



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Review

**2019 – Revised Template**

Period covered: 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019



### 1. Basic Project Data

#### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	South America
<b>Country (ies):</b>	ECUADOR
<b>Project Title:</b>	Integrated Management of Marine and Coastal Areas of High Value for Biodiversity in Continental Ecuador
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/ECU/084/GEF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	GEF Project ID:4770
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Biodiversity, conservation and sustainable use
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Environment of Ecuador (MAE in Spanish), Conservation International Foundation (CI), Humanist Institute for Cooperation (HIVOS) and Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).
<b>Project Duration:</b>	Four years (From 2016 to 2020)

#### Milestone Dates:

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	14/10/2015
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	05/02/2016
<b>Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	15/02/2020
<b>Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) <sup>2</sup></b>	Not applicable
<b>Actual Implementation End Date<sup>3</sup>:</b>	15/02/2020

#### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	USD \$ 4,258,788
<b>Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc<sup>4</sup>:</b>	USD \$ 19,407,147
<b>Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2019 (USD m):</b>	USD \$ 2,376,641
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2019<sup>5</sup></b>	USD \$ 3.453,463

<sup>1</sup> as per FPMIS

<sup>2</sup> In case of a project extension.

<sup>3</sup> Actual date at which project implementation ends/closes operationally -- only for projects that have ended.

<sup>4</sup> This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

<sup>5</sup> Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

## Review and Evaluation

<b>Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee:</b>	February 27 <sup>th</sup> , 2019
<b>Mid-term Review or Evaluation Date planned (if applicable):</b>	October 2018
<b>Mid-term review/evaluation actual:</b>	March 2019
<b>Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).</b>	No
<b>Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).</b>	Yes
<b>Terminal Evaluation Date Actual:</b>	NA
<b>Tracking tools/ Core indicators required<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>Yes</b>

## Ratings

<b>Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):</b>	<b>S</b>	
<b>Overall implementation progress rating:</b>	<b>MS</b>	
<b>Overall risk rating:</b>	<b>M</b>	

## Status

<b>Implementation Status</b> <i>(1<sup>st</sup> PIR, 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR
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## Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Affiliation	E-mail
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	Juan Alejo Chávez / The Americas /CI	jchavez@conservation.org
<b>Lead Technical Officer</b>	Alejandro Flores /The Americas /FAO	alejandro.flores@fao.org
<b>Budget Holder</b>	Agustín Zimmermann, Representative of FAO Ecuador/The Americas/FAO	<a href="mailto:agustin.zimmermann@fao.org">agustin.zimmermann@fao.org</a>
<b>GEF Funding Liaison Officer, Climate and Environment Division</b>	Hernán González, CBC GEF Coordination Unit	hernan.gonzalez@fao.org

<sup>6</sup> Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

## 1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating																								
<b>Project Development Objective: Improve and sustain livelihood conditions for coastal communities depending on near shore fisheries, in particular fishermen and women catching red and brown shell crab for a living in the Gulf of Guayaquil and estuary of Cayapas-Mataje.</b>																														
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Four new coastal-marine conservation areas (c.a., 15.000 ha) will be under integrated and effective management (at least 50/90 points in the management effectiveness tracking tool of GEF, METT) leading to stabilizing or increasing the detection of green turtle, olive ridley sea turtle and leatherback turtle nesting sites.	Four new coastal-marine conservation areas (c.a., 15.000 ha) will be under integrated and effective management (at least 50/90 points in the management effectiveness tracking tool of GEF, METT) leading to stabilizing or increasing the detection of green turtle, olive ridley sea turtle and leatherback turtle nesting sites	a) Effectiveness of managing new areas are 0	>30/90 METT	a) ≥ 50/90 METT	There is a METT evaluation tool that will be implemented in the 7 areas where the project implements marine turtle's conservation activities.  The tool will be applied in the month of August 2019 A comparative analysis will be made between the results of the previous year and the current one.	<b>MS</b>																								
		b) 22.5 km of nesting site beaches protected along the continental coast within Machalilla National Park.	b) >7,000 ha and 77 km protected turtle nesting site beaches	b) 15,000 ha protected including >122 km protected turtle nesting site beaches	Work has been done on 14,608 ha. and 87,56 km of protected turtle nesting beaches:  <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"><b>Playa</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;">km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cabo San Francisco</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Caimito</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0,18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Galerita</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0,60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Galera</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Piqueros</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0,63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Isla Portete</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Muisne</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Las Palmas</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>La Botada</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Liguique</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Santa Rosa</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>San Lorenzo</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,05</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Playa</b>	km	Cabo San Francisco	3,65	Caimito	0,18	Galerita	0,60	Galera	1,04	Piqueros	0,63	Isla Portete	3,35	Muisne	8,25	Las Palmas	5,00	La Botada	1,51	Liguique	1,02	Santa Rosa	6,30	San Lorenzo
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Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating
					Crucita 13,00 Santa Marianita 4,00 El Murciélago 1,70 Los Esteros 1,20 La Playita 1,19 Playa Rosada 0,74 Ayangue 0,30 Mar Bravo 3,62 Punta Brava 0,88 Tres cruces 1,15 Playas 8,00 Olón 2,17 Libertador 2,80 Bolívar Montañita 3,17 Río Chico 0,65 Curia 2,87 San José 2,24 Chipipe 4,30	
		c) Baseline for turtle nests and traces per km per day to be established in project year (PY) 1	c) Traces km-1 day-1 and nests km-1 day-1 the same as the PY1 baseline	c) Traces km-1 day-1 and nests km-1 dar-1 > PY 1 baseline (<15% variation)	This record has not been made, because it is not feasible due to technical reasons The number of protected nests registered by the Ministry of Environment has increased by 11% in relation to the 2018-2019 season, with a total of 1607 protected nests by Nov 2018	<b>MS</b>

