



FAO-GEF project implementation report 2021 - Revised template



Period covered: July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021

1. Basic Project data

General information

Region:	Latin America and the Caribbean
Country (ies):	ECUADOR
Title of the project:	Integrated Management of Marine and Coastal Areas of High Value for Biodiversity in Continental Ecuador
FAO project symbol:	GCP / ECU / 084 / GEF
GEF ID:	4770
GEF focal areas:	Biodiversity
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of the Environment and Water of Ecuador (MAE), International Conservation Foundation (CI), Humanist Institute for Cooperation (HIVOS) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
Project duration:	Five years (from 2016 to 2021)
Project coordinates: (Ctrl + click here)	<p><i>Marine protected areas:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Manglares Cayapas Mataje Ecological Reserve: 1.2880467343442301, -78.86890403490709</i> 2. <i>Pacocha Wildlife Refuge: -1.0700585363165777, -80.9072220297904</i> 3. <i>Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve: 0.654482, -80.067029</i> 4. <i>Machalilla National Park: -1.492992, -80.792605</i> 5. <i>El Pelado Marine Reserve: -1.935445, -80.788995</i> 6. <i>El Morro Wildlife Refuge: -2.626108, -80.243812</i> 7. <i>Manglares Churute Ecological Reserve: -2.453656, -79.627782</i> 8. <i>Playas de Villamil National Recreational Area: -2.701457, -80.329463</i> <p><i>Beaches:</i></p> <p><i>Las Palmas: 0.991842, -79.659220</i> <i>Santa Marianita: -0.975489, -80.839909</i> <i>Crucita: -0.870102, -80.540322</i> <i>Punta Napo Canoa: -0.464452, -80.457293</i> <i>Olon: -1.798775, -80.759724</i> <i>Engabao: -2.580086, -80.490307</i></p>

Milestone dates:

GEF Executive Director Approval Date:	June 27, 2014
Project / EOD execution start date:	February 15, 2016
Proposed completion date for project implementation / NTE¹:	October 31, 2020
Revised project implementation completion date (if applicable) ²	31 August 2021
Completion date of actual implementation³:	

Financial data:

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 4,258,788
Total amount of co-financing as included in the GEF Executive Director / ProDoc Request for Approval⁴:	USD 19,407,147
Total GEF Grant Disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD million):	USD 4,256,517
Total estimated cofinancing materialized as of June 30, 2021⁵	USD 14,173,709.90

Review and evaluation

Most recent project steering committee date:	October 7, 2020
Midterm Review or Assessment Planned Date (if applicable):	Does not apply
Actual mid-term review / evaluation:	Does not apply
Mid-term review or evaluation scheduled for the next fiscal year (July 2020 - June 2021).	Not
Final evaluation planned for the next fiscal year (July 2020 - June 2021).	Yes
Actual terminal evaluation date:	October 2020
Core monitoring tools / indicators required⁶	Yes

¹ According to FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

³ Actual date the project implementation ends / closes operationally, only for projects that have ended.

⁴ This is the total amount of co-financing that is included in the CEO document / project document.

⁵ Please see the last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total for this section and insert it here.

⁶ Please note that monitoring tools are required mid-term and at the close of all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for medium-sized projects = <2 million US dollars in the medium term, but only at the end of the project. The new GEF-7 performance indicators (core indicators and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved from July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) should apply core indicators and sub-indicators in the medium term and / or completion

Ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achievement of objectives / results (cumulative):	S	
Overall Implementation Progress Rating:	S	
Overall risk rating:	S	

Condition

Implementation status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	Final PIR
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Project contacts

Contact	Name, title, division / affiliation	Email
Project Manager / Coordinator	Juan Alejo Chávez / The Americas / CI	jchavez@conservation.org
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2. Progress towards the achievement of the project objectives and results (cumulative)

Project objective and results	Description of the indicators	Baseline level	Medium term objective	End of project goal	Level as of June 30, 2021	Progress rating [1]
Component 1: Integrated management of coastal areas of high value for biodiversity						
Result 1.1 New marine-coastal “areas of ecological sensitivity” (10,000 ha) proposed are intervened to stabilize or increase the number of protected nests of green, olive ridley, hawksbill and leatherback turtles.	Number of new “ecologically sensitive areas” determined in the management plans for the beaches and their adjacent areas. Number of hectares intervened in sea turtle nesting beaches. Number of nests protected.	22.5 km of protected nesting beaches along the continental coastline within the Machalilla National Park.	10,000 hectares and 100 km of intervened turtle nesting beaches, both inside and outside the protected areas.	10,000 hectares and 100 km of intervened turtle nesting beaches, both inside and outside the protected areas.	12,000 hectares of intervened coastal area that include a total of 120.61 km in 34 sea turtle nesting beaches, of which 43.42 km are within protected areas and 77.19 km. out of these in their buffer zones.	HS
		The baseline for the number of protected turtle nests will be established in the first year of the project.	Number of nests protected \geq in year 2 of the project.	Number of nests protected \geq in year 3 of the project.	The number of protected nests has been increasing with each nesting season, as detailed below: - Season 2016-2017: 583 nests. - Season 2017-2018: 804 nests. - Season 2018-2019: 1,124 nests. - Season 2019-2020: 1,216 nests - Season 2020-2021: 1,347 nests	HS

Project objective and results	Description of the indicators	Baseline level	Medium term objective	End of project goal	Level as of June 30, 2021	Progress rating [1]
Result 1.2 Biodiversity conservation in the management of at least 96,000 ha of mangroves with AUSCM and others with community groups, through the sustainable management of crab and black shell resources.	Number of mangroves with AUSCM and other community groups.	59,000 hectares of mangroves in 49 AUSCM.	> 70,000 hectares of mangrove with AUSCM.	> 96,000 hectares of mangrove with AUSCM.	<p>Until June 2021, there are a total of 106,014.84 hectares of mangrove: 69,691.24 hectares in 58 organizations with AUSCM and 36,323.60 hectares in organizations of the Churute Mangrove Ecological Reserve.</p> <p>The areas with AUSCMs have management plans that have programs for: use, control, and surveillance, monitoring and evaluation, and development. The programs have measures such as: respect for minimum sizes of resources, respect for closures, adequate fishing gear, not affecting the mangrove swamp, respect for the maximum catch or fishing quota, zoning and rotation of the area, release of large individuals. unauthorized, community monitoring of the use of resources, community patrolling of the area, registration and identification of membership, insertion of new partners to organizations, shipping files, delivery of compliance reports, organizational strengthening, productive diversification, evaluations of compliance with the plan.</p> <p>14 files are under review by the Ministry of Environment and Water to grant new AUSCMs in the Manglares Cayapas Mataje Ecological Reserve for a total of 12,326 additional hectares.</p>	HS
		12,500 ha of mangrove with expired AUSCM.	Indicators of the population of red crab and brown shell> at the baseline in areas with AUSCM.	Indicators of the population of red crab and brown shell> at the baseline in areas with AUSCM.	<p>Relative abundance of spider crab in the Gulf of Guayaquil (average catch man / day) 52.55 baseline 2018. According to data collected by the INP, in 2019 the value of the crab CPUE was 14 + 2 man crabs / hour, the differences between the two years are not significant</p> <p>Relative abundance of black shell in the Gulf of Guayaquil Baseline 201.75 shells / man / day August 2017-February 2018. In 2019, the CPUE value of concha prieta was 152 + shells / man / day.</p>	MS
Component 2: Conservation of biodiversity in fisheries management.						

Project objective and results	Description of the indicators	Baseline level	Medium term objective	End of project goal	Level as of June 30, 2021	Progress rating [1]
Result 2.1 Sustainable fisheries management implemented in 5 protected areas and in areas with AUSCM that strengthens the sustainable management of resources: red crab, black shell, lobster, croaker and octopus.	Number of Fishing Management Plans in protected areas and areas with AUSCM	No marine protected area in Ecuador has implemented fisheries management plans (0 ha).	3 marine protected areas implement fisheries management guidelines	5 marine protected areas implement fisheries management guidelines	There are Fishery Management guidelines in 5 protected areas with a total of 186,141 hectares: Manglares Churute (50,070), Galera San Francisco (54,689), Manglares El Morro (11,070), Manglares Capayas Mataje (56,420) and El Pelado (13,155) . The plans contain: analysis of fishing information, beneficiaries of the resource, assignment of fishing rights and evaluation of the performance of fishing guidelines. The Fishing Management Plans for the Cayapas Mataje Ecological Reserve and the El Pelado Marine Reserve are being finalized.	S
		17,000 hectares of mangroves with AUSCM implement basic management schemes (59,000 hectares).	> 21,000 ha of mangroves with AUSCM implement fisheries management guidelines.	> 25,000 ha of mangroves with AUSCM implement fisheries management guidelines.	There are 12 Fishing Management Guidelines for organizations with AUSCM and others: Pongalillo: Las Huacas, Costa Rica, July 6, Campo Alegre, Balao, Nuevo Porvenir, Buena Vista, Sabana Grande, Isleños, Bellavista and Las Casitas. In total it covers 26,631.78 ha. The documents contain: analysis of the fishing information of the resource, beneficiaries of the resource, assignment of the fishing right, structuring of administrative systems in the organization, evaluation of the performance of the fishing guidelines.	S
Component 3: Strengthening the regulatory framework for the conservation and management of marine and coastal biodiversity.						
Result 3.1 Regulatory framework for fisheries in MPAs and internal regulations for fisheries in AUSCM that incorporate conservation measures and sustainable use of coastal marine biodiversity.	Number of proposed regulations related to fishing.	The current regulatory framework lacks an integrated approach to coastal management.	Draft regulation for marine protected areas.	Resolution of fishing regulations in marine protected areas.	There is a draft of a proposed fishing standard for marine protected areas.	HS
			Internal regulations of organizations with AUSCM (Management Plans - control and surveillance program)	Internal regulations of organizations with AUSCM (Management Plans - control and surveillance program)	The 58 organizations with AUSCM have internal regulations for the management and conservation of fishery resources, in addition They have their management plans, internal regulations and control and surveillance programs, with which they carry out the custody of the delivered areas and the rational use of resources	HS
Component 4: Monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of information						

Project objective and results	Description of the indicators	Baseline level	Medium term objective	End of project goal	Level as of June 30, 2021	Progress rating [1]
Result 4.1 Implementation of the project based on its results, application of lessons learned and good practices for future operations.			60% of the project results achieved, demonstrating its sustainability	100% of the project results achieved, demonstrating its sustainability.	The project has been implemented based on the expected results, reaching 99.6% of technical execution	HS

Action plan to address the MS, MU, U and HU qualification ⁷

Leave	Actions to take	By whom?	When

⁷ To be completed by the Budget Manager and the Chief Technical Officer

3. Progress in generating project results

Outputs [1]	Expected completion date [2]	Achievements in each PIR [3]					Implement. Status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variations [4] or challenges in product delivery.
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR	4th PIR	5th PIR		
Product 1.1.1 At least 4 proposals for "areas of ecological sensitivity", through Beach Management Plans based on Integrated Coastal Management Plans.	Third quarter of 2020	The baseline for new coastal-marine protected areas has been finalized and accepted by MAE	There are 4 alternative management proposals to create new protected areas. The MAE accepted only one, to increase new areas in the Cantagallo Marine Reserve (32 km). Currently, 80 kilometers (approximately 12,000 ha) of nesting beaches are already protected by the National System of Protected Areas, some of the project areas are located in these sites. An additional 41 kilometers (6,100 ha) are likely to be included in the protected area system as a result of the project.	The protection of nesting beaches has been carried out on 14,608 hectares. To date, a total of 87.56 km of beaches have been worked, of which 45.44 km are within protected areas (Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve, Mangrove Wildlife Refuge Río Muisne Estuary, Marine Wildlife Refuge Costera Pacoche, Machalilla National Park, El Pelado Marine Reserve, Puntilla de Santa Elena Coastal Marine Fauna Production Reserve, Playas de Villamil National Recreation Area and 42.12 km outdoors in its buffer zones In the next nesting season (2019-2020) the range of action will be	There are preliminary projects for 6 beach management plans with the municipalities of: 1) Esmeraldas, 2) Portoviejo, 3) Manta, 4) San Vicente, 5) Santa Elena and 6) General Villamil. Several meetings have been held with the municipalities and biological and cartographic information has been obtained. The prioritized beaches are: Las Palmas, Crucita, Santa Marianita, Punta Napo - Canoa, Olón and Engabao In each of the beach management plans, an area of Ecological sensitivity has been determined.	Six proposals for areas of ecological sensitivity were prepared and delivered to the Gad's: 1) Las Palmas Beach and adjacent humid forest; 2) Punta Napo Beach - Canoa and estuaries; 3) Crucita Beach and surrounding dry forest; 4) Santa Marianita Beach; 5) Olón beach, estuaries and dry forest; 6) Engabao Beach - Puerto Engabao and estuaries.	100%	

Outputs [1]	Expected completion date [2]	Achievements in each PIR [3]					Implement. Status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variations [4] or challenges in product delivery.
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR	4th PIR	5th PIR		
				extended by an additional 23.55 km reaching a total of 111.11 km.				
Output 1.1.2 Sea turtle abundance and distribution baseline and a monitoring system that includes turtle nests in new "ecologically sensitive areas", existing protected areas and feeding areas in AUSCM.	Q2 2020	Indicators and baseline identified and 4 monitoring systems designed	There is a "Sea Turtle Nesting Beaches Monitoring Manual" that will be implemented by marine protected coastal areas and municipalities. The MAE has 10 protected marine areas in the monitoring system for sea turtle nesting beaches, supported by the Project.	Marine turtle monitoring system implemented in 7 MPAs and 12 beaches outside the State Heritage of Natural Areas (PANE). There is a registry of turtle nests protected by each of the beaches. The materials and equipment necessary for the park rangers to monitor and protect the nests in the field have been delivered to the Ministry of the Environment. Baseline studies have been conducted for the hawksbill turtle and the American crocodile.	There is a baseline of relative abundance of sea turtles in the Gulf of Guayaquil with the indicator of "individuals sighted / hour" of 0.31. A turtle nest monitoring system was implemented in 7 marine protected areas and other prioritized beaches. The number of protected nests has increased by 112% from the 2016-2017 season to the 2019-2020 season. Technological equipment has been delivered to the Ministry of the Environment to carry out field monitoring.	The baseline of relative abundance of sea turtles in the Gulf of Guayaquil was raised with the indicator of "individuals sighted / hour" of 0.31. In 2020 the comparative study yielded 1.32 individuals sighted / hour A turtle nest monitoring system was implemented in 7 marine protected areas and other prioritized beaches.	100%	
Output 1.1.3 Proposals for Integrated Coastal Management	Q2 2020		Two management plans have been developed and	2 Management plans implemented for the Muisne and Cantagallo areas.	There are preliminary projects for 6 Beach Management Plans, worked in coordination with the municipalities of: 1)	6 consensual proposals for Sea Beaches and Adjacent Strip Management Plans were drawn up, which have been delivered to the Gad's for incorporation as part of the Cantonal Territorial Development and	100%	

Outputs [1]	Expected completion date [2]	Achievements in each PIR [3]					Implement. Status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variations [4] or challenges in product delivery.
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR	4th PIR	5th PIR		
Plans that include Beach Management Plans for at least 4 new areas of ecological sensitivity, prepared in accordance with the Organic Code of the Environment and that include zoning and land use planning. 4 Management Plans for Marine Protected Areas.			approved for the Cantagallo Marine Reserve and the Muisne River Estuary Wildlife Refuge.	This year the Management Plans of the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve and the Playas Villamil National Recreation Area will be updated.	Esmeraldas, 2) Portoviejo, 3) Manta, 4) San Vicente, 5) Santa Elena and 6) General Villamil. In the Beach Management Plans, the respective areas of ecological sensitivity have been established on the beaches of: Las Palmas, Crucita, Santa Marianita, Punta Napo - Canoa, Olón and Engabao. 4 Protected Area Management Plans have been formulated: Cantagallo - Machalilla Marine Reserve, Río Muisne Estuary Mangrove Wildlife Refuge, Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve and Playas de Villamil National Recreation Area.	Planning Plans: 1) Las Palmas, 2) Punta Napo - Canoa, 3) Crucita, 4) Santa Marianita; 5) Olón, and 6) Engabao - Puerto Engabao. 4 Protected Areas Management Plans are implemented: Cantagallo - Machalilla Marine Reserve, Muisne River Estuary Mangrove Wildlife Refuge, Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve and Villamil Playas National Recreation Area.		
Output 1.1.4 Priority actions of Beach Management Plans implemented with the municipalities, which include solid waste management, control of domestic animals and other key activities.	Third quarter of 2020		MAE / FAO approved a Plan for the acquisition of materials for the protection of sea turtle nests. The purchase of veterinary supplies and pharmaceutical products has been made.	The GADs where new conservation areas will be implemented had been defined. Work will be done with the prioritized municipalities in the new conservation areas of sea turtle nesting beaches in the installation of ecological dumps or recycling	Veterinary drugs have been delivered for the sterilization of pets. 6 beaches have been defined for the implementation of priority management actions: 1) Las Palmas, 2) Crucita, 3) Santa Marianita, 4) Punta Napo - Canoa, 5) Olón and 6) Engabao. The construction and installation of garbage cans, signs and landmarks have been contracted to block the entry of vehicles to the	4 pet sterilization campaigns were carried out in the following ecologically sensitive areas: 1) Las Palmas; 2) Crucita; 3) Santa Marianita; and 4) Engabao and Puerto Engabao. In total, 277 animals were sterilized, including dogs and cats. A pet deworming campaign was carried out in Olón where 216 animals were treated. Fixed trash cans were installed on 5 beaches: 1) Las Palmas; 2) Crucita; 3) Santa Marianita; and 4) Engabao and Puerto Engabao. 20 mobile garbage cans were delivered to the Olón beach.	100%	

Outputs [1]	Expected completion date [2]	Achievements in each PIR [3]					Implement. Status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variations [4] or challenges in product delivery.
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR	4th PIR	5th PIR		
				stations; small sanitary batteries will be implemented; and 4 pet sterilization campaigns have been scheduled.	beaches. In addition to the delivery of caution flags. There are studies for the construction of toilets with a wastewater treatment system that will be delivered to the municipalities. 2 sanitary batteries were delivered to the GAD of San Vicente and 2 to the GAD of Playas	Signs were installed on 6 beaches: 1) Las Palmas; 2) Crucita; 3) Santa Marianita; and 4) Engabao, 5) Olón and Puerto Engabao		
Output 1.2.1 Management of 49 organizations with AUSCM strengthened for the implementation of Control and Surveillance Plans (delivery of outboard motors), internal regulations, zoning and other actions for the sustainable management of crab and black shell resources and the	Q2 2020		19 fishing organizations have been trained in Guayas and Manabí and 20 in El Oro. They have been trained in the management of financial, technological, governance and fishing resources. 9 Organizations of Esmeraldas (REMACAM) are legally constituted.	52 organizations with Use and Custody Agreements are applying sustainable management and conservation measures. 40 identification signs have been placed. 12 agreements have been signed for the implementation of productive initiatives. The preliminary socioeconomic baseline report of the organizations with Use and Custody Agreements is	There are 58 organizations with AUSCMS that have fisheries management plans and have been strengthened in resource management, conflict resolution, organization and leadership and participation of women in socioeconomic activities. The Ministry of Environment and Water is reviewing 17 files to grant new AUSCM. In the Manglares Cayapas Mataje Ecological Reserve, 14 organizations have been strengthened to improve their black shell marketing system.	There are 58 organizations with AUSCM, with their updated directives, control and surveillance plans, internal regulations, and zoning, which carry out protection and sustainable use of the resources of the areas in custody. The Ministry of Environment, Water and Economic Transition is reviewing 14 files for the issuance of new AUCEMS in REMACAM	100%	

Outputs [1]	Expected completion date [2]	Achievements in each PIR [3]					Implement. Status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variations [4] or challenges in product delivery.
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR	4th PIR	5th PIR		
conservation of biodiversity .				available. There is a diagnosis of the training needs of users for the insertion of women in conservation, motivation and leadership issues. More than 100 training workshops have been carried out with 3,500 participants in 78 organizations, and 2,400 gauges have been delivered for the control of the size of the black clam and the red crab in 54 organizations.				
Output 1.2.2. 21 new organizations with AUSCM; 3 extensions and 3 renovations of AUSCM (37,000 ha) with a multi-temporal study of mangrove coverage 2010 - 2014 - 2018.	Q2 2020		In FY17, 2 new concessions were awarded with an area of 3,500 ha. In FY18, there is a total of 14,566.68 hectares under mangrove use and custody agreements, divided as follows: - New: 7,307 ha Renovated:	24 organizations have been supported. 26,023.6 hectares of mangrove to be managed through Use and Custody Agreements. New: 13,004.84 hectares. Renovated: 8,853.90 ha. Expanded: 4,164.86 ha. The preparation of 18	There are 28 new organizations with AUSCM (37,157.47 hectares of mangroves). 17 files are under review to grant 17 new AUSCM with a total of 12,326 hectares. A total of 49,483.47 hectares are expected to be new or expanded under AUSCM by the end of the project.	28 new organizations or extensions were supported with AUCEMS with a total area of 37,157.47 hectares. 14 new organizations are in the process of granting AUSCM in the Cayapas Mataje Mangrove Reserve There is a study of multiple times of mangrove cover 2010-2014-2018	100%	

Outputs [1]	Expected completion date [2]	Achievements in each PIR [3]					Implement. Status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variations [4] or challenges in product delivery.
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR	4th PIR	5th PIR		
			3,390.10 ha Expanded: 3,869.58 ha In total, to date there are 18,066.68 hectares representing about 60% of the goal for FY18. The expansion, renovation or concession of new areas depends not only on local organizations but also on the MAE.	new files to access the Use and Custody Contracts is in process: 1 in El Oro, 3 in Guayas and 14 in Esmeraldas.	There is a study of multiple times of mangrove cover 2010-2014-2018			
Output 1.2.3 At least 22,000 hectares of mangroves are within the Socio Mangrove mechanism and at least USD \$ 300,000 per year is transferred to beneficiary organizations. There are productive economic alternatives to diversify	Fourth quarter of 2019		From 2014 to 2015, 23 conservation agreements were signed with "Socio Manglar". In total, there are 49 mangrove use and custody agreements, so that fiscal year 2018 has met 47%, which almost equals the established goal. In total, 22,267 hectares of	42% of the Use and Custody Contracts (23) are incorporated into the "Socio Manglar" mechanism; transferring to the Ministry of the Environment around 317,800.76.00 USD per year. In 2019 there will be 23 financial sustainability plans for organizations that receive the "Socio Manglar"	As of June 2020, 45% (26 out of 58) of the organizations that have AUSCM, with a total of 37,678.21 hectares, are beneficiaries of the Socio Manglar Program. USD \$ 439,034.93 is transferred annually to the beneficiaries. There is a proposal to establish a community credit system as a mechanism for the sustainability and growth of funds from the Socio Manglar Program.	48% of the organizations with AUSCM have the Socio Manglar incentive with a total of 34,274.94 hectares in total under this mechanism 12 community productive initiatives are in operation, generating income for their communities 13 seed funds for the commercialization of black shell continue to operate in REMACAM	100%	

Outputs [1]	Expected completion date [2]	Achievements in each PIR [3]					Implement. Status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variations [4] or challenges in product delivery.
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR	4th PIR	5th PIR		
sources of income.			mangroves are under use and custody agreements. According to the Government (MAE) there is currently no funding available to include new organizations, however, actions are being taken to seek new funds. The actual financial support of "Socio Manglar" should be reviewed.	incentive with the support of the project. Identification posters will be placed in the beneficiary organizations of "Socio Manglar".	12 productive initiatives are supported for the economic development of local communities. Resources are given to 14 organizations to improve the commercialization of black shell in the Cayapas Mataje Ecological Reserve.			
Product 2.1.1 A fishing plan that operates within the Galera-San Francisco Marine Reserve that includes the Pacific bearded brotula, lobster and octopus.	Third quarter of 2020		In execution, the study "Survey of the baseline of the spiny lobster, bearded brotula and octopus, as well as the Rights Based Management (RBM) management plans for these species in the Galera San	The MBR's Fisheries Management Plan is being implemented in conjunction with the fishing communities in the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve for bearded brotula, lobster and Pacific octopus.	The Fisheries Management Plan is being implemented in the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve together with the technicians of the protected area and the local communities. Signs have been installed to mark fishing and non-extractive areas within the reserve. Data have been obtained for the fishermen's registry.	The Fisheries Management Plan is being implemented in the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve together with the technicians of the protected area and the local communities.	100%	

Outputs [1]	Expected completion date [2]	Achievements in each PIR [3]					Implement. Status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variations [4] or challenges in product delivery.
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR	4th PIR	5th PIR		
			Francisco Marine Reserve is underway. The fisheries assessment of the 3 species and a management plan will be completed in July 2017.					
Output 2.1.2 A Lobster Fishing Plan that operates within the El Pelado Marine Reserve	Third quarter of 2020		An assessment of the lobster fishery in the El Pelado Marine Reserve is being carried out with the help of the manager of the Marine Protected Area. By the end of 2018, the calculation of Capacity per Unit of Effort (CPUE) for spiny lobster will be taken.	The MBR Fishery Management Plan is being prepared for the lobster resource in the El Pelado Marine Reserve.	There is 90% progress in the formulation of the El Pelado Marine Reserve Fisheries Management Plan, carried out with the participation of local organizations through consultations and workshops.	The proposal for the El Pelado Fisheries Management Plan was prepared, which was sent to the MAAE for its review.	100%	

Outputs [1]	Expected completion date [2]	Achievements in each PIR [3]					Implement. Status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variations [4] or challenges in product delivery.
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR	4th PIR	5th PIR		
Output 2.1.3. Two fishing plans for the dark shell that operate within the El Morro Mangrove Wildlife Refuge and the Cayapas Mataje Mangrove Ecological Reserve.	Third quarter of 2020		An Agreement was signed between the Conservation International Foundation and the National Fisheries Institute for the collection of fishing information on red crab and black clam to determine CPUE and stocks in Morro, Churute and 12 mangrove concessions in the provinces of El Oro and Guayas.	The MBR Fishery Management Plan is being implemented with the fishing communities in the “El Morro” Black Clam Wildlife Refuge. The Fisheries Management Plan in the Cayapas Mataje Marine Reserve for the black clam resource is in the process of being formulated. It is estimated that it will conclude in October 2019.	There are Fisheries Management Plans for the black shell resource in the El Morro Mangrove Wildlife Refuge and the Cayapas Mataje Mangrove Ecological Reserve.	Small Management Plans are implemented in the El Morro Mangrove Wildlife Refuge and in the Cayapas Mataje Mangrove Ecological Reserve	100%	
Output 2.1.4 A Crab Fishing Plan that operates within the Churute Mangrove Ecological Reserve.	Third quarter of 2020		The fishing information is being obtained in the REMCH to calculate the Catch per Unit of Effort (CPUE).	The MBR Fishery Management Plan is being implemented with the fishing communities of the Churute Mangrove Ecological Reserve for the red crab resource.	The zoning of the catch areas has been implemented with the fishing organizations and the Churute administration. 17 letters of commitment were signed with the organizations for the implementation of fishing guidelines for the conservation of the red crab resource	The 17 letters of agreement signed between the area's administration and the representatives of 17 fishermen's organizations that operate within the Reserve are successfully implemented.	100%	

Outputs [1]	Expected completion date [2]	Achievements in each PIR [3]					Implement. Status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variations [4] or challenges in product delivery.
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR	4th PIR	5th PIR		
Output 2.1.5 Twelve fishing management guidelines in implementation in areas with AUSCM.	Third quarter of 2020		The lead consultant was hired to analyze the fishery information for 12 concessions and 2 coastal marine protected areas and determine the CPUE. This analysis will be ready by July 2018 for Guayas and El Oro.	6 GBR Fishing Management Plans have been implemented with 6 fishermen associations in areas that maintain Use and Custody Agreements (13,949.06 hectares), in the following organizations: Guayas Province: Balao, July 6, Campo Alegre. Province of El Oro: Las Huacas, Costa Rica and Pongalillo 6 Fishing Management Plans in Use and Custody Agreements in the formulation process (10,896 hectares) in the following organizations: Guayas Province: Sabana Grande, Buena Vista, Nuevo Porvenir. Province of El Oro: Los Isleños, Las Casitas and Bella Vista. Total: 24,845.31 ha.	The fishing management guidelines are being implemented in 12 organizations in the provinces of Guayas and El Oro. The documents contain elements for a sustainable exploitation of fishing resources. Fisheries information on resources, beneficiaries, allocation of fishing rights, structuring of administrative systems and performance evaluation has been analyzed. Training workshops have been held with the 12 organizations to define the priority fishing guidelines for the black shell and red crab resources. In total, an area of 26,631.9 hectares is intervened.	13 organizations with AUSCM are implementing fisheries management guidelines, with a total area of 26,631.78 hectares	100%	

Outputs [1]	Expected completion date [2]	Achievements in each PIR [3]					Implement. Status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variations [4] or challenges in product delivery.
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR	4th PIR	5th PIR		
				These six plans are expected to conclude in October 2019.				
Output 3.1.1. Proposal to update the AUSCM concession regulations.	Third quarter of 2020		The development of the Regulation of the Organic Environmental Code was supported and after its officialization, the regulation of the Mangrove Use and Custody Agreements will be reviewed.	The updating of the regulations for the access and allocation of areas of use and custody of mangroves is under final review in conjunction with the environmental authority. The Ministry of the Environment is reviewing the final document to update the regulation of access and allocation of areas of use and custody of mangroves with the support of the project.	The proposal to update the AUSCM regulations was sent to the General Coordination of the Ministry of the Environment for its review and approval.	The proposal to update the AUSCM regulations is being reviewed by the General Coordination of the Ministry of the Environment	90%	
Output 3.1.2. Proposal for a Fisheries Management Regulation in marine	Third quarter of 2020			Fishing regulations are being reviewed by the Undersecretariat of Marine and	There is a proposal for a Fisheries Management Regulation for marine protected areas.	The proposal for the Fisheries Management regulation is being reviewed by the Ministry of the Environment and Water	90%	

Outputs [1]	Expected completion date [2]	Achievements in each PIR [3]					Implement. Status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variations [4] or challenges in product delivery.
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR	4th PIR	5th PIR		
protected areas.				Coastal Management.				
Output 3.1.3. Proposal for a National Integrated Coastal Management Strategy (POEMC)	Third quarter of 2020			The National Integrated Coastal Management Strategy could not be established until the Organic Environmental Code has been published in the Official Registry.	There is a final version of the POEMC delivered by "Planifica Ecuador". The document will be printed with the authorization of the Ministry of Environment and Water.	The executive version of the POEM was printed and delivered to the institutions that operate in the coastal profile and in the Ecuadorian maritime space	100%	
Output 3.1.4 Coastal management ordinance model.	Fourth quarter of 2019			There is a proposed ordinance for the integrated management of the coastline that will be analyzed with the Autonomous City Councils for its promulgation.	There is a model coastal management ordinance that has been delivered to 6 prioritized municipalities. This proposal has served to develop the Beach Management Plans. The model coastal management ordinance was carried out in accordance with the environmental legal regulations of Ecuador (CODA and RCODA).	There is a model coastal management ordinance that has been delivered to 6 prioritized municipalities. This proposal has served to develop the Beach Management Plans. The model coastal management ordinance was carried out in accordance with the environmental legal regulations of Ecuador (CODA and RCODA).	100%	
Output 4.1.1. System for monitoring and evaluating projects in operation, which provides constant information on	Third quarter of 2020		Two semi-annual reports were prepared.	The first semi-annual report is being prepared	8 PPR and 4 PIR elaborated	10 PPR and 5 PIR elaborated	100%	

Outputs [1]	Expected completion date [2]	Achievements in each PIR [3]					Implement. Status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variations [4] or challenges in product delivery.
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR	4th PIR	5th PIR		
progress towards achieving the expected results and products of the project.								
Output 4.1.2: Midterm and final evaluations	Third quarter of 2020		The mid-term evaluation is scheduled for 2018	The midterm evaluation was developed in which recommendations for changes to the project results framework were made.	The midterm evaluation was carried out and the recommendations issued were implemented with a monitoring system. There are terms of reference for contracting the final evaluation of the project.	The midterm evaluation and the final evaluation of the project were carried out with the participation of the actors and technical personnel	100%	
Output 4.1.3. Publication of best practices and lessons learned from the project	Third quarter of 2020		4 publications on: Rights and Responsibilities of Mangrove Stewardship. Good practice guide for the processing of crab and croaker. Sea turtle nesting beach monitoring manual. Public awareness poster for the conservation of sea turtle nesting beaches.	4 publications on: 1) Mangrove custody rights and responsibilities, 2) Good practice guide for crab and croaker processing; 3) Manual for monitoring sea turtle nesting beaches and 4) Standards for the conservation of sea turtle nesting beaches.	A brochure on responsible pet management and a brochure on gender are being prepared.	4 publications on: 1) Mangrove stewardship rights and responsibilities, 2) Guigoodbye to techniques for the processing of crab and croaker; 3) Manual for monitoring nesting beaches of sea turtles and 4) Standards for the conservation of sea turtle nesting beaches.	100%	
Output 4.1.4 Website to share information	Q2 2020		An exclusive web page for the Project has not been made,	This activity has not been carried out, since the MAE has not	There is an implemented website, a digital repository of the documents generated by the project is created.	There is a project website where all the generated products have been posted. https://www.proyectorinocostero.com.ec/	100%	

Outputs [1]	Expected completion date [2]	Achievements in each PIR [3]					Implement. Status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variations [4] or challenges in product delivery.
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR	4th PIR	5th PIR		
and exchange experiences			since it was agreed in the Management Committee in November 2017 to make a proposal for a page design, so that it can be disseminated through the FAO website. Currently, activities are being disseminated on social networks of MAE, CI and FAO.	authorized the construction of the website. The actions of the project have been disseminated through digital media and social networks.	10 quarterly bulletins of project activities have been prepared.			

4. Information on progress, results and challenges in the implementation of the project

Briefly summarize the main progress in achieving results (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):

Results:

- 5,074 sea turtle nests protected from 2016 to 2021.
- 120.61 km of beaches intervened for the protection of sea turtle nests, which corresponds to a total of 12,000 hectares of the entire protection zone, including the marine area for the approach of turtles, the intertidal zone and the dune zone of nesting.
- Technological equipment delivered to the Ministry of the Environment to carry out field monitoring.
- 6 sea beach and adjacent strip management plans have been drawn up
- 4 Protected Area Management Plans have been formulated: Cantagallo - Machalilla Marine Reserve, Río Muisne Estuary Mangrove Wildlife Refuge, Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve and Playas de Villamil National Recreation Area.
- 28 new organizations with AUSCM (37,157.47 hectares of mangroves).
- 69,691.24 hectares of mangroves managed and protected under mangrove use and custody agreements (AUSCM).
- 13 fishing management guidelines in implementation in areas with AUSCM.
- 5 fisheries management plans implemented in the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve, Churute Mangrove Ecological Reserve, El Morro Wildlife Refuge, Cayapas Mataje and El Pelado Mangrove Ecological Reserve
- 58 organizations of the Ecuadorian coastal profile strengthened apply measures of sustainable management and conservation of mangroves.
- 12 productive initiatives are operating for the economic development of local communities
- 48% (28 of 58) of the organizations with AUSCM are beneficiaries of the Socio Manglar Program.
- Coastal Management Ordinance Proposal delivered to 6 prioritized municipalities.

Departures

- 1,347 turtle nests protected in 2020-2021 in 120.61 km of beaches.
- Total protection area, including the marine approach zone, the intertidal zone and the area of nesting dunes: 12,000 hectares
- Standardized marine turtle monitoring system applied in 7 Marine Protected Areas and neighboring beaches.
- 6 Beach Management plans formulated and delivered to the Gad's for their incorporation into cantonal planning.
- Six areas of ecological sensitivity are established on the sea turtle nesting beaches.
- Priority actions were implemented within the sea beach management plans such as pet control campaigns, signage, solid waste disposal on beaches
- The competencies of MCI and management of AUCEMs have been transferred from the former SGMC to the areas of Esmeraldas, Manabí, Guayas and El Oro
- Proposal for a Fisheries Management Regulation for marine protected areas.
- Printing of the executive version of the POEMC and delivered to the stakeholders.
- Website of the implemented project.

What are the main challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?

1. The mobilization restrictions due to the covid19 health emergency considerably delayed actions in the territory
2. The merger of the Ministry of the Environment with the National Secretariat of Water and the consequent disappearance of the Undersecretary of Management of Coastal Marine Resources caused the decisions to be concentrated in the headquarters of the new ministry in the city of Quito, therefore the operation of the project it became slow and not very agile
3. Maintain a fluid and permanent coordination between the Project and the Ministry of Environment and Water
4. The transfer of competencies in ICM and AUCEMS management from the former SGMC to the local offices as a guarantee for the sustainability of the results generated by the project
5. The termination of the amendment with CI as operating partner in January 2021, as well as the termination of Hivos's intervention in REMACAM in June 2020, caused FAO to complete the operation of the project with the remaining balances

Development Goal Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings, and Overall Assessment

	Development Goal Rating for Fiscal Year 2021 ⁸	Fiscal Year 2021 Implementation Progress classification ⁹	Comments / reasons justifying the ratings for fiscal year 2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in ratings from the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	To date, there is an average technical progress of 99.6%.
Budget manager	MS	S	Despite difficulties caused by the COVID-19 emergency, most of the activities planned for this final year of the project were completed. However, logistic difficulties made some activities' implementation hard to accomplish, specially at places where missions and workshops were prohibited due the pandemic. The final evaluation, final reports, PPR, PIR and delivery of products to the government was done under these exceptional conditions.
Chief Technical Officer ¹⁰	S	S	In spite of a number of political difficulties such as less fluid dialogue and articulation due to changes in the structure and organics of the Ministry; as well as mobility restrictions due to the pandemics, the team managed to conclude a number of important activities that led the project to the accomplishment of most of its targets and goals. Overall there are solid foundations laid by the project , particularly involving key stakeholders,that will contribute to the sustainability of the transformational milestones achieved.
GEF Operational Focal Point			
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	S	The project team (CI, HIVOS, FAO) managed to complete the agreed targets (after MTR) under very difficult circumstances associated to COVID-19 in Ecuador. The Final Evaluation, which couldn't carry out field visits due to the pandemic, recognizes that the project has covered important needs for local stakeholders, taking into account the fact that the management and zoning of (marine) beaches is key priority for them. By July 2021, the project supported the protection of nearly 12,000 ha where sea turtles nest, supported the conservation of 69,000 ha of mangroves via user agreements (AUSCEM) for the sustainable management/use of key resources, and supported the development of fisheries management plans for 5 protected areas. While the project will be operationally closed on August 2021, this will be considered the final PIR.

5. Risks

Environmental and social safeguards (under the responsibility of the LTO)

General classification of project risk (in the presentation of the project)	Indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ¹¹ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
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⁸Global Environment / Development Goals Score - Assess how well the project is meeting its development goals or the global environment goals it set out to meet. For more information on qualifications and definitions, see Annex 1.

⁹Implementation Progress Rating: Evaluate the progress of the project implementation. For more information on grade definitions, see Annex 1.

¹⁰ The LTO will consult with the headquarters technical officer and all other technical support units.

¹¹ Important: note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification changes, the MAA Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan should be prepared that addresses the new risks.

Medium	Most of the risk assumption have remained valid. However, the CoVid 19 pandemic raised the level of risk of reduced or delayed achievement of some products committed, given that they depended on activities on field activities. However, the POA was reformulated to adjust the toimings to the current circumstances and the time extension requested allowed to complete such filed activities and consequently the targets and goals were met.
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Make sure that the following risk table also includes the environmental and social management risks captured by the environmental and social management risk mitigation plans.

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
<i>The table below summarizes the risks identified in the project document and also reflects any new risks identified in the course of project implementation. The Notes column should be used to provide additional details on the manifestation of risk in your specific project, as appropriate.</i>

Risk	Risk classification	Mitigation action	Progress in mitigation actions	Notes from Project working group
Lack of interest from the municipal Decentralized Autonomous Government to preserve its waterfront and invest in improving its waste and sewage management systems, stray animal control and coastal infrastructure ordinance.	Low	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advise municipalities on environmental sanitation issues and the benefits they have to improve the quality of life of the human population and preserve environmental goods and services. 2. Encourage municipalities to carry out pet sterilization campaigns and reduce impacts on turtle nesting beaches and improve the quality of the tourist destination. 	<p>The Ministry of the Environment and Water, through the focal points in each province, has coordinated with the staff of the municipalities the priority management actions on the selected beaches.</p> <p>The "successive approaches" methodology has been applied in meetings with municipalities to develop priority management actions on the beaches.</p>	
The fishermen who work within the Marine Protected Areas refuse to be part of the fishing management schemes, because they are used to free access systems.	Low	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training of fishermen during the development of fishing management plans and their implementation. 2. Work with the Ministry of the Environment for the socialization of the management plans and the fishing registry. 	Through the administrations of the protected areas, a direct link is maintained with the fishing organizations for the application of the fishing guidelines.	
Reluctance to sustainably manage coastal areas because neighboring landowners think their property and beach access could be affected.	Low	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Install public awareness posters for the protection and conservation of sea turtle populations in strategic public sites. 2. During the sea turtle nesting seasons, a beach protection campaign will be promoted. 	<p>Awareness posters have been designed on all aspects that affect the conservation of beaches.</p> <p>The park rangers have carried out environmental education activities to improve the environmental awareness of people on the beaches.</p>	

Risk	Risk classification	Mitigation action	Progress in mitigation actions	Notes from Project working group
Reluctance of some local residents to protect nests and sea turtles due to ingrained habits such as the use of bushmeat.	Low	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the marine turtle conservation campaign carried out by park rangers by providing materials for the protection of nests. 2. Make a citizen awareness video for the conservation of sea turtles, indicating all the threats that these species have and what we can do to protect them. 3. Install a public awareness poster on the conservation of sea turtles at strategic sites. 	<p>Environmental awareness signs were installed at the 6 prioritized beaches by the end of August 2020.</p> <p>The citizen awareness video for the conservation of sea turtles has been disseminated on various virtual platforms</p>	
Difficulties in inter-institutional coordination between the entities associated with the management of coastal areas under sustainable management.	Low	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carry out training workshops for municipalities on issues of coastal management and roles of environmental and development institutions. 2. Delivery of the proposal for the Coastal Management Ordinance to the municipalities of Esmeraldas, San Vicente, Portoviejo, Manta, Santa Elena and Playas. 	Constant contact has been maintained with the technical staff of the municipalities to guide the approval process of the sea beach management plans.	
Reluctance of some segments of the population to comply with the current regulatory framework regarding the conservation and management of marine biodiversity	Medium	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advise the municipalities to implement the coastal marine ordinance proposal prepared by the Project. 2. Support the Ministry of the Environment in the Environmental Education activities it carries out to sensitize the population living in coastal marine areas. 	Constant contact has been maintained with the technical staff of the municipalities to guide the approval process of the sea beach management plans.	
The restriction of mangrove concessions within protected areas has not been removed.	Medium	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct an analysis on the prohibition of delivery of Mangrove Sustainable Use and Custody Agreements within protected areas. 2. Resolve on the possibility of delivering agreements for the sustainable use and custody of mangroves within protected areas. 	<p>Through the administrations of the protected areas, a direct link is maintained with the fishing organizations for the application of the fishing guidelines.</p> <p>The proposal for the new regulation for the issuance of AUCEMS establishes stricter criteria within protected areas</p>	

Risk	Risk classification	Mitigation action	Progress in mitigation actions	Notes from Project working group
Mangrove concessions have limited financial sustainability	Medium	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carry out productive development projects to establish sustainable businesses that can improve the standard of living of the communities. 2. Provide technical advice both in the preparation of proposals and during the project implementation processes. 	Personnel responsible for carrying out the operation of the 12 productive initiatives developed have been monitored and trained in business models	
The lack of clear and effective management rules and procedures, and the inadequate co-participation of users in their implementation, can cause conflicts and be inadequate to protect ecosystems.	Low	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the communication area of the project to improve the interaction between the different actors, both political and technical. 2. Carry out training events for institutional strengthening. 	N / A	
The lack of clear and effective management rules and procedures, and the inadequate co-participation of users in their implementation, can cause conflicts and be inadequate to protect ecosystems.	Low	Carry out management plans to request AUSCM with programs of: use, control and surveillance, monitoring and evaluation and development. Once the AUSCM are obtained, basic fisheries management actions must be implemented for the sustainability of resources and conservation of mangrove ecosystems.	Work has been done on the implementation of the fisheries management guidelines and the administrative reinforcement of the fishermen's organizations.	
Health emergency declared by the COVID-19 pandemic, generates delays in the execution of project activities	High	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Systematize the field information of the Beach Management Plans to have preliminary drafts. 2. Contract the construction and installation of signs and trash cans for the 6 selected beaches. 3. Select private consultants. 4. Review and approve the Management Plan for the Playas de Villamil National Recreational Area and the Fisheries Management Plan for the Manglares Cayapas Mataje Ecological Reserve. 5. Make a proposal for budget modification and reform of the POA 2020, to optimize the spending of available resources. 6. Plan the project closure. 	The 2020 POA was reformulated according to the scenario caused by the health emergency and the established goals were satisfactorily concluded, for 2021 the expansion of the project was approved until June and the financial and technical execution was concluded.	

Overall risk rating of the project (Low, Medium, Substantial or High):

Fiscal Year 2020 Qualification	FY2021 Rating	Comments / reason for rating for fiscal year 2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in rating from the previous reporting period
S	S	<p>The sea beach management plans and the execution of priority actions on the selected beaches were concluded as well as the printing of the POEM and the completion of the fishing management plan of the El Pelado Reserve, in addition to this, the investment of the 12 productive initiatives starting the operation phase of these. The officials of the local offices of the MAAE have been trained in MCI competencies and AUCEMS management that were previously under the former SGMC</p> <p>However, with the declaration of emergency by COVID-19 in March 2020, there was a considerable delay in the schedule for the execution of activities and the achievement of project results, due to the impossibility of executing actions in the field. For this reason, the POA for the second semester of 2020 was reformed, readjusting the budget and extending the project execution period initially to January 2021 and later to June 2021</p>

6. Adjustments to the project strategy

Report any adjustments made to the project strategy, as reflected in the results matrix, in the last 12 months.¹²

Change made to	If not	Describe the change and the reason for the change
Project Results / Products	NOT	

Adjustments to the project time frame

If the project duration, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events, such as project start, evaluations, or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Manager may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in the FPMIS at the actual start of operations, providing a solid justification.

Change	Describe the change and the reason for the change
Project extension	<p>Original NTE: 15 February 2020 Revised NTE: June 30, 2021, January 31, 2021, October 2020</p> <p>Justification: The steering committee approved a extension until October 2020 to implement the midterm evaluation and adjust the project to the new Ecuadorian environmental regulation (CODA).</p> <p>However, with the health emergency COVID19, which has generated involuntary delays in the project, the Steering Committee approved a no-cost extension of the project until January 31, 2021. And then until August 31, 2021 for finishing all the final activities for project's closure.</p>

¹²Minor adjustments can be made to project results during project start-up. Major adjustments can only be made after a mid-term review / evaluation or supervision missions. Changes must be discussed with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, then approved by the entire Project Working Group and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee.

7. Incorporation of the gender perspective

Information on progress on gender-responsive measures as documented in the executive director's endorsement / approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (where applicable)

70 organizations have been supported, in which 3,977 (77%) men and 1,161 (23%) women have participated, a total of 5,138 people. An action plan has been implemented to promote the participation of women and equal opportunities for all.

This action plan included training and awareness-raising on different topics such as: gender equality and the environment; gender and leadership; gender and violence against women and girls, among others.

Information on the importance of women's participation in the areas of Use and Custody Contracts has been published through social networks.

Through audiovisual resources, the women disseminated different activities at the productive, economic, organizational and community levels. The main communication resources developed are: Publications, messages and news shared on social networks - Twitter, Quarterly electronic bulletins of the Coastal Marine Project. A communication campaign of the actions of the Coastal Marine Project - Twitter, video on productive activities, etc.

The Coastal Marine Project developed a study on Gender Mainstreaming in the Manglares Cayapas-Mataje Ecological Reserve, which facilitated the use and exploitation of natural resources with equity between men and women.

Productive initiatives have integrated a total of 643 women in 12 organizations into community economic activities

8. Participation of indigenous peoples

Are indigenous peoples involved in the project? How? Please explain briefly.

The project includes many fishing communities along the Ecuadorian coast, which are not considered clearly indigenous populations. They are mestizos or Afro-descendants, speak only Spanish and do not wear any ancestral costume.

Each community has its own customs and celebrates its festivals in different ways; Most of them are not ancestral rituals but come from religious customs practiced since the Spanish colonization.

However, the Afro-Ecuadorian culture of the north of the border country with Colombia has a special interest in its ancestral customs of its origin, which differentiates it from the rest of the coastal peoples of Ecuador. In this culture, the role of women in productive economic activities is very important, since most of the black shell collectors are women, who are also housewives and are dedicated to cooking and caring for children. This custom does not exist in the rest of the coastal towns, in which most of the women do not participate in productive economic activities, but depend directly on the resources produced by their husbands, and their main work is as housewives and caregivers. of the children.

One of the main problems of the local population in the north of the Esmeraldas province is the high birth rate and the early age at first birth, which makes the child population very high and this demographic growth causes greater pressure on fishery resources.

In addition, on the northern border of the country there are many problems due to drug trafficking and violence, which causes many families to abandon their homes and seek urban areas such as San Lorenzo, to improve their living conditions, which generates many social complications. .

9. Stakeholder engagement

Report on the progress, challenges, and results of stakeholder engagement (as described in the stakeholder engagement plan included in the CEO Approval / Approval (where applicable))

The project has developed participatory processes with local actors and has facilitated the development of capacities of groups that benefit from coastal and mangrove biodiversity. Work has been done to strengthen the management of the use of mangroves and custody agreements through direct collaboration with the beneficiary groups, recognizing the cultural differences that exist between these groups.

The project coordination unit has worked directly with the fishermen who operate in the five protected areas and 12 areas with agreements for the use and custody of mangroves (AUSCUM), developing Fisheries Management Plans.

The beneficiary organizations with mangrove use and custody agreements are listed below:

#	Beneficiaries	Area (hectares)	Agreement number
1	Cangrejeros Association "January 17"	75.40	SGMC-014-2014
two	Association of Autonomous and Related Cangrejeros "Amor y Esperanza"	317.23	SGMC-007-2014
3	Association of Shells, Crustaceans and Artisanal Fishermen and Related "Las Huacas"	1,070.50	SGMC-0012-2018
4	Association of the Commune "Isla Las Casitas"	219.56	SGMC-0008-2017
5	Association of Autonomous Shellfish Collectors "October 19"	1,435.04	003-2014
6	Association of Autonomous and Related Shellfishermen "Los Isleños"	1,265.20	SGMC-0002-2018
7	Association of Autonomous Shellfishermen and Annexes "January 11"	2,604.39	SGMC-0010-2018
8	Association of Artisan Women "Estero Porteño"	134.73	SGMC-0014-2018
9	Association of Artisanal Fishermen "Sea of Galilee"	492.00	SGMC-002-2015
10	Association of Artisanal Fishermen, Shellfish and Related Fishermen "Costa Rica"	424.51	SGMC-0005-2017
eleven	Association of Artisanal Fishermen and Shellfish "Los Preciados"	90.19	SGMC-015-2014
12	Association of Fishermen, Shellfish and Annexes "Isla Bellavista"	226.86	SGMC-0006-2017
13	Artisanal Fisheries Production Association "Defensores Del Manglar"	291.05	SGMC-0003-2019
14	Association of Artisanal Fisheries Production and Related "10 De Agosto"	197.28	006
fifteen	Association of Artisanal And Related Fishing Production "San Antonio"	741.00	SGMC-016-2014
sixteen	Seafood Harvesters Association "24 De Octubre" - Weapon	315.46	002-2014
17	Association of Bioaquatic Product Collectors "Not One Step Back"	50.61	SGMC-012-2014
18	Community Development Center "Isla Pongalillo"	690.47	SGMC-0001-2019
19	Fisheries Production Cooperative "Río Chaguana"	201.72	SGMC-0004-2016
twenty	Artisanal Fisheries Production Cooperative "Puerto Hualtaco-Huaquillas"	3,326.53	SGMC-0004-2017
twenty-one	Cooperative of Artisanal Fishing Production "Vikingos del Mar"	321.83	SGMC-013-2014
22	Seafood Harvesters Fishing Production Cooperative "Puerto Grande"	82.50	SGMC-017-2014
2. 3	Community Organization of Tourist Services "La Playita de Jambelí"	11.60	SGMC-0017-2018
24	Fisheries Production Association "San José De Chamanga" - Asopesanjocha	319.56	SGMC-0001-2017
25	Association of Tourist Services "Bellavista" - Asosertuvista	88.31	SGMC-0002-2017
26	Association of Artisanal Fishing Production El Nuevo Renacer de Daule "Asopronureda"	378.92	SGMC-0008-2019
27	Río Salima Artisanal Fisheries Production Association "Asopesarisa"	196.86	SGMC-0008-2018
28	Fisheries Production Association "Bunche" - Asopesbunche	69.57	SGMC-0003-2017
29	Association of Fishermen and Collectors of Seafood - Asopesmar	152.52	SGMC-003-2016
30	Mariné Artisan Fishermen Association	1,137.26	SGMC-0006-2018
31	Association of Cangrejeros "6 de Julio"	2,036.27	SGMC-001-2016
32	Association of Cangrejeros and Artisan Fishermen May 21 "Puerto Roma"	2,458.64	SGMC-0011-2018
33	Balao Crabbing and Fishermen Association	3,206.31	SGMC-0001-2018
3. 4	Crab Traders Association "Puerto Buena Vista"	454.57	010
35	Crab Traders Association "Los Ceibos"	1,548.00	005-2011
36	Association of Artisanal Fishermen of Cangrejeros and Related "Río Guayas"	1,350.91	SGMC-0004-2018
37	Association of Artisanal Fishermen of Bioaquatic and Related Species "Escalante Island" - Aparebafie	4,087.45	002-2013
38	Association of Artisanal Fishermen Forgers of the Future	1,834.00	SGMC-0007-2018
39	Association of Artisanal Fishermen and Crawlers of Bioaquatic and Related Species "September 21"	674.92	010-2014
40	Association of Artisanal Fishermen, Crabbers and Related "Sabana Grande Nueva Esperanza"	2,851.15	001-2014
41	Fishing Production Association "Puerto Diamante" - Asoprodia	1,246.70	SGMC-0002-2019

#	Beneficiaries	Area (hectares)	Agreement number
42	Association of Ancestral Users of Artisanal Fishing "Campo Alegre"	6,521.00	SGMC-0003-2018
43	Mangrove Users Association "Cerritos de los Morreños"	10,869.53	003-2011
44	Artisanal Fishing Association "Chupador Grande"	874.15	SGMC-0007-2017
Four. Five	Cooperative of Shipowners and Artisanal Fishing Production "Unidos Somos Más"	2,227.95	SGMC-0005-2016
46	Manglares Porteño Artisanal Fishermen Cooperative	807.49	SGMC-0005-2018
47	Mondragón Artisanal Fisheries Production Cooperative	374.24	003-2013
48	Cooperative of Artisanal Fishing Production "El Conchal"	1,258.10	009
49	Artisanal Fisheries Production Cooperative "Lucha y Progreso"	479.68	SGMC-006-2014
fifty	Artisanal Fisheries Production Cooperative Jehovah Is My Pastor	947.51	SGMC-0005-2019
51	Cooperativa Pesquera Artesanal "Nuevo Porvenir"	3,874.84	SGMC-0013-2018
52	Artisanal Fishing Production Cooperative "Puerto La Cruz"	1,137.31	007
53	Commune Salinas	37.50	SGMC-011-2014
54	El Churo Artisanal Fisheries Production Association	258.31	SGMC-0007-2019
55	Young Mangrove Community Tourism Center	29.34	SGMC-0009-2019
56	Artisanal Fishing Production Association Concha Prieta - San Felipe "Asonsafe"	17.08	0011-2019
57	Salinas Crabs Fishing Production Association August 15 "Asopropesali"	218.93	SGMC-0012-2019
58	Virgen del Cisne Aspesvirci Fishing Production Association	1,080.68	0012-2019
	Total	69,691.24	

The following are the beneficiaries of the Strengthening of capacities and improvement of the commercialization of red crab and black shell resources:

#	Beneficiaries	Province
1	Commune Las Tunas	Manabi
two	Los Ceibos Merchants Association	Guayas
3	El Conchal Artisanal Fisheries Production Cooperative	Guayas
4	Chupador Grande Artisan Fishing Association	Guayas
5	El Paraíso del Cangrejo Artisanal Fisheries Production Association	Guayas
6	Balao Crabbing and Fishermen Association	Guayas
7	Association of Artisanal Fishermen, Crabbers and related Sabana Grande Nueva Esperanza	Guayas
8	Crab Lindo Artisanal Fishermen Cooperative	Guayas
9	Nuevo Porvenir Artisanal Fisheries Production Cooperative	Guayas
10	Association of Cangrejeros and Artisan Fishermen May 21 "Puerto Roma"	Guayas
eleven	Association of Cangrejeros and Fishermen Recinto Santa Rosa	Guayas
12	Cooperative of Artisanal Fishing Production Puerto La Cruz	Guayas
13	Cerrito de los Morreños Artisanal Fisheries Production Association	Guayas
14	Association of Artisanal Fishermen of Bioaquatic and Related Species "Escalante Island" - APAREBAFIE	Guayas
fifteen	Mariné Artisan Fishermen Association	Guayas
16	Association of Cangrejeros, Artisanal Fishermen and Related "Puerto Tamarindo"	Guayas
17	Mondragón Artisanal Fisheries Production Cooperative	Guayas

The beneficiaries of the productive initiatives are detailed below:

#	Organizations	Province
1	Bunche Fishery Production Association "ASOPESBUNCHE"	Emeralds
two	Association of Artisanal Fishing Production of Young Afro-Ecuadorians of Coastal Marine Resources "ASOPROPAJAREMAC"	Emeralds
3	Association of Artisanal Fishermen "Mariné" (ASOPESARMAR)	Guayas
4	Cooperative of Artisanal Fishing Production "Nuevo Porvenir"	Guayas
5	Association of Cangrejeros and Artisan Fishermen "Puerto Tamarindo"	Guayas
6	The Cooperative of Shipowners and Artisanal Fishing Production "Unidos Somos Más"	Guayas
7	Ancestral Commune "Las Tunas"	Manabi
8	Puerto Rico Campus Improvement Committee	Manabi
9	Association of Shells, Crustaceans and Artisanal Fishermen and Related "Las Huacas"	Gold
10	Cooperative of Artisanal Fishing Production Puerto "Hualtaco - Huaquillas"	Gold
eleven	Association of Fishermen, Shellfish and Annexes "Isla Bellavista"	Gold

12	Association of Artisanal and Related Fishing Production "San Antonio"	Gold
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Organizations trained in gender issues and insertion of women in production processes:

#	Organizations	♀	♂	Total
1	Manglares Porteño Artisanal Fishermen Cooperative	0	14	14
two	Association of Artisanal Fishermen Forgers of the Future	0	3	3
3	Marine Artisanal Fishermen Association	3	10	13
4	Association of Artisan Production and Related Women Puerto El Morro -APAMUPEM	7	0	7
5	Cerrito de los Morreños Mangrove Fisheries Production Association	0	8	8
6	Santa Rosa Chupadores Chico / Cristo Rey Cangrejeros Association	4	twenty	24
7	Los Delfines Ecoclub Association	1	0	1
8	Puerto El Morro Fishing Production Association	3	4	7
9	Association of Users and Protectors of the Mangrove Puerto Libertad	0	1	1
10	Association of Cangrejeros and Artisan Fishermen May 21 "Puerto Roma"	0	1	1
eleven	Technical and administrative staff of the Provincial Directorate MAE-El Morro Mangrove Wildlife Refuge - REVISMEN.	1	1	two
12	Association of Artisanal Fishermen, Crabbers and Related "Sabana Grande Nueva Esperanza"	3	68	71
13	Fisheries Production Cooperative Jehovah is my Shepherd	two	twenty-one	2. 3
14	Association of Ancestral Users of Artisanal Fishing "Campo Alegre"	7	53	60
fifteen	Crabbing leaders -Reserva Manglares Churute	two	26	28
sixteen	Leaders AUSCM Guayas and Manabí	7	27	3. 4
17	Association of fishermen, fishermen and related Costa Rica	5	25	30
18	Association of Cangrejeros January 15	1	sixteen	17
19	Police and technicians -GAD Huaquillas -Tourism	10	sixteen	26
twenty	Jambeli Archipelago Association			
twenty-one	Gold TV			
22	Commune San Gregorio			
2. 3	Commune Salinas Manabí	7	9	sixteen
24	SGMC -PMC	8	6	14
	Total	71	329	400

10. Knowledge management activities

Knowledge activities / products (where applicable), as described in the approved knowledge management in the CEO Approval / Approval

The objective of the Coastal Marine Project is "to develop an integrated management approach for the use and conservation of marine-coastal areas of high value for biodiversity, through the establishment of conservation areas, the strengthening of mangrove concessions and the integration of the conservation of biodiversity from fisheries management within conservation areas".

The project focuses on protecting sea turtle nesting beaches, promoting the development of local organizations that have Mangrove Use and Custody Agreements by local groups, and improving mechanisms for the sustainable management of rights-based fisheries. all this based on the strengthening of the regulatory framework for the conservation and management of marine and coastal biodiversity.

The actions developed with the communities have allowed the awareness of the responsible management of the resources of the mangrove, black clam, crab, octopus, lobster and corvina, implementing fishing management plans, good extraction practices and resource conservation. Therefore, the project activities have ensured the environmental and economic sustainability of the families that depend on fishing and gathering activities. The social base has been strengthened to engage actively, protagonist and co-responsible with the state for the conservation of the mangrove ecosystem through the allocation of community custody and surveillance areas.

As a result of the implementation of the productive enterprises financed by the Coastal Marine Project, it is expected to generate new job opportunities for the local population, in such a way as to improve their income and quality of life.

The Communication Strategy implemented by the Coastal Marine Project has the general objective of developing an effective communication management to involve and involve the key actors in the integral sustainable management of the marine and coastal ecosystem.

As specific objectives they are:

1. Increase scientific / technical information for decision-making in a language understandable to all audiences.
2. Raise awareness about the value of the ecosystem and the urgent need to act for the well-being of local populations.
3. Strengthen capacities for the proper management and use of resources in the marine and coastal zone.

The following publications have been made:

- 10 quarterly newsletters (https://drive.google.com/open?id=1if0Ec76GmAnp5tjWyMj0CNy4e-KgSG_X)
- 153 news on twitter, #ProyectoMarinoCosteroEc,
- Documentary "With the Roots in the Mangrove"
- Project web page with the repository of documents generated: <https://www.proyectomarinocostero.com.ec/quienes-somos/>
- Bell "Mucho Gusto Videos "
- Guide to the rights and duties of the organizations that guard the mangrove swamp.
- Good practice guide for the processing of red crab and Pacific bearded brotula.
- Poster for the protection of sea turtles.
- Environmental interpretation signage at six prioritized beaches

11. Innovative approaches

Provide a brief description of a¹³ focus on the project / program, describe the type (eg technological, financial, institutional, political, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.

The Coastal Marine Project is a pioneer in carrying out "Marine Beaches Management Plans" and the establishment of "areas of ecological sensitivity" which are terms indicated in the new environmental regulations of the CODA and RCODA.

It has innovated in the design and installation of ecological garbage cans; very resistant to the climatic conditions of the beaches, proof of rain, insects and stray dogs, they are also easy to clean.

The installation of immunized wooden markers at certain beach entrances will also be an innovation, to prevent the entry of vehicles and protect the nesting areas and plants that grow in the beach dunes.

Another innovation is the installation of standardized precautionary flags according to the national norm, which will strengthen the tourist management of the beaches and provide greater safety to bathers.

In marine beach management plans, special attention is paid to the ecological impacts caused by introduced invasive plant and animal species and the methods for their control, which had not been considered before.

On the other hand, a zoning of uses has been carried out in the territory of the beach and its adjacent area, with the participation of all local actors. With this, each of the activities carried out will be much better organized, it will be possible to improve the tourist service and the conservation of the beach.

An innovative aspect is the granting of custody areas to the traditional users of the mangrove for their protection and conservation as well as the sustainable exploitation of its resources. This strategy allows a high degree of citizen participation allowing a high empowerment on the part of local communities for the conservation of the ecosystem.

¹³ Innovation is defined as doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value.

12. Co-financing table

Sources of co-financing ¹³	Name of the co-financier	Type of co-financing ¹⁴	Amount confirmed in CEO endorsement / approval	Actual amount materialized as of June 30, 2021- Highly recommended but not mandatory.	Actual amount materialized in the middle of the period or closing (confirmed by the review / evaluation team) Required for projects that have completed an MTR or closure	Total expected disbursement at the end of the project (or actual amount materialized at closing) Highly recommended but not required
Government entity	Ministry of the Environment	In species	9'524.598		5,317,947.00	
NGO	Conservation International - Ecuador	In species	1'881.170		1,881,239.00	
NGO	Hivos	In kind / cash	550,000		561,682.00	
UN organization	FAO	In species	75,000		239,269.00	
Government entity	National Environmental Fund (FIAS)	Cash	802,000			
Government entity	MAGAP	In species	2,000,000			
Government entity	National Fisheries Institute	In species	263.786.00		190,844.00	
Multilateral bank	GIZ	In species	500,000		386,000.00	
Government entity	Guayas prefecture	In species	300,000			
NGO	WildAid	In kind / cash	250,000			
NGO	NAZCA	In child				
NGO	CEDEAL	In species	150,000		310,000.00	
UN organization	UNHCR	In species	77,000			
Civil society organization (CSO)	Organizations with Sustainable Use and Custody Agreements Mangroves	In kind / cash	2'856.356		861,398.00	
TOTAL					9,688,379.00	

Funds for project preparation:

GEF PDF / PPD Grant for Project Preparation: USD 70,320

GEF funds for the project

Individuals	At the time of approval	In the middle phase of the project
GEF funds	USD 4'258,778	USD 2'785.775
Co-financing	USD 19'407,147	US dollar 10'030.690
Total	USD 23'490.935	USD 12,816,465

Explain any significant changes in the co-financing of the project since the signing of the Project Document, or the differences between anticipated and actual disbursement rates.

N / A

Annex 1. - Definitions of GEF Performance Ratings

Global Environment / Development Goals Score- Assess how well the project is meeting its development goals or the overall environmental goals it set out to meet. Definitions of DO classifications: **Highly satisfactory (HS)** - The project is expected to meet or exceed all of its major global environmental objectives and produce substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as "good practice"; **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives and produce satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor deficiencies); **Moderately satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve most of its main relevant objectives, but with significant deficiencies or modest overall relevance. The project is expected to not achieve some of its main global environmental objectives or not to produce some of the environmental benefits expected worldwide); **Moderately unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve its main global environmental objectives with significant deficiencies or is expected to achieve only some of its main global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (Project U)** is not expected to achieve most of its major global environmental goals or to produce satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Very unsatisfactory (HU)**: the project did not achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environmental goals without worthwhile benefits). **Unsatisfactory (Project U)** is not expected to achieve most of its major global environmental goals or to produce satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Very unsatisfactory (HU)**: the project did not achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environmental goals without worthwhile benefits).

Implementation progress rating - Evaluate the progress of the project implementation. Definitions of IP ratings: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**:The implementation of all components substantially complies with the original / formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as "good practice". **Satisfactory (S)**: The implementation of most components is substantially compliant with the original / formally revised plan, except for only a few that are subject to corrective action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)**: The implementation of some components is substantially in compliance with the original / formally revised plan, and some components require corrective action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)**: The implementation of some components does not substantially comply with the original / formally revised plan and most of the components require corrective action. **Unsatisfactory (U)**:

Annex 2. Adjusted results framework

Objective / Impact	Base	Indicators	Assumptions
<p>Global environmental objective:</p> <p>Develop an integrated management approach for the use and conservation of coastal marine areas of high value for biodiversity, through the formulation of proposals for "areas of ecological sensitivity", strengthening the areas delivered to local organizations through Sustainable Use Agreements and Mangrove Custody (AUSCM) and the integration of biodiversity conservation in fisheries management.</p>	<p>Alteration of the waterfront and fishing pressure threaten biodiversity of high conservation value.</p> <p>Many sea turtle nesting beaches (green, olive ridley, hawksbill and leatherback) are deteriorating due to the impacts of improper shoreline management. In mainland Ecuador, only 22.5 km of turtle nesting beaches are protected within the Machalilla National Park.</p> <p>There is limited capacity for local organizations to efficiently manage the mangrove areas that have been handed over to them through Mangrove Custody and Sustainable Use Agreements (AUSCM).</p> <p>There are 49 AUSCM managed by local groups (59,000 hectares). There are 12,000 hectares of the mangroves with AUSCM that have expired, few implement basic sustainable management measures and none apply biodiversity protection measures of high conservation value (for example, coastal crocodile).</p> <p>Overexploitation of fishery resources in marine protected areas and mangrove concessions has a negative effect on coastal marine biodiversity. Notmarine protected areas It has fisheries management schemes and only 17,000 ha with AUSCM apply empirical rights-based management (GBR) schemes.</p>	<p>15,000 ha (100 km of beach) of coastal zone are intervened in the long term by managing turtle nesting beaches in the new proposed "ecologically sensitive areas" and in previously created protected areas.</p> <p>The new proposed "ecologically sensitive areas" have draft Beach Management Plans and the adjacent area, based on Integrated Coastal Management Plans, in order to control negative pressures that affect turtle nesting beaches. .</p> <p>At least 96,000 ha of mangroves are managed by local groups that apply basic measures of sustainable management and protection of biodiversity of high conservation value.</p> <p>At least 144,000 hectares of marine protected areas implement fisheries management systems based on access rights, for the sustainable management and use of fishery resources and the improvement in the conservation of biodiversity. Climate change criteria are included in the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve.</p> <p>At least 25,000 hectares under Mangrove Custody and Sustainable Use Agreements implement fisheries management systems based on access rights, which improves biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>Five prioritized municipalities are interested in protecting sea turtle nesting beaches and incorporating their management into an integrated coastal management framework, based on CODA regulations approved in June 2018.</p> <p>5 prioritized municipalities where areas of ecological sensitivity have been determined are interested in carrying out Integrated Coastal Management Plans.</p> <p>Coastal communities in ecologically sensitive areas are interested in and contribute to the conservation of sea turtle nesting beaches and biodiversity of high conservation value.</p> <p>Organizations that have expired AUSCM are interested in their renewal to continue as mangrove custodians.</p> <p>Members of local organizations that have AUSCM are interested in protecting species of high conservation value.</p> <p>The "Socio Manglar" Program maintains the delivery of incentives to certain local organizations with AUSCM that conserve ecosystems and species of high conservation value.</p> <p>Fishermen in marine protected areas and those with AUSCM are empowered by rights-based management schemes.</p> <p>Effective systems are in place to control pressure from external fishers on rights-based sustainable management schemes.</p> <p>5 prioritized municipalities where areas of ecological sensitivity have been determined are interested in carrying out Integrated Coastal Management Plans.</p> <p>There is good collaboration between the Ministry of the Environment and the Undersecretariat of Fisheries Resources to establish management regulations based on rights in marine protected areas and in mangrove areas with AUSCM.</p>

Objective / Impact	Base	Indicators	Assumptions
<p>Project development objective</p> <p>Improve and sustain the livelihoods of the people who subsist on the capture of black shell and red crab in the Gulf of Guayaquil and the Cayapas - Mataje estuary.</p>	<p>10,500 people catch black shells and crabs in the Gulf of Guayaquil and in the Cayapas - Mataje estuary.</p>	<p>At least 50% of the users of the beaches of the new proposed "ecologically sensitive areas" and of the existing marine protected areas recognize the importance of conserving sea turtles and their habitat.</p> <p>At least 60% of the fishermen in the Gulf of Guayaquil and the Cayapas - Mataje estuary are participating in rights-based management schemes to stabilize the income from these fishery resources.</p>	<p>Fishermen from the Gulf of Guayaquil and the Cayapas - Mataje estuary are interested in participating in rights-based management schemes.</p>

Indicator	Base	objective	Milestones to achieve results and production goals				Collection of data and information	
			Year 1 (February 2016 to February 2017)	Year 2 (February 2017- February 2018)	Year 3 (February 2018- February 2019)	Year 4-5 (February 2019- June 2021)	Means of verification	Responsible for data collection
Component 1: Integrated management of coastal areas of high value for biodiversity								
Result 1.1 New marine-coastal "areas of ecological sensitivity" (10,000 ha) proposed are intervened to stabilize or increase the number of protected nests of green, olive ridley, hawksbill and leatherback turtles.	22.5 km of protected nesting beaches on the continental coast within the Park National Machalilla. The baseline for the number of protected turtle nests will be established in the first year of the project.	10,000 hectares of coastal zone were intervened including > 100 km of turtle nesting beaches. Number of nests detected > baseline of year 1 of the project.	Baseline of the number of protected nests on the beaches both inside and outside the protected areas.	> 5,000 hectares and 40 km of intervened turtle nesting beaches. Number of nests protected > baseline for year 1 of the project.	> 7,000 hectares and 60 km of intervened turtle nesting beaches. Number of nests protected > baseline for year 2 of the project.	> 10,000 hectares and 100 km of intervened turtle nesting beaches. Number of nests protected > baseline for year 3 of the project.	Nest surveillance and protection reports. Information in PPR and PIR. Midterm and final evaluations.	CI-Ecuador Ministry of the Environment
Product 1.1.1 At least 4 proposals for "areas of ecological sensitivity", through Beach Management Plans based on Integrated Coastal Management Plans.	There are currently 16 marine protected areas in continental Ecuador.	Proposals for new "areas of ecological sensitivity" of the municipalities, of 10,000 hectares.	Training in Integrated Coastal Management is carried out. Baseline study and turtle monitoring proposal.	Training sessions are held on the CODA Regulation. Marine management ordinance.	Obtaining field information for the formulation of proposals for new areas of ecological sensitivity.	4 new proposals for ecologically sensitive areas covering > 10,000 ha.	Proposals for new areas of ecological sensitivity. Management plans for Playas de Mar. Coverage maps of new areas of ecological sensitivity. Information in PPR and PIR	CI-Ecuador Ministry of the Environment

Indicator	Base	objective	Milestones to achieve results and production goals				Collection of data and information	
			Year 1 (February 2016 to February 2017)	Year 2 (February 2017- February 2018)	Year 3 (February 2018- February 2019)	Year 4-5 (February 2019- June 2021)	Means of verification	Responsible for data collection
<p>Output 1.1.2</p> <p>Sea turtle abundance and distribution baseline and a monitoring system that includes turtle nests in new "ecologically sensitive areas", existing protected areas and feeding areas in AUSCM..</p>	<p>There is no baseline information or a sea turtle nesting monitoring system. There is no National Plan for the Conservation of the Sea.</p>	<p>Baseline of abundance and distribution of sea turtles and a monitoring system that operates in at least 4 new areas of proposed ecological sensitivity and 8 of the 19 previously created protected areas.</p> <p>National Plan for the Conservation of Sea Turtles.</p>	<p>Identified nesting and baseline indicators and design of a monitoring system.</p>	<p>A turtle monitoring system implemented on prioritized nesting beaches > 5,000 hectares.</p>	<p>A turtle monitoring system implemented on prioritized nesting beaches > 7,000 hectares.</p> <p>Baseline of abundance and distribution of sea turtles.</p>	<p>A turtle monitoring system implemented on prioritized nesting beaches > 10,000 hectares.</p> <p>Comparative study of the abundance and distribution of sea turtles. National Plan for the Conservation of Sea Turtles</p>	<p>Document the nesting of reference turtles.</p> <p>Monitoring system.</p> <p>Nesting beach monitoring report.</p> <p>Information in PPR and PIR</p>	<p>CI-Ecuador</p> <p>Ministry of the Environment</p>

Indicator	Base	objective	Milestones to achieve results and production goals				Collection of data and information	
			Year 1 (February 2016 to February 2017)	Year 2 (February 2017- February 2018)	Year 3 (February 2018- February 2019)	Year 4-5 (February 2019- June 2021)	Means of verification	Responsible for data collection
<p>Output 1.1.3</p> <p>Proposals for Integrated Coastal Management Plans that include Beach Management Plans for at least 4 new areas of ecological sensitivity, prepared in accordance with the Organic Code of the Environment and that include zoning and land use planning.</p> <p>4 Management Plans for Marine Protected Areas.</p>	<p>Ecologically sensitive areas have been identified but there are no management plans.</p> <p>There are marine protected areas that have outdated management plans.</p>	<p>At least 4 proposals for Integrated Coastal Management Plans and Management Plans for Sea Beaches and the adjacent strip of new areas of ecological sensitivity, including climate change criteria with an adaptation approach</p> <p>4 management plans for marine protected areas that include climate change criteria, with an adaptation approach.</p>		<p>Identification of important ecologically sensitive areas for sea turtle nesting.</p>	<p>Collection of field information for the preparation of Integrated Coastal Management Plans and Beach Management Plans, which include climate change criteria with an adaptation approach.</p> <p>2 Management Plans for Marine Protected Areas that include climate change criteria, with an adaptation approach.</p>	<p>4 proposed management plans for Integrated Coastal and Beach Management Plans in areas of ecological sensitivity, including climate change criteria with an adaptation approach.</p> <p>4 Management Plans for Marine Protected Areas that include climate change criteria, with an adaptation approach.</p>	<p>Proposals for Integrated Coastal Management and Playa de Mar.</p> <p>Management plans.</p> <p>Information in PPR and PIR</p>	<p>CI-Ecuador</p> <p>Ministry of the Environment</p>

Indicator	Base	objective	Milestones to achieve results and production goals				Collection of data and information	
			Year 1 (February 2016 to February 2017)	Year 2 (February 2017- February 2018)	Year 3 (February 2018- February 2019)	Year 4-5 (February 2019- June 2021)	Means of verification	Responsible for data collection
<p>Output 1.1.4</p> <p>Priority actions of Beach Management Plans implemented with the municipalities, which include solid waste management, control of domestic animals and other key activities.</p>	<p>In the identified areas, there are no coastal management systems, solid waste management or municipal ordinances for the control of stray animals.</p>	<p>The municipalities of the four areas of ecological sensitivity have implemented management systems for the waterfront, for the management of solid waste, sewerage and control of stray animals.</p>		<p>Control of stray animals in a prioritized area.</p>	<p>Control of stray animals in 2 prioritized areas.</p>	<p>Control of stray animals in 4 areas of ecological sensitivity. Solid waste management system implemented in 4 areas of ecological sensitivity. Demonstration of wastewater treatment in 2 ecologically sensitive areas without sewerage.</p>	<p>Baseline report.</p> <p>Design of treatment systems.</p> <p>Information in PPR and PIR.</p>	<p>CI-Ecuador</p> <p>Ministry of the Environment</p> <p>Municipalities</p>
<p>Result 1.2</p> <p>Biodiversity conservation in the management of at least 96,000 ha of mangroves with AUSCM and others with community groups, through the sustainable management of crab and black shell resources.</p>	<p>59,000 hectares of mangroves in 49 AUSCM.</p> <p>12,500 hectares of mangrove with expired AUSCM.</p> <p>Red crab and black shell baseline established in year 1 of the project.</p>	<p>≥96,000 hectares of mangrove with AUSCM. Red crab and black shell populations> at baseline in areas with AUSCM (15% variation)</p>	<p>≥ 10,000 hectares of mangrove with AUSCM.</p> <p>A baseline has been established in the areas with AUSCM and a monitoring system for red crab and black shell.</p>	<p>≥ 60,000 hectares of mangrove with AUSCM.</p> <p>Red crab and black shell population indicators> at baseline in AUSCM areas.</p>	<p>≥ 70,000 hectares of mangrove with AUSCM.</p> <p>Red crab and black shell population indicators> at baseline in AUSCM areas.</p>	<p>≥ 96,000 hectares of mangrove with AUSCM.</p> <p>Red crab and black shell population indicators> at baseline in AUSCM areas.</p>	<p>AUSCM. Management plans and internal regulations of each AUSCM.</p> <p>Information in PPR and PIR.</p> <p>Midterm and final evaluation.</p>	<p>CI-Ecuador</p> <p>Ministry of the Environment</p> <p>Hivos</p>

Indicator	Base	objective	Milestones to achieve results and production goals				Collection of data and information	
			Year 1 (February 2016 to February 2017)	Year 2 (February 2017- February 2018)	Year 3 (February 2018- February 2019)	Year 4-5 (February 2019- June 2021)	Means of verification	Responsible for data collection
<p>Output 1.2.1</p> <p>Management of 49 organizations with AUSCM strengthened for the implementation of Control and Surveillance Plans (delivery of outboard motors), internal regulations, zoning and other actions for the sustainable management of crab and black shell resources and the conservation of biodiversity .</p>	<p>Most of the 49 organizations with AUSCM do not incorporate measures for the sustainable management of red crab and black shell resources.</p> <p>Some organizations implement basic sustainable management measures.</p>	<p>> 49 organizations with AUSCM and others apply basic sustainable management actions that include biodiversity conservation measures.</p> <p>10 organizations are trained in gender issues and the inclusion of women in productive economic and organizational activities.</p>		<p>> 20 organizations with AUSCM and other organizations of sustainable measures for the management and conservation of biodiversity.</p>	<p>> 35 organizations with AUSCM and other organizations of sustainable measures for the management and conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>5 organizations are trained in gender issues and the inclusion of women in productive economic and organizational activities.</p>	<p>> 49 organizations with AUSCM and other organizations of sustainable measures for the management and conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>10 organizations are trained in gender issues and the inclusion of women in productive economic and organizational activities.</p>	<p>Diagnosis of the situation of organizations with AUSCM.</p> <p>Legal situation of current organizations.</p> <p>Information in PPR and PIR.</p>	<p>CI-Ecuador</p> <p>Ministry of the Environment</p>
<p>Output 1.2.2</p> <p>21 new organizations with AUSCM; 3 extensions and 3 renovations of AUSCM (37,000 ha) with a multi-temporal study of mangrove coverage 2010 - 2014 - 2018.</p>	<p>59,000 hectares of mangroves in 49 organizations with ASCUM.</p>	<p>> 37,000 ha of new organizations with AUSCM, extensions or renovations.</p>		<p>> 5,000 hectares of new organizations with AUSCM, extensions or renovations.</p>	<p>> 18,000 hectares of new organizations with AUSCM, extensions or renovations.</p> <p>Preparation of a multitemporal study of mangrove distribution 2010-2014-2018.</p>	<p>≥ 37,000 hectares of new organizations with AUSCM, extensions or renovations.</p>	<p>AUSCM. Management plans and internal regulations of each AUSCM.</p> <p>Information in PPR and PIR.</p>	<p>CI-Ecuador</p> <p>Ministry of the Environment</p> <p>Hivos</p>

Indicator	Base	objective	Milestones to achieve results and production goals				Collection of data and information	
			Year 1 (February 2016 to February 2017)	Year 2 (February 2017- February 2018)	Year 3 (February 2018- February 2019)	Year 4-5 (February 2019- June 2021)	Means of verification	Responsible for data collection
<p>Output 1.2.3 At least 22,000 hectares of mangroves are within the Socio Mangrove mechanism and at least USD \$ 300,000 per year is transferred to beneficiary organizations. There are productive economic alternatives to diversify sources of income.</p>	New organizations with AUSCM do not have access to the "Socio Manglar" incentive due to lack of resources in the Ministry of the Environment.	At least 40% of the organizations with AUSCM receive financial support from Socio Manglar (> 22,000 ha) transferring at least USD \$ 300,000 per year.	USD \$ 300,000.00 is transferred to 21 organizations with AUSCM.	USD \$ 300,000.00 is transferred to 21 organizations with AUSCM.	USD \$ 300,000.00 is transferred to 21 organizations with AUSCM. 12 productive initiatives are implemented to diversify the sources of income of local organizations. Resources are delivered to 14 organizations of the Manglares Cayapas Mataje Ecological Reserve.	USD \$ 300,000.00 is transferred to 21 organizations with AUSCM. Signs are posted in organizations with AUSCM. Financial Sustainability Plans are prepared for the 21 organizations with AUSCM.	Agreements between each organization and "Socio Manglar". Agreements with organizations that are developing productive alternatives.	CI-Ecuador FAO Ministry of the Environment
Component 2: Conservation of biodiversity in fisheries management.								

Indicator	Base	objective	Milestones to achieve results and production goals				Collection of data and information	
			Year 1 (February 2016 to February 2017)	Year 2 (February 2017- February 2018)	Year 3 (February 2018- February 2019)	Year 4-5 (February 2019- June 2021)	Means of verification	Responsible for data collection
<p>Result 2.1 Sustainable fisheries management implemented in 5 protected areas and in areas with AUSCM that strengthens the sustainable management of resources: red crab, black shell, lobster, croaker and octopus.</p>	<p>No marine protected area in Ecuador has implemented fisheries management plans (0 ha). 17,000 hectares of mangroves with AUSCM implement basic GBR schemes</p>	<p>Five marine protected areas implement the GBR fisheries management guidelines (144,000 ha). > 25,000 ha of mangroves with AUSCM implement GBR fisheries management guidelines.</p>		<p>The fishing management guidelines are carried out in 2 marine protected areas (Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve and Churute Mangrove Ecological Reserve) > 17,000 hectares of mangroves with AUSCM carry out GBR fisheries management guidelines.</p>	<p>The fishing management guidelines are carried out in 3 marine protected areas (Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve, Churute Mangrove Ecological Reserve and El Morro Wildlife Refuge) ≥21,000 hectares of mangroves with AUSCM carry out GBR fisheries management guidelines.</p>	<p>The fishing management guidelines are carried out in 5 marine protected areas (Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve, Churute Mangrove Ecological Reserve, El Morro Wildlife Refuge, Cayapas Mataje Ecological Reserve and El Pelado Marine Reserve) ≥25,000 hectares of mangroves with AUSCM carry out GBR fisheries management guidelines.</p>	<p>Fisheries management guidelines. Information about PPR and PIR. Midterm and final evaluations.</p>	<p>CI-Ecuador Ministry of the Environment Hivos</p>

Indicator	Base	objective	Milestones to achieve results and production goals				Collection of data and information	
			Year 1 (February 2016 to February 2017)	Year 2 (February 2017- February 2018)	Year 3 (February 2018- February 2019)	Year 4-5 (February 2019- June 2021)	Means of verification	Responsible for data collection
<p>Product 2.1.1</p> <p>A fishing plan that operates within the Galera-San Francisco Marine Reserve that includes the Pacific bearded brotula, lobster and octopus.</p>	<p>There is no GBR fisheries management plan for Pacific Bearded Brotula, lobster and octopus. Baseline average CPUE for lobster, Pacific Bearded Brotula and octopus has been established in year 1 of the project in the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve.</p>	<p>GBR fisheries management plans are being implemented for Pacific bearded brotula, lobster and octopus. Average CPUE> to project year 1 baseline.</p>	<p>Calculate the baseline for Pacific Bearded Brotula, Lobster and Octopus</p>	<p>GBR fishery management plan for Pacific bearded brotula, lobster and octopus developed, including monitoring of local fishing communities.</p>	<p>A GBR fishery management plan was implemented for bearded brotula, lobster and Pacific octopus, including monitoring of local fishing communities..</p> <p>Average CPUE of each concession> baseline for year 1 of the project.</p>	<p>A GBR fishery management plan was implemented for bearded brotula, lobster and Pacific octopus, including monitoring of local fishing communities..</p> <p>Average CPUE of each concession> baseline for year 1 of the project.</p>	<p>Fisheries management plans.</p> <p>Fishing monitoring database.</p> <p>Information in PPR and PIR.</p>	<p>CI-Ecuador</p> <p>Ministry of the Environment</p>
<p>Output 2.1.2</p> <p>A Lobster Fishing Plan that operates within the El Pelado Marine Reserve</p>	<p>There is no MBR Lobster Fishing Management Plan in the El Pelado Marine Reserve. Average CPUE.</p>	<p>A lobster GBR management plan is being implemented. Average CPUE> at baseline for year 1.</p>	<p>Baseline CPUE calculated for lobster</p>		<p>Obtaining field information for the elaboration of the RBM Lobster Management Plan.</p>	<p>A lobster management plan is being implemented that includes monitoring the local communities of the El Pelado Marine Reserve.</p> <p>Average CPUE of each concession> baseline for year 1 of the project.</p>	<p>Fisheries management plans.</p> <p>Fishing monitoring database.</p> <p>Information in PPR and PIR.</p>	<p>CI-Ecuador</p> <p>Ministry of the Environment</p>

Indicator	Base	objective	Milestones to achieve results and production goals				Collection of data and information	
			Year 1 (February 2016 to February 2017)	Year 2 (February 2017- February 2018)	Year 3 (February 2018- February 2019)	Year 4-5 (February 2019- June 2021)	Means of verification	Responsible for data collection
<p>Output 2.1.3</p> <p>Two fishing plans for the dark shell that operate within the El Morro Mangrove Wildlife Refuge and the Cayapas Mataje Mangrove Ecological Reserve.</p>	<p>There are no RBM fisheries management plans for black shell or average CPUE for black shell established in year 1 of the project for the El Morro Wildlife Refuge and the Cayapas Mataje Mangrove Ecological Reserve.</p>	<p>Management plans for black shell fishing in operation. Average CPUE > to project year 1 baseline.</p>	<p>Calculated Black Peel Average CPUE Baseline</p>		<p>Development of management plans for the RBM black shell fishery, including monitoring of the El Morro Mangrove Wildlife Refuge.</p>	<p>Development of management plans for the RBM black shell fishery, including monitoring of the El Morro Mangrove Wildlife Refuge and Mnglares Cayapas Mataje Ecological Reserve.</p> <p>Average CPUE of each concession > baseline for year 1 of the project.</p>	<p>Fisheries management plans.</p> <p>Fishing monitoring database.</p> <p>Information in PPR and PIR.</p>	<p>CI-Ecuador</p> <p>Ministry of the Environment</p> <p>Hivos</p>
<p>Output 2.1.4</p> <p>A crab Fishing Plan that operates within the Churute Mangrove Ecological Reserve.</p>	<p>There are no GBR fisheries management guidelines for red crab. Baseline Average CPUE of red crab to be established in the Churute Mangrove Ecological Reserve in year 1 of the project.</p>	<p>GBR Fisheries Management Guidelines for the Exploitation of Red Crab. Average CPUE > to project year 1 baseline.</p>	<p>Average CPUE baseline calculated for red crab.</p>	<p>Obtaining information to develop fishing management guidelines.</p>	<p>GBR fisheries management guidelines for red crab were developed and are in operation. Includes monitoring of fishing communities in the Churute Mangrove Ecological Reserve.</p>	<p>A fishery management guideline based on red crab results was developed and is in operation, including monitoring by fishing communities in the Churute Mangrove Ecological Reserve.</p> <p>Average CPUE of each concession > baseline for year 1 of the project.</p>	<p>Fishing management guidelines for each concession.</p> <p>Fishing monitoring database.</p> <p>Information in PPR and PIR.</p>	<p>CI-Ecuador</p> <p>Ministry of the Environment</p>

Indicator	Base	objective	Milestones to achieve results and production goals				Collection of data and information	
			Year 1 (February 2016 to February 2017)	Year 2 (February 2017- February 2018)	Year 3 (February 2018- February 2019)	Year 4-5 (February 2019- June 2021)	Means of verification	Responsible for data collection
<p>Output 2.1.5</p> <p>Twelve fishing management guidelines in implementation in areas with AUSCM.</p>	6 organizations apply management schemes based on basic rights (17,000 ha, 1,300 people) Baseline average CPUE for red crab and black shell in areas with AUSCM in year 1 of the project.	12 organizations with ASCUM apply improved fisheries management systems RBM (> 22,000 ha, 3,000 inhabitants). Average CPUE> baseline for project year 1.		Obtaining field information for the elaboration of fishing management guidelines in 12 organizations with AUSCM.	Six organizations develop GBR fisheries management guidelines (> 14,000 hectares, 1,500 fishers).	12 organizations develop GBR fisheries management guidelines (> 22,000 hectares, 3,000 fishers). Average CPUE of each concession> baseline for year 1 of the project.	Fishing management guidelines for each concession. Fishing monitoring database. Information in PPR and PIR.	CI-Ecuador Ministry of the Environment
Component 3: Strengthening the regulatory framework for the conservation and management of marine and coastal biodiversity.								
<p>Result 3.1</p> <p>Regulatory framework for fisheries in MPAs and internal regulations for fisheries in AUSCM that incorporate conservation measures and sustainable use of coastal marine biodiversity.</p>	The current regulatory framework lacks an integrated approach to coastal management.	Have a regulatory framework for fishing in marine protected areas and AUSCM			Draft regulation for marine protected areas. Internal regulations of organizations with AUSCM (Management Plans).	Resolution of fishing regulations in marine protected areas. Internal regulations of organizations with AUSCM (Management Plans)	Resolution of the Ministry of the Environment. AUSCM records. Midterm and final evaluations.	CI-Ecuador Ministry of the Environment

Indicator	Base	objective	Milestones to achieve results and production goals				Collection of data and information	
			Year 1 (February 2016 to February 2017)	Year 2 (February 2017- February 2018)	Year 3 (February 2018- February 2019)	Year 4-5 (February 2019- June 2021)	Means of verification	Responsible for data collection
Product 3.1.1 Proposal to update the AUSCUM concession regulations.	Regulation for the concession of ASUCM in 2010	Regulation for the concession of ASUCM in 2010			Proposal of regulation for the concession of AUSCM based on the experience of the project.	The Ministry of the Environment has updated the regulations for the granting of AUSCM.	Proposal of regulation for the concession of AUSCM. Report of workshops with key stakeholders. Information in PPR and PIR.	CI-Ecuador Ministry of the Environment
Output 3.1.2 Proposal for a Fisheries Management Regulation in marine protected areas.	There is no regulation of fisheries management for marine protected areas in continental Ecuador.	Fisheries management regulations in marine protected areas.				Proposal for a regulation for fisheries management in protected coastal marine areas of continental Ecuador, based on the experience of the project.	Fishing regulation proposal. Reports of workshops with key stakeholders. Information in PPR and PIR.	CI-Ecuador Ministry of the Environment
Output 3.1.3 Proposal for a National Integrated Coastal Management Strategy (POEMC)	There is no National Integrated Coastal Management strategy.	National Integrated Coastal Management Strategy (POEMC).			POEMC draft	POEMC Information in PPR and PIR.	POEMC.	CI-Ecuador Plan Ecuador. Ministry of the Environment

Indicator	Base	objective	Milestones to achieve results and production goals				Collection of data and information	
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Output 3.1.4 Coastal management ordinance model.	Three out of five prioritized municipalities have outdated coastal management ordinances.	A model coastal management ordinance for municipalities.		Coastal management ordinance project.	Five municipalities with ecologically sensitive areas (sea turtle nesting beaches) have a proposed coastal management ordinance.		Coastal management ordinances. Information in PPR and PIR.	CI-Ecuador Ministry of the Environment
Output 3.1.5 Dredging regulations in coastal marine areas. Organic Code of the Environment Approved.	There is no specific regulation for dredging. There is no Organic Code of the Environment and there are no regulations for all environmental issues.	Have a proposal for a Ministerial Agreement to carry out dredging in coastal marine areas of continental Ecuador. Have an Organic Environmental Code and its respective regulations.			Proposal for a Ministerial Agreement to carry out dredging in coastal marine areas of continental Ecuador. Support the implementation of the Environmental Organic Code and its regulations.	Have the Organic Environmental Code and its regulations.	Proposal for a Ministerial Agreement. Organic Environmental Code. Regulation to the Environmental Organic Code.	CI-Ecuador Ministry of the Environment
Component 4: Monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of information								
Result 4.1 Implementation of the project based on its results, application of lessons learned and best practices for future operations.		Results-based project implementation and demonstrating sustainability	10% progress to achieve results	30% progress to achieve results	60% progress to achieve results	100% progress to achieve results	PPR, PIR Midterm evaluation. Final evaluation.	CI-Ecuador Ministry of the Environment LTO-FAO

Indicator	Base	objective	Milestones to achieve results and production goals				Collection of data and information	
			Year 1 (February 2016 to February 2017)	Year 2 (February 2017- February 2018)	Year 3 (February 2018- February 2019)	Year 4-5 (February 2019- June 2021)	Means of verification	Responsible for data collection
Output 4.1.1 System for monitoring and evaluating projects in operation, which provides constant information on progress towards achieving the expected results and products of the project.	Project results framework with resultssandDepartures, indicators, baseline and targets.	8 semi-annual progress reports on the project. 4 PIR	2 semi-annual progress reports on the project. 1 PIR / year	2 semi-annual progress reports on the project. 1 PIR / year	2 semi-annual progress reports on the project. 1 PIR / year	1 semi-annual progress reports on the project. 1 PIR / year	PPR, PIR,	CI-Ecuador Ministry of the Environment FAO
Output 4.1.2 Midterm and final evaluations.		1 midterm evaluation 1 final evaluation			Midterm evaluation carried out	Final evaluation carried out	Mid-term evaluation and final evaluation reports.	FAO External evaluator
Output 4.1.3. Publication of best practices and lessons learned from the project		At least 3 posts of best practices and lessons learned			1 publication of best practices and lessons learned on community management of mangroves under concession schemes.	2 publications of best practices and lessons learned on rights-based fisheries management approaches and municipal participation in Coastal Management Intgrade at Conservation areas. Publications accessible online.	Publications PPR, PIR,	CI- Ecuador Ministry of the Environment FAO

Indicator	Base	objective	Milestones to achieve results and production goals				Collection of data and information	
			Year 1 (February 2016 to February 2017)	Year 2 (February 2017- February 2018)	Year 3 (February 2018- February 2019)	Year 4-5 (February 2019- June 2021)	Means of verification	Responsible for data collection
Output 4.1.4 Website to share information and exchange experiences		Website to share and exchange experiences.	The project website is online	Updated website	Updated website	Updated website	Web page	CI Ministry of the Environment FAO