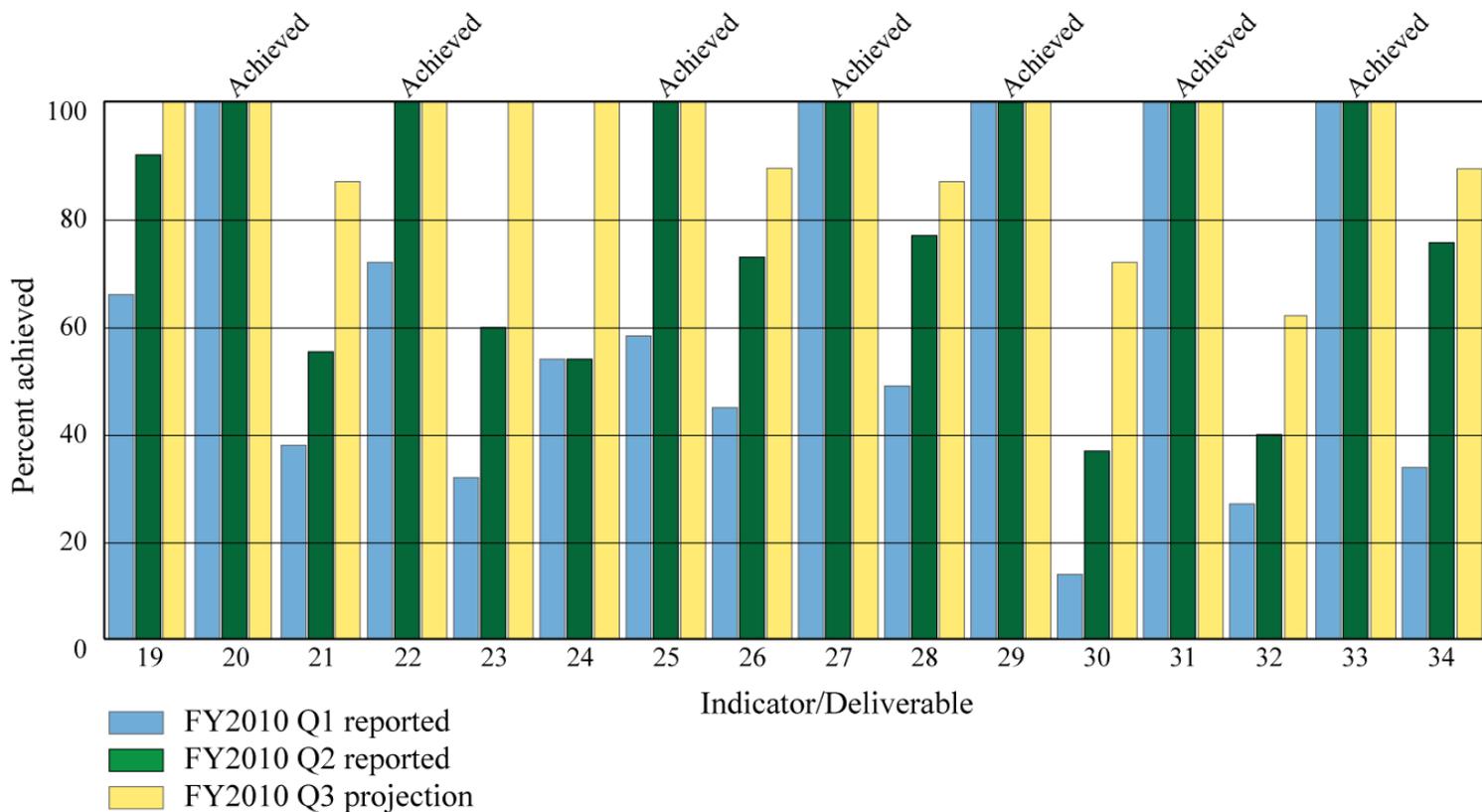
H. DELIVERABLE AND INDICATOR DATA: SPECIES-BASED CONSERVATION OF LOWER WATERSHEDS

Table 22. Subcomponent F deliverable and indicator status

Sub-component F: Species-based Conservation of Lower Watersheds						
DESCRIPTION	LOP	Percent achieved				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
DELIVERABLES				(estimate)		
19. Business and institutional development plan	1 plan	64%	90%	100%		
20. Clear legislation for sea turtle conservation	1 draft	25%	100%	100%		
21. Management Plans for protected beaches	2 draft management plans	36%	57.5%	85%		
22. Manual on hatchery operation	1 manual	70%	100%	100%		
23. Technical report on biological aspects of sea turtles and priority geographic areas for sea turtle conservation	1 technical report	30%	60%	100%		
24. Nationwide marine turtle stranding network protocol	1 plan	52%	52%	100%		
INDICATORS						
25. Number of kilometers of coastline under improved sea turtle management.	100 km	58%	124%	>124%		
26. Capacity of institutions to manage nationwide sea turtle research and conservation program increased.	1 organizational structure with 1 strategic plan	44%	71%	87.5%		
27. Sea turtle egg consumption by San Salvador residents reduced.	25% reduction	355%	>100%	>100%		
28. Protected beaches established through Executive Decree or equivalent	2 protected beaches	47%	72.5%	85%		
29. Number of sea turtle hatchlings released through public and private partnerships increased.	300% increase	102%	>100%	>100%		
30. A nationwide national marine turtle stranding network implemented.	1 network	12%	35%	70%		
31. Number of public outreach campaigns implemented.	1 campaign	100%	>100%	>100%		
32. Clear legislation or regulation that supports sea turtle breeding season bans on turtle egg consumption drafted	1 draft	25%	40%	60%		
33. Number of people trained from various institutions on sea turtle law enforcement and management.	150 people trained	Men	584	270%	470%	>470%
		Women	131			
		Total	715			
34. Public and private hatchery network established with at least 20 ongoing and newly established hatcheries.	1 private and public hatchery network	32%	67.5%	87.5%		
Average*		61%	75%	92%		

*Average calculated setting all percentages over 100% to 100%.

Figure 15. Subcomponent F: Indicator and deliverable achievement status



I. DELIVERABLE AND INDICATOR COMMENTS, CALCULATIONS, AND TIMELINE: SPECIES-BASED CONSERVATION OF LOWER WATERSHEDS

Deliverable 19: Business and institutional development plan for the institution which implements the national sea turtle research and conservation program, including sustainable mechanisms for long-term conservation of endangered marine species.

Baseline: 0

LOP Target: 1 business plan; 1 institutional development plan

FY 2010 Q1 status: 64%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 90%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 100%

LOP technical documentation:

- FUNZEL institutional development TOR;
- Documentation of FUNZEL institutional analysis workshops;
- Final FUNZEL institutional development plan;
- Documentation of FUNZEL institutional development plan implementation;
- FUNZEL business plan TOR;
- Final FUNZEL business plan;
- Documentation of FUNZEL business plan implementation;

Deliverable 19 comments: 1) in Q1 FUNZEL went through an institutional self-assessment based on TNC methodology, facilitated by IMCCW consultant Rubén Rochi, with the participation of FUNZEL's leadership and staff; 2) in Q1 FUNZEL developed an institutional development plan based on the self-assessment and adopted by its board; 3) some parts of the institutional development plan were implemented in Q1, including some key staff hires; 4) IMCCW and FUNZEL agreed with Rubén Rochi on a TOR to prepare a FUNZEL business plan to complement the institutional development plan; 5) IMCCW administrative staff have had almost daily contact with FUNZEL administration to provide capacity building support; 6) FUNZEL staff have played an active, central role in discussions of the national sea turtle strategy that contemplates FUNZEL as the lead NGO; 7) IMCCW and FUNZEL are working closely together to develop FUNZEL's financial sustainability; 8) in Q2 IMCCW will facilitate reaching clarity in the relationship between MARN and FUNZEL in implementing a national sea turtle conservation program; 9) FUNZEL receiving co-management authority for the national sea turtle conservation program is a leading proposal, but co-management could destroy FUNZEL without a MARN committing significant technical and financial support;

Deliverable 19 achievement				
Action		Percentage contribution of action to deliverable	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of deliverable achieved
1	Institutional development plan TOR written	10%	100%	10%
2	Institutional analysis workshops held	10%	100%	10%
3	Institutional development plan written	10%	100%	10%
4	Institutional development plan presented and adopted	10%	100%	10%
5	Institutional development plan implementation initiated	10%	100%	10%
6	Business plan TOR written	10%	100%	10%
7	Business plan information gathered and analyzed	10%	100%	10%
8	Business plan draft prepared	10%	100%	10%
9	Business plan draft presented and adopted by institution	10%	100%	10%
10	Business plan implementation initiated	10%	0%	0%

Current status	90%
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Deliverable 19 timeline												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												

Deliverable 20: Clear legislation or regulation that supports sea turtle breeding season bans on turtle egg consumption drafted

Baseline: 0

LOP: 1 Draft legislation or regulation

FY 2010 Q1 status: 100%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 100%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 100%

LOP technical documentation:

- Text of El Salvador government ban on commerce and consumption of sea turtle eggs;

Indicator 20 comments: 1) IMCCW considers that the achievement of this indicator has been met;

Indicator 20 Progress	
In 2009 the Government of El Salvador instituted a complete ban on the commerce and consumption of sea turtle eggs. The new government has reaffirmed the ban and it is being enforced. These actions, unforeseen when the IMCCW Subcomponent F was designed, have obviated this indicator. IMCCW is concentrating its efforts on supporting with local legislation and ordinances (Indicator 33) the successful application of the existing ban.	
Current status	100%

Deliverable 21: Draft management plans for two protected beaches

Baseline: 0

LOP Target: 2 draft management plans

FY 2010 Q1 status: 36%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 57.5%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 85%

LOP technical documentation:

- Los C6banos Management Plan with sea turtle beach management actions incorporated;
- Signed contract to prepare management plans for at least one other sea turtle beach;
- MARN and USAID comments on draft sea turtle beach management plans;
- Final sea turtle beach management plans;
- Documentation of presentation of beach management plans to appropriate authorities;
- Documentation of beach management plan implementation;

Deliverable 21 comments: IMCCW prepared a new section for the draft Los C6banos Management Plan that provides a protection plan for the Los C6banos sea turtle beaches; 2) FUNZEL will develop abbreviated management plans for six priority beaches that IMCCW hopes to include in signed MOUs with appropriate local authorities or organizations; 3) IMCCW has developed the idea of certifying the status of sea turtle beaches through field assessments then signing MOUs with local groups to link financial and

technical help to an improvement in the certification status; the actions specified to maintain or improve certification status amount to simplified beach management plans that could be developed for all sea turtle beaches; 4) Mike Liles will lead the development of beach certification;

Deliverable 21 achievement				
Action		Percentage contribution of action to deliverable	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of deliverable achieved
1	Los C6banos Management Plan with sea turtle beach management actions incorporated	10%	100%	10%
2	Signed contract to prepare management plans for at least one other sea turtle beach	10%	100%	10%
3	Methodology identified	10%	100%	10%
4	Information gathering begun	10%	100%	10%
5	Draft plans prepared	10%	100%	10%
6	Drafts reviewed by USAID and MARN	10%	0%	0%
7	Drafts presented to local stakeholders	10%	0%	0%
8	Draft plan adopted	15%	0%	0%
9	Management plan implementation begun	15%	50%	7.5%
Current status				57.5%

Deliverable 21 timeline												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												

Deliverable 22: Manual on hatchery operation.

Baseline: 0

LOP Target: 1 hatchery management manual

FY 2010 Q1 status: 70%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 100%

FY 2010 Q3 status: 100%

LOP technical documentation:

- Hatchery manual TOR;
- MARN comments on draft hatchery manual;
- Final printed hatchery manual;
- Documentation of hatchery manual distribution;

Deliverable 22 comments: 1) IMCCW considers that this deliverable has been achieved; 2) the manual is the official MARN manual; 3) IMCCW redrafted, edited, formatted, circulated for comment, and prepared for publication the original document received from MARN, changing it substantially; 4) IMCCW considers the MARN manual appropriate and useful for most hatchery workers

Deliverable 22 Progress

Action		Percentage contribution of action to deliverable	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of deliverable achieved
1	Terms of reference written	10%	100%	10%
2	Staff lead and team identified	10%	100%	10%
3	Methodology identified	10%	100%	10%
4	Information gathering begun	10%	100%	10%
5	Draft manual prepared	10%	100%	10%
6	Draft manual reviewed by MARN	10%	100%	10%
7	MARN comments incorporated into revised draft	10%	100%	10%
8	Final approval by MARN	15%	100%	15%
9	Manual printed	15%	100%	15%
Current status				100%

Deliverable 22 timeline												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1	█											
2		█										
3			█									
4			█									
5				█								
6					█							
7						█						
8							█					
9								█				

Deliverable 23: One technical report on biological aspects of sea turtles and priority geographic areas for sea turtle conservation.

Baseline: 0

LOP Target: 1 technical report

FY 2010 Q1 status: 30%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 60%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 100%

LOP technical documentation:

- Sea turtle research TOR;
- Signed contract(s) with sea turtle researcher(s);
- Comments on draft technical report(s);
- Final technical report(s);
- USAID approval of final technical report(s);

Deliverable 23 comments: 1) IMCCW considers that the achievement of this deliverable is on schedule and sees no significant risk of delays; 2) Mauricio Vásquez is no longer formally associated with IMCCW; 3) Mike Liles has been contracted to lead sea turtle research in beach status baseline survey, foraging studies, and incidental capture and mortality; 4) Carlos Thomas will work with Mike Liles to complete these research studies; 5) An IMCCW diving team completed a field reconnaissance that confirmed the presence of a rock and coral reef off Playa Maculis that may be a key foraging area for hawksbill populations;

Deliverable 23 Progress				
Action		Percentage contribution of action to deliverable	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of deliverable achieved
1	Terms of reference written	10%	100%	10%

2	Research team identified	10%	100%	10%
3	Methodology identified	10%	100%	10%
4	Fieldwork begun	10%	100%	10%
5	Data analysis 50% complete	10%	100%	10%
6	Data analysis complete	10%	50%	5%
7	Draft report prepared	10%	50%	5%
8	Draft report circulated for comment	10%	0%	0%
9	Revised report prepared	10%	0%	0%
10	Report approved by USAID	10%	0%	0%
Current status				60%

Deliverable 23 timeline												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												

Deliverable 24: A nationwide marine turtle stranding network protocol

Baseline: 0

LOP Target: 1 written protocol

FY 2010 Q1 status: 52%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 52%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 100%

LOP technical documentation:

- Sea turtle stranding protocol TOR;
- Written draft stranding protocol;
- Comments on draft stranding protocol;
- Documentation of stranding protocol implementation;
- Stranding protocol field validation report;
- Final stranding protocol;
- MARN approval of final stranding protocol;
- Documentation of USAID receipt of final stranding protocol;

Deliverable 24 comments: 1) IMCCW considers that the achievement of this deliverable is on schedule and sees no significant risk of delays; 2) the IMCCW national sea turtle conservation meeting scheduled for February 2010 will be the occasion to organize the stranding network; 3) the field validation will occur during the 2010 season through the stranding network;

Deliverable 24 Progress				
Action		Percentage contribution of action to deliverable	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of deliverable achieved
1	Terms of reference written	10%	100%	10%
2	Staff team identified	10%	100%	10%
3	Work plan prepared	10%	100%	10%
4	Written protocol developed and circulated for comment	10%	100%	10%
5	Written protocol revised as needed	10%	100%	10%

Deliverable 24 Progress				
Action		Percentage contribution of action to deliverable	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of deliverable achieved
6	Field validation of protocol begun	10%	20%	2%
7	Protocol adjusted as needed based on field experience	10%	0%	0%
8	Revised protocol circulated for comment	10%	0%	0%
9	Final protocol approved by MARN	10%	0%	0%
10	Final protocol report presented to USAID	10%	0%	0%
Current status				52%

Deliverable 24 timeline												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												

Indicator 25. Number of km of coastline under improved sea turtle management

Baseline: Zero

LOP target: 100 km

FY 2010 Q1 status: 58%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 124%

Estimated FY 2010 Q2 status: >100%

LOP technical documentation:

- Documented environmental education;
- Documented economic alternatives;
- Documented hatchery activities;
- Documented research activity;
- Documented fund-raising/ P-P alliances activity

Deliverable 25 comments: 1) IMCCW considers this indicator has been achieved; 2) calculation of beach km follows the method presented in the IMCCW FY 2010 Workplan (IMCCW 2009b): the length of individual beaches is included in the total if IMCCW has provided to the beach any three of the following five IMCCW activities:

1. Conservation training and environmental education
2. Hatchery management technical assistance
3. Project developed maps and GIS information
4. Municipal government assistance related to beach management;
5. Any other beach management related activity

Figure 16. Sea turtle beaches on the Salvadoran coast

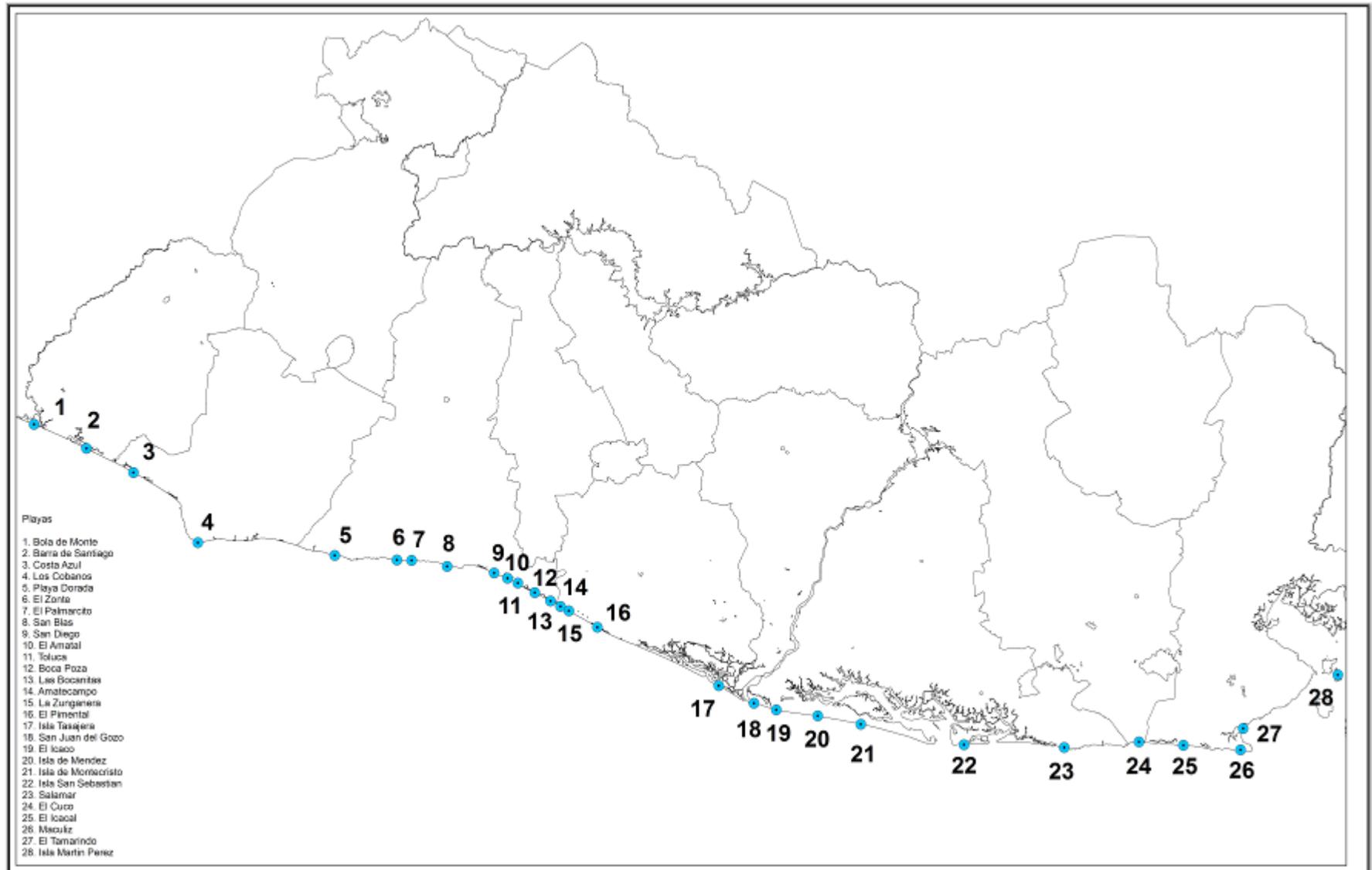


Table 23. Improved sea turtle beach management activities

Source of financing		Qualifying IMCCW activities															
<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 5px;"> <div style="background-color: black; width: 20px; height: 10px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> USAID-DAI-FUNZEL <div style="background-color: gray; width: 20px; height: 10px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> Combination: DAI-FUNZEL, NGOs, Private <div style="background-color: lightgray; width: 20px; height: 10px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> Private <div style="background-color: white; width: 20px; height: 10px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> FIAES <div style="background-color: white; width: 20px; height: 10px; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> Local/national government </div>		Beach	Egg collectors	Eggs collected	Hatchlings released	Total investment	Beach length (km)	Managed beach length (km)	Sea turtle conservation research	Public-private alliance	Environmental education	Technical assistance to hatcheries	Marine management technical assistance	Vocational training	Agriculture based economic alternatives	Institutional development	Community-based tourism
1	Bola de Monte	100	30,493	29,618	\$7,420	4	4	X	X	X				X			
2	Brisas del Mar	90	28,935	26,566	\$8,027	5	5	X	X	X			X	X		X	
3	Barra de Santiago	80	61,938	53,916	\$25,000	9	9	X	X				X				
4	Los Cobanos	150	96,852	66,648	\$25,000	5	5	X	X		X					X	
5	Playa Dorada	120	117,196	104,444	\$24,343	7	7	X	X	X		X		X			
6	El Palmarcito/El Zonte	15	2,506	1,250	\$1,413	1	1	X	X				X			X	
7	El Majahual	45	20,827	18,804	\$3,680	1	1	X		X			X				
8	San Blas	43	13,611	11,812	\$3,319	1	1	X	X				X			X	
9	San Diego	260	144,860	94,159	\$29,928	5	5	X	X	X			X			X	
10	El Amatal	30	14,744	7,599	\$3,994	2	2	X		X						X	
11	Toluca	80	19,720	12,447	\$4,587	3	3	X		X			X			X	
12	Boca Poza	45	13,722	2,939	\$3,510	1	1	X		X			X			X	
13	Los Pinos Cangrejera	75	25,942	23,551	\$5,805	4	0	X					X				
14	Bocanitas	16	47,000	40,000	\$10,000	2	2	X	X					X			
15	Amatecampo	80	18,126	15,375	\$3,886	2	2	X	X	X			X	X		X	
16	Zunganera	80	12,029	11,217	\$2,677	5	5	X	X	X			X	X		X	
17	El Pimental	80	16,643	12,181	\$3,517	3	3	X	X	X			X	X		X	
18	Tasajera/Colorada	110	82,085	69,182	\$17,548	10	10	X	X	X			X			X	
19	San Juan del Gozo	82	69,541	58,553	\$25,000	7	7	X	X							X	
20	El Icaco	25	3,530	3,000	\$1,756	2	2	X	X					X			
21	Isla de Mendez	25	60,140	53,544	\$25,000	12	12	X	X					X			
22	Isla Montecristo	80	67,860	52,804	\$25,000	5	5	X	X			X					
23	San Sebastian	40	92,518	63,736	\$25,000	12	12	X	X							X	
24	El Espino	86	32,191	26,745	\$25,000	6	6	X					X	X		X	
25	Salamar	30	9,927	9,013	\$3,627	4	4	X	X					X			
26	El Icacal	46	23,062	19,760	\$6,442	9	9	X					X	X			
27	El Maculiz	50	3,765	3,200	\$1,807	1	1	X	X		X						
		1,963	1,129,763	892,063	\$322,286	128	124										

Indicator 26: Capacity of institutions to manage nationwide sea turtle research and conservation program increased

Baseline: 0

LOP Target: 1 organizational structure with established strategic plan

FY 2010 Q1 status: 44%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 71%

Estimated FY 2010 Q2 status: 87.5%

LOP technical documentation:

- Revised national sea turtle conservation strategy;
- National sea turtle conservation strategy action plan;
- A written proposal for a national sea turtle conservation program;
- Documentation of an established mechanism for long-term funding for sea turtle conservation program;
- Draft co-management agreement between MARN and FUNZEL;
- Signed co-management agreement between MARN and FUNZEL;
- Documentation of national and regional meetings taking place as part of a national sea turtle conservation program;

Deliverable 26 comments: 1) IMCCW considers that the achievement of this indicator is on schedule and sees no significant risk of delays; 2) at the beginning of FY 2010 Q1 FUNZEL appeared to be a very weak institution, uncertain of its direction, with a non-functioning administration, and dissatisfied staff. Its ability to become the leading sea turtle conservation organization in El Salvador was uncertain. During Q1, however, FUNZEL has made impressive progress by going through systematic institutional analysis and planning, and by hiring key staff; 3) the structure of the national sea turtle conservation strategy is still being discussed with all sea turtle conservation stakeholders; 4) IMCCW will organize a national meeting in Q2 where institutional roles and relationships within a national sea turtle conservation program will be discussed and negotiated and the first steps to formally organize the national structure will be taken

Indicator 26 Progress				
Action		Percentage contribution of action to indicator	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of indicator achieved
1	Components of nationwide sea turtle program drafted	25%	75%	19%
2	Role of private sector institutional champion established	25%	75%	19%
3	Sea turtle network enhanced: a) National meetings of sea turtle network (2X15%) 50% of 30% = 15% b) Regional meetings of network (2X15%) 50% of 30% = 15% c) Admin meetings of sea turtle network (4X10%) 25% of 40% = 10%	25%	40%	10%
4	Institutional business /strategic plan for champion drafted	25%	90%	23%
Current status				71%

Indicator 26 timeline												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1												
2												
3												
4												

Indicator 27: Sea turtle egg consumption by San Salvador residents reduced

Baseline: 0

LOP target: 25% reduction in turtle egg consumption in San Salvador bars and restaurants from 2008 season = 1,313,900 eggs consumed to 2009 season = 985,425 eggs consumed

FY 2010 Q1 status: >100%

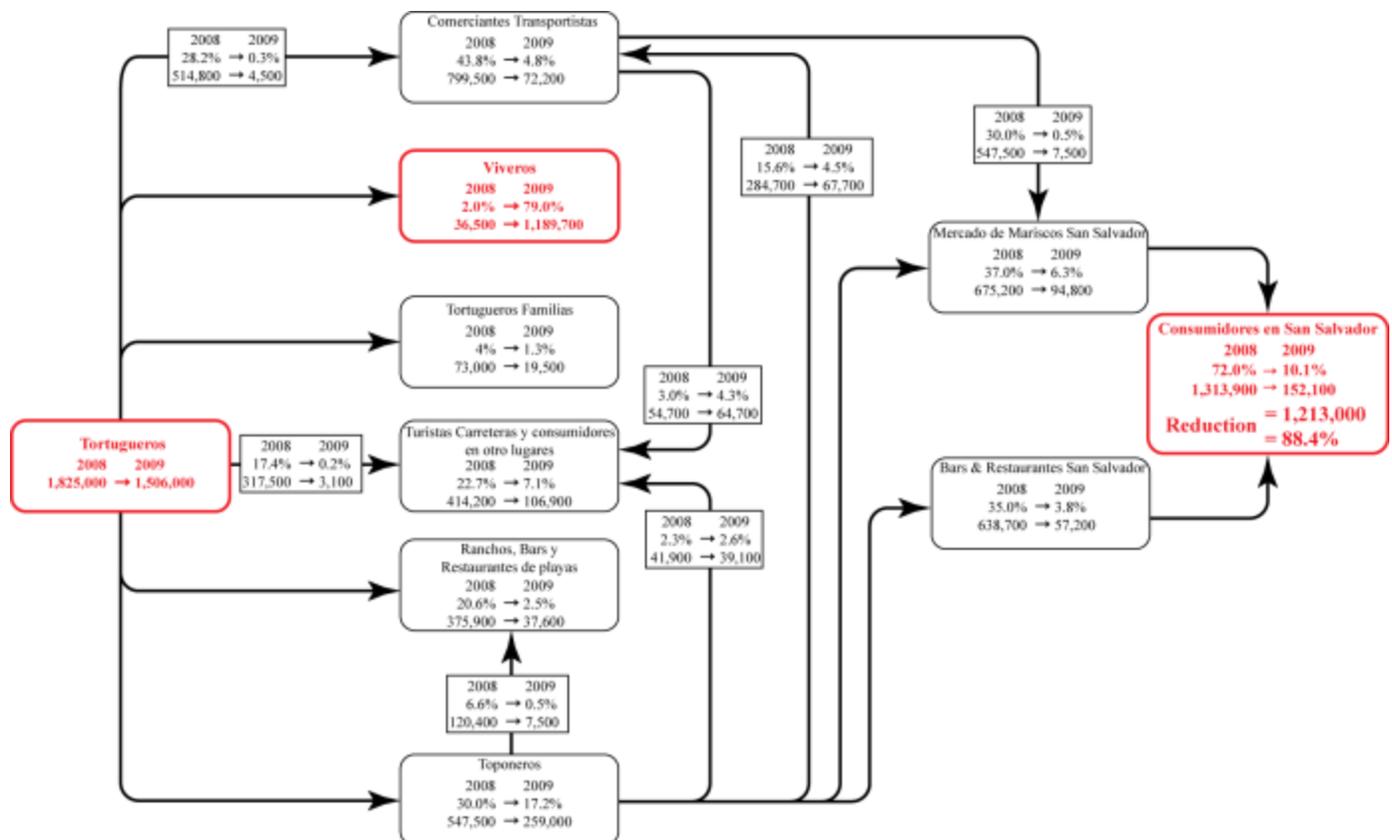
FY 2010 Q2 status: >100%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: >100%

LOP technical documentation:

- Hatchery data;
- Interview records;
- Analysis report;

Deliverable 27 comments: 1) IMCCW considers that this indicator has been achieved; 2) IMCCW makes no claim that its activities were responsible for the drop in consumption; 3) credit for the decrease is due to the GOES ban on sea turtle egg commercialization and consumption coupled with the funds for sea turtle egg collection which is an economic incentive that has diverted eggs away from the black market; 4) the information comes from 33 interviews with trusted local sources on 15 beaches; 5) total sea turtle eggs going to hatcheries in 2009 roughly corresponds to egg totals recorded by hatcheries; 6) IMCCW's attempt to interview consumers in San Salvador bars and restaurants failed because of hostility from owners and obviously false information being given because of the commercialization ban; 7) the paths from *Comerciantes Transportistas* to *Mercados* and from *Toponeros* to *Bars & Restaurantes* come from interviews with *comerciantes* and *toponeros*; 8) the indirect approach may not be precisely reliable, but IMCCW believes it is accurate enough credibly to record a large and real drop in San Salvador consumption; 9) In FY 2010 Q2 IMCCW continued to update and reanalyze these data to confirm the accuracy and truth of the results; 10) a final report on sea turtle egg commercialization and value chain will be ready in Q3;



Indicator 28: Protected beaches established through Executive Decree or equivalent
Baseline: 0

LOP target: 2 protected beaches

FY 2010 Q1 status: 47%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 72.5%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 85%

LOP technical documentation:

- Current draft of Los Cóbanos management plan with sea turtle beach protection incorporated;
- Documentation of MARN acceptance of final Los Cóbanos management plan;
- Signed consultant contract to develop sea turtle beach protection plan(s) for municipal authorities;
- Municipal sea turtle beach protection agreements and plans;
- Sea turtle beach protection plan for MARN/San Sebastian;

Deliverable 28 comments: 1) IMCCW considers that the achievement of this indicator is on schedule; 2) IMCCW considers that there is some risk of delay in the GOES approval and adoption of the Los Cóbanos management plan; 3) IMCCW is developing abbreviated management plans for six priority beaches; 4) IMCCW will introduce these management plans to local authorities or organizations and expects to be able to negotiate signed agreements to implement the plans' management actions; IMCCW proposes these signed agreements as fulfilling the definition of the "equivalent" of an Executive Decree; 5) in addition, IMCCW expects to reach signed agreements with all beaches for which IMCCW/FUNZEL is providing technical or financial support that obligate a link to beach protection and management activities; IMCCW proposes these agreements also as a partial fulfilling this indicator; 6) IMCCW's current goal is to have in place some form of signed protection agreements for the majority of sea turtle beaches;

Indicator 28 Progress

Action	Percentage contribution of action to indicator	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of indicator achieved
Los Cóbano National Park:			
1	Los Cóbano NP staff team identified	10%	100%
2	Staff team incorporate sea turtle beach protection into management plan	10%	100%
3	Los Cóbano management plan accepted by MARN	10%	50%
Other protected beaches:			
4	Staff team to develop sea turtle beach protection plan(s) identified	10%	100%
5	Work plan developed	10%	100%
6	Methodology defined	10%	100%
7	Field work begun on priority beaches	10%	100%
8	Draft protection plans prepared for priority beaches	10%	75%
9	Protection plan(s) reviewed by MARN, USAID, and local sponsor	10%	0%
10	Final protection plan(s) signed by local sponsor	10%	0%
Current status			72.5%

Indicator 28 timeline												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												

Indicator 29: Number of sea turtle hatchlings released through public and private partnerships increased

Baseline: 286,000

LOP target: 300% increase in annual sea turtle hatchling releases (release of at least 858,000 hatchlings)

FY 2010 Q1 status: >100%

FY 2010 Q2 status: >100%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: >100%

LOP technical documentation:

Individual beach hatchery records of turtle releases;

Indicator 29 comments: 1) IMCCW considers that this indicator has been achieved; 2) the estimate of sea turtle hatchlings released in 2008 was exaggerated; a review of the data documented 182,785 released hatchlings; 3) through the full 2009-2010 sea turtle nesting season 967,927 hatchlings were released;

Indicator 29 Progress					Principal Source of Funding
	Beach	2008	2009	% increase	
1	Bola de Monte*	0	29,618	NA	Private
2	Brisas del Mar*	0	26,566	NA	Private
3	La Barra de Santiago	7,925	53,916	680%	FIAES
4	Los Cóbano	0	66,648	NA	FIAES
5	Barra Ciega	0	6,020	NA	FIAES
6	Playa Dorada*	0	104,444	NA	USAID
7	El Zonte*	0	1,250	NA	USAID with others
8	Majahual	2,000	18,804	928%	USAID
9	San Blas	2,400	11,662	486%	USAID with others
10	San Diego	4,365	97,200	2,227%	USAID

Indicator 29 Progress					
	Beach	2008	2009	% increase	Principal Source of Funding
11	El Amatal*	0	7,570	NA	USAID with others
12	Toluca	15,529	12,447	80%	USAID with others
13	Bocapoza*	0	2,939	NA	USAID with others
14	Los Pinos / Cangrejera	25,000	96,835	387%	FIAES
15	Las Bocanitas	60,000	40,000	67%	Private
16	Amatecampo	7,743	15,375	199%	Government entity
17	La Zunganera*	0	11,177	NA	Government entity
18	El Pimental*	0	12,181	NA	Government entity
19	Isla Tasajera/La Colorada	8,136	69,179	850%	USAID with others
20	San Juan del Gozo	5,842	58,553	1,002%	FIAES
21	El Icaco*	0	3,000	NA	USAID with others
22	Isla de Méndez*	0	53,544	NA	FIAES
23	Isla Montecristo	36,251	52,804	146%	FIAES
24	Isla San Sebastián/ La Pirraya	7,594	63,736	839%	FIAES
25	El Espino*	0	26,745	NA	FIAES
26	Salamar*	0	9,013	NA	Private
27	El Icacal*	0	19,760	NA	Private
28	Maculiz	2,000	3,200	160%	USAID with others
29	Isla Martín Pérez**	0	0	NA	Government entity
30	Los Blancos-Costa del Sol**	0	0	NA	USAID with others
31	Isla Meanguera**	0	0	NA	USAID with others
Total		184,785	967,927	619%	

* beaches without hatcheries in 2008

**beaches without hatcheries in 2008 and 2009

Indicator 30: A nationwide marine turtle-stranding network implemented

Baseline: 0

LOP target: 1 network

FY 2010 Q1 status: 12%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 35%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 70%

LOP technical documentation:

- Sea turtle stranding network TOR;
- Written proposal for stranding network organization;
- Documentation of stranding network presentation at national meeting;
- Documentation of stranding protocol training at regional network meetings;
- Final turtle stranding network report;
- Documentation of MARN approval of final stranding protocol network structure;
- Documentation of USAID receipt of final report on stranding protocol network;

Indicator 30 comments: 1) IMCCW considers that the achievement of this indicator is on schedule and sees no significant risk of delays; 2) IMCCW has contacted most potential members of the stranding network; 3) the structure of the network and its organizing meeting will be held in the national sea turtle conservation meeting scheduled for February 2010;

Indicator 30 achievement				
Action		Percentage contribution of action to indicator	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of indicator achieved
1	Turtle-stranding network staff team TOR	10%	100%	10%
2	Development of stranding network organization	10%	50%	5%
3	Presentation of stranding network at national meeting	10%	100%	10%
4	Presentation/training of protocol at regional network meetings	10%	100%	10%
5	Implementation of network through field validation of stranding protocol	10%	0%	0%

6	Final adjustments to stranding network organization	10%	0%	0%
7	Field implementation of protocol functioning through network	10%	0%	0%
8	Turtle-stranding protocol network report prepared	10%	0%	0%
9	Turtle-stranding protocol network structure approved by MARN	10%	0%	0%
10	Turtle-stranding protocol network report presented to USAID	10%	0%	0%
Current status				35%

Indicator 30 timeline												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												

Indicator 31: Number of public outreach campaigns implemented

Baseline: 0

LOP target: 1 campaign

FY 2010 Q1 status: 100%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 60%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 100%

LOP technical documentation:

- Documentation of public outreach campaign events;
- Attendance records of campaign events;
- Design of media based publicity campaign;
- Estimates of media campaign audience size;
- Documentation of MARN approval of campaign;
- Documentation of USAID approval of campaign;

Indicator 31 comments: 1) IMCCW considers that this indicator has been achieved in the sense that a campaign of public outreach workshops in coastal communities is being implemented; 2) IMCCW has also worked with “*Agencia de Publicidad La Clínica*” to design a broader communications campaign focused on supporting the ban on sea turtle egg consumption and commercialization; 3) *La Clínica* has developed the messages, graphics, and communication tools for the campaign; 4) the *La Clínica* approach is weighted towards changing public attitudes to egg consumption through sensitization; 4) MARN has reviewed the *La Clínica* campaign design and prefers a more regulatory/enforcement message; 5) the two approaches are more re-enforcing than incompatible; 6) IMCCW implement the La C campaign timed to the beginning of the 2010 turtle season; IMCCW hopes to implement the MARN campaign as well;

Indicator 31 achievement				
	Action	Percentage contribution of action to indicator	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of indicator achieved
1	Audience and focus of publicity campaign defined	10%	100%	10%
2	TOR and agreement signed with publicity agency	10%	100%	10%
3	Publicity agency develops campaign design, messages, media tools	10%	100%	10%

Indicator 31 achievement				
Action		Percentage contribution of action to indicator	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of indicator achieved
4	Campaign design reviewed by MARN and USAID	10%	100%	10%
5	MARN and USAID comments incorporated in a revised campaign design	10%	100%	10%
6	Final campaign materials and tools produced	10%	100%	10%
7	Campaign implementation started	10%	0%	0%
8	Campaign impact measured	10%	0%	0%
9	Report on campaign impact prepared	10%	0%	0%
10	Campaign report presented to MARN and USAID	10%	0%	0%
Current status				60%

Indicator 31 timeline												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												

Indicator 32: Clear legislation or regulation that supports sea turtle breeding season bans on turtle egg consumption drafted

Baseline: 0

LOP Target: 1 draft legislation

FY 2010 Q1 status: 25%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 40%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 60%

LOP technical documentation:

- Sea turtle conservation legislation TOR;
- Legal consultant contract;
- MARN and USAID comments on legal consultant report;
- Model municipal ordinances to protect sea turtles;
- Final legal consultant report;
- Documentation of presentation of legislation proposals to appropriate authorities;

Deliverable 32 comments: 1) IMCCW considers that the achievement of this deliverable is on schedule and sees no significant risk of delays; 2) the IMCCW consultant will prepare model municipal ordinances that can be modified to local circumstances;

Deliverable 32 achievement				
Action		Percentage contribution of action to deliverable	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of deliverable achieved
1	Terms of reference written	10%	100%	10%
2	Legal consultant identified and contracted	10%	100%	10%

Deliverable 32 achievement				
Action		Percentage contribution of action to deliverable	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of deliverable achieved
3	Legal analysis begun	10%	100%	10%
4	Draft report prepared including draft legislation	10%	100%	10%
5	Drafts presented to USAID and MARN for comment	10%	0%	0%
6	Drafts revised	10%	0%	0%
7	Drafts accepted by USAID and MARN	20%	0%	0%
8	Drafts presented to appropriate authorities	20%	0%	0%
Current status				40%

Deliverable 20 timeline												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												

Indicator 33: Number of people trained from various institutions on sea turtle law enforcement and management

Baseline: 0

LOP target: 150 people (gender disaggregated)

FY 2010 Q1 status: >100%

FY 2010 Q2 status: >100%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: >100%

LOP technical documentation:

- Contract with legal consultant to prepare legal analysis of sea turtle protection laws;
- Contract with legal expert to teach law enforcement agencies about sea turtle protection laws;
- El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero* training materials;
- El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero* attendance documentation;
- Report on legal analysis of sea turtle protection laws of El Salvador;
- Law enforcement agency training materials;
- Documentation of training events with law enforcement agencies;

Indicator 33 comments: 1) IMCCW considers that this indicator has been achieved in the sense that at least 150 people have been trained in the ban on sea turtle commercialization and other laws protecting sea turtles; 2) IMCCW has contracted a legal consultant to prepare a comprehensive analysis of sea turtle protection laws in El Salvador and has received preliminary reports; 3) in FY 2010 Q3 IMCCW will implement a series of trainings focused on participants from law enforcement and regulatory institutions; 4) the legal consultant will teach these law enforcement training workshops;

Indicator 33 Progress								
	Date	Location	Topic	Female	Male	Total	% of target	Cumulative % of target
1	10-Nov-09	San Blas. La Libertad	Taller de sensibilización: El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	5	12	17	11%	11%
2	12-Nov-09	San Diego. La Libertad	Taller de sensibilización: El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	16	25	41	27%	38%

Indicator 33 Progress								
	Date	Location	Topic	Female	Male	Total	% of target	Cumulative % of target
3	17-Nov-09	El Zonte - Palmarcito	Taller de sensibilización: El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	4	25	29	19%	58%
4	18-Nov-09	El Majahual	Taller de sensibilización: El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	0	30	30	20%	78%
5	19-Nov-09	Playa Dorada	Taller de sensibilización: El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	3	27	30	20%	98%
6	24-Nov-09	El Espino	Taller de sensibilización: El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	2	18	20	13%	111%
7	1-Dec-09	Los Pinos	Taller de sensibilización: El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	5	42	47	31%	142%
8	2-Dec-09	Bola de Monte	Taller de sensibilización: El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	2	26	28	19%	161%
9	4-Dec-09	Brisas del Mar	Taller de sensibilización: El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	4	37	41	27%	188%
10	8-Dec-09	Salamar	Taller de sensibilización: El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	5	23	28	19%	207%
11	10-Dec-09	El Pimental	Taller de sensibilización: El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	6	10	16	11%	218%
12	15-Dec-09	Amatecampo	Taller de sensibilización: El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	3	24	27	18%	236%
13	16-Dec-09	La Sunganera.	Taller de sensibilización: El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	11	7	18	12%	248%
14	18-Dec-09	El Amatal	Taller de sensibilización: El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	4	29	33	22%	270%
15	7-Jan	Boca Poza	Taller de sensibilización El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	4	27	31	21%	290%
16	8-Jan	Playa Los Blacos (Costa del Sol)	Taller de sensibilización El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	0	26	26	17%	308%
17	12-Jan	El Icacal	Taller de sensibilización El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	4	25	29	19%	327%
18	13-Jan	Isla Tasajera/La Colorada	Taller de sensibilización El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	8	27	35	23%	350%
19	27-Jan	Isla San Sebastián/ La Pirraya	Taller de sensibilización El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	3	16	19	13%	363%
20	3-Feb	San Juan del Gozo	Taller de sensibilización El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	2	31	33	22%	385%
21	17-Feb	Playa Maculis	Taller de sensibilización El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	2	23	25	17%	402%
22	24-Feb	Isla de Méndez	Taller de sensibilización El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	11	29	40	27%	428%
23	2-Mar	Barra de Santiago	Taller de sensibilización El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	1	19	20	13%	441%
24	11-Mar	Playa Costa Azul	Taller de sensibilización El Nuevo Rol del Tortuguero	8	26	34	23%	464%
			Total	113	584	697		465%

Indicator 34: A public and private hatchery network established with at least 20 ongoing and newly established hatcheries

Baseline: Informal network preexisting

LOP target: 1 private and public hatchery network

FY 2010 Q1 status: 32%

FY 2010 Q2 status: 67.5%

Estimated FY 2010 Q3 status: 87.5%

LOP technical documentation:

- Documentation of at least 20 sea turtle hatcheries;
- Written proposal for hatchery network organizational structure;
- Documentation of hatchery network meetings;
- Hatchery network work plan;
- Documentation of hatchery network coordinating meetings;

- Hatchery network schedule of activities;
- Documentation of hatchery network implementation activities;

Indicator 34 comments: 1) IMCCW considers that the achievement of this indicator is on schedule and sees no significant risk of delays; 2) 33 hatcheries were active in the 2009 season compared to 11 in 2008; 3) IMCCW has been in contact with all active hatcheries and several beaches with an interest in establishing a hatchery to promote the idea of a hatchery network; 4) IMCCW workshops with communities also is promoting the idea of a hatchery network; 5) IMCCW held a workshop to validate the idea of a hatchery network and clarify how it would fit within a comprehensive national sea turtle conservation strategy; 6) IMCCW will invite representatives of all hatcheries to a national meeting in Q2 in order formally to organize and institutionalize a hatchery network;

Indicator 34 achievement				
Action		Percentage contribution of action to indicator	Percentage of action achieved	Percentage of indicator achieved
1	Staff team and leader identified	10%	100%	10%
2	Work plan prepared	10%	100%	10%
3	Role of hatchery network clarified within national sea turtle strategy	10%	100%	10%
4	Field contacts with local organizations initiated	10%	100%	10%
5	Network participants/structure developed through participatory workshops	10%	100%	10%
6	Network business plan/financial mechanism defined	10%	50%	5%
7	Network administrative and coordinating mechanism established	10%	50%	5%
8	Network coordinating mechanism holds 4 meetings	10%	25%	2.5%
9	Network workplan/scheduled activities established	10%	25%	2.5%
10	Network activities implemented	10%	25%	2.5%
Current status				67.5%

Indicator 34 timeline												
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												

J. COMPONENT 2 FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

LOS CÓBANOS BUOYS

In FY 2009 IMCCW imported and installed four buoys to mark the boundaries of Los Cóbános Marine Protected Area. Since their installation one buoy has been damaged and on March 13, 2010 one broke free of its moorings. On March 29, 2010 Juan Pablo Dominguez and Miguel Gallardo of IMCCW, accompanied by two rangers of Fundarreceife and a representative of the Maritime Port Authority inspected the three buoys still tethered to determine their condition and visited the site of the fourth buoy to attempt to locate its dropped mooring chain.

The team located the site of the missing buoy using its recorded GPS coordinates. Attempts to locate the mooring chain failed because very strong currents and poor visibility made diving difficult. Any further attempts to locate the chain will have to wait until conditions are more favorable.

The current was considerably calmer at buoy No. 2. The mooring chain was covered by considerable growth of marine life to the point that the chain itself was barely visible. Once this growth was scrapped off, however, the condition of the shackle and pin was inspected and was seen to be in good condition with no corrosion.

The current was also very strong at the location of buoy No. 3 preventing any free dive inspection of the mooring chain below 5-7 m. The chain was free of marine growth and appeared to be in good condition.

Currents at the site of buoy No. 4 were moderate, which allowed a complete inspection of the shackle and chain down to 40 m. The chain was covered by seaweed and polyps. The team observed that the shackle retaining pin was badly corroded and urgently needs replacing.

Buoy No. 4 has a crack in its base, perhaps caused by stresses from a boat tying off to the buoy's tower during rough seas. This crack cannot cause the buoy to sink, but it needs repair.

IMCCW will take steps to maintain the buoys so they will be in condition to transfer to the GOES in good condition. IMCCW has requested proposals for buoy maintenance from qualified firms and will sign a contract for the work in Q3.

ECO EXPERIENCIAS WEBSITE

Since February 2007, IMCCW has been developing a web site called EcoExperiencias El Salvador to support and promote ecotourism as an economic incentive to sustain improved natural resource management. Under the technical supervision of EplerWood International, IMCCW developed 20 sustainable tourism and ecotourism products that use EcoExperiencias as a marketing platform and brand. By October 2009 these products had generated for local businesses over \$3 million in revenue dependent on good natural resource management.

Although not directly part of IMCCW extension Subcomponents E and F, IMCCW continued to support EcoExperiencias in FY 2010 Q1 and Q2. Through EplerWood International, IMCCW established contacts with Responsible Travel.com, Sustainable Travel International, and Adventurelink, all international tourism operators specializing in ecotourism and responsible tourism. All three businesses expressed strong interest in linking to EcoExperiencias, pairing Salvadoran tourism products with an international market. In FY 2010 Q1 IMCCW contracted consultant Claudia Hasfura to prepare a business plan for EcoExperiencias, working closely with EplerWood International. This business plan was completed in Q2.

In FY 2010 Q2, IMCCW completed key steps for transferring EcoExperiencias to a private owner with the resources and characteristics that will ensure that EcoExperiencias continues to support tourism linked to improved natural resource management. In a series of meetings, Claudia Hasfura and Holly Jones briefed

potential business owners about EcoExperiencias and its completed business plan. EplerWood International prepared a disposition strategy and RFP for EcoExperiencias, and presented these to USAID for comments. USAID comments were incorporated and a final RFP sent to USAID for final legal and technical approval. In FY 2010 Q3 EplerWood International will oversee the review of proposal, the selection of a new owner, and will provide technical support to the new owner during the transition before IMCCW ends September 30, 2010.

Raul Martínez, of the Economic Alternatives and Mitigation team under Edgardo Molina, has developed 33 tourism products based in and benefiting *tortuguero* communities that will be linked to and marketed through the EcoExperiencias web site. Julieta Castillo has led the development of a web site to promote visits to Montecristo National Park that also will be linked to EcoExperiencias.

K. ADMINISTRATION

INTRODUCTION

The IMCCW administrative team insures efficient daily management of the project office. It is responsible for financial management, IT and communications support, monitoring and evaluation, data management and project documentation, contracting and procurement, and coordinating meeting reporting obligations. Highlighted activities for the first quarter of FY 2010 are mentioned below.

A notable change in the administrative team in FY 2010 Q2 was the resignation of Andrea Falso as Administrative Director. DAI promoted Jorge Garcia to her position and hired Geovani Ardon to replace Jorge Garcia as project accountant. Andrea Falso will continue to support IMCCW up to four hours/week as needed based from DAI/Bethesda.

Other personnel changes are: Paola Tinetti hired through FUNZEL as Turtle Component Field Technician; Hector Fuentes contracted as Alternative Income and Mitigation Specialist; Vilma Yvette Alvarado contracted to prepare architectural drawings and renderings for the Montecristo National Park component; Walter Mejía contracted as Social Scientist to work with both components; and Evelin Sanchez contracted as Social Scientist to work on conflict resolution in Montecristo National Park.

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Table 24. FY 2010 Q2 administrative activities

	Objective	Actions accomplished
1	Financial management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administrative staff prepared FY 2010 Q2 Financial Report; 2. Administration helped prepare a financial pipeline estimate for a possible IMCCW extension; 3. Administration supervised an independent audit of FUNZEL financial records; 4. On-going coordination between the Administration and technical directors was conducted regarding budget and expenditure rate management
3	Monitoring and Evaluation; Data management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Internal technical audit of IMCCW through 30 September 2009 completed; 2. Over-counting of hectares of improved management discovered in previous technical documentation; 3. Data quality for number of sea turtle eggs collected and hatchlings released reviewed and adjusted; 4. Data update and re-analysis of sea turtle egg commercialization and value chain; 5. Follow-up survey of continued economic impact of EcoExperiencias web site completed; 6. Follow-up survey of continued economic impact of IMCCW activities to create economic incentives for improved natural resource management begun;

4	Staffing and contracting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Andrea Falso resigned as Director of Administration and returned to DAI/Bethesda from where she will provide part-time backup as needed; 2. Jorge Garcia promoted to Director of Administration; 3. Geovani Ardon contracted to be Project Accountant; 4. Mike Liles contracted to lead sea turtle research; 5. Mauricio Vasquez agreement canceled; 6. Carlos Thomas shifted to working with Mike Liles on field research; 7. Karla Evangelista promoted to replace Carl Thomas as FUNZEL Field Team Coordinator; 8. Walter Mejía contracted as Social Scientist to work with both components; 9. Hector Fuentes contracted as Alternative Income and Mitigation Specialist; 10. Paola Tinetti hired through FUNZEL as Turtle Component Field Technician; 11. Vilma Yvette Alvarado contracted to prepare architectural drawings and renderings for the Montecristo National Park component; 12. Guadeloupe Torres contracted through Social Impact to prepare a project gender evaluation and plan;
5	Direct participation in IMCCW project activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Daily administrative and financial operations support to FUNZEL;

STTA VISITS

Five STTA consultants visited El Salvador between January 1 and March 31, 2010 (Figure 5).

Figure 17. Schedule of FY 2010 Q2 STTA visits.

L. REFERENCES

1. IMCCW 2009a. Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds Quarterly and Annual Report, September 2009. IMCCW Project Document.
2. IMCCW 2009b. Annual Work Plan FY 2010 (October 2009 to September 2010) USAID Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds. IMCCW Project Document.

M. FINANCIAL REPORT

IMCCW provides USAID a FY 2010 Q2 financial report under a separate cover.