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating
<b>Outcome 1.2</b> Biodiversity conservation integrated into the management of at least 96,000 ha of mangroves under concession granted to community groups, which will lead to the stabilization or increase in biodiversity and ecosystem health species indicators (crab, black clam) and endangered species (hawksbill sea turtle - <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> , and the American crocodile - <i>Crocodylus acutus</i> )	Biodiversity conservation integrated into the management of at least 96,000 ha of mangroves under concession granted to community groups, which will lead to the stabilization or increase in biodiversity and ecosystem health species indicators (crab, black clam) and endangered species (hawksbill sea turtle - <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> , and the American crocodile - <i>Crocodylus acutus</i> )	a) 59,000 has of mangrove concessions (49 concessions granted). 12,500 ha under expired concessions expired (20 concessions)	a) > 60,000 ha of mangrove under valid concessions	a) >96,000 ha of mangrove under valid concessions	Work has been carried out on 69,407.7 hectares of mangrove under the Sustainable Use and Mangrove Custody Agreements (concessions).  The Project has had very good progress in the monitoring of sea turtle nesting and nest protection. Data are available since 2016 and all the nesting seasons have been worked on.  No data of turtle tracks has been taken since it is not an indicator of impact, the tracks only indicate turtles presence, but not reproductive success and also the tracks are erased with each high tide so there is high risk of error in the data obtained.	<b>HS</b>
		b) Baseline for biodiversity and ecosystem health species indicators (crab, black clam) to be established in PY1	b) Population of biodiversity and ecosystem health species indicators (crab, black clam) > baseline in mangrove concession area	b) Population of biodiversity and ecosystem health species indicators (crab, black clam) > baseline in mangrove concession area (<15% variation)	Six RBM fisheries management plans have been made with CPUE calculations of black clam and red crab (3 El Oro and 3 in Guayas). Six additional RBM fishing plans are being prepared (3 El Oro, 3 in Guayas). By the end of 2019 there will be 12 fishing management plans with calculations of Capture by Unit of Effort (CPUE)	<b>S</b>

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating
		c) Hawksbill sea turtle and the American crocodile baseline in mangrove concession areas to be established in PY 1	c) Population and spread of Hawksbill sea turtle and the American crocodile > baseline in mangrove concession area	c) Population and spread of Hawksbill sea turtle and the American crocodile > baseline in mangrove concession area (<15% variation)	A baseline of turtle and crocodiles in the Gulf of Guayaquil is finished. Next year (2020) the studies will be carried out again to compare the results and draw conclusions.	<b>S</b>
<b>Outcome 2.1</b> Sustainable RBM of fisheries implemented in coastal MPAs (REMACAM, REMGSF, RMEP, REMCH and REVISMEM) and mangrove concession areas resulting in stabilization or increase in the catches of main fishing resources (i.e., red crab, dark shell, lobster, Pacific bearded brotula and octopus).	Sustainable RBM of fisheries implemented in coastal MPAs (REMACAM, REMGSF, RMEP, REMCH and REVISMEM) and mangrove concession areas resulting in stabilization or increase in the catches of main fishing resources (i.e., red crab, dark shell, lobster, Pacific bearded brotula and octopus).	a) No MPA in Ecuador have implemented fisheries management plans (0 ha)	a) Fisheries RBM plan implemented in 3 MPAs (REMGSF and REMCH).	a) Fisheries RBM plan implemented in 5 MPAs and catches monitored (144,000 ha).	The REMGSF fishing management plan is being implemented. Two fishing management plans have been made (REMACH and REVISMEN) and their implementation is being initiated. During this year, the fishing management plans for REMAPE and REMACAM will be carried out.	<b>MS</b>
		b) 17,000 ha under mangrove concessions with basic approaches to RBM (out of 59,000 ha)	> 21,000 ha of mangrove concessions implement RBM fishing management plans.	b)> 25,000 ha of mangrove concessions have implemented RBM fisheries management plans and monitor catches.	Six Fisheries Management Plans have been drawn up, corresponding to 13,949.06 hectares for implementation in 6 Use and Custody Agreements. 6 additional plans (10,896 hectares) are under development. In total there will be 24,845.31 hectares.	<b>S</b>

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating
<b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Conservation measures for the sustainable use of coastal marine biodiversity mainstreamed in regulatory framework for mangrove concessions, fisheries in MPAs, and for the municipal management of coastal zones	Conservation measures for the sustainable use of coastal marine biodiversity mainstreamed in regulatory framework for mangrove concessions, fisheries in MPAs, and for the municipal management of coastal zones.	Current regulatory framework lacks ICM approach. GEF BD policy and regulatory framework tracking tool score: 5/18	Current regulatory framework lacks ICM approach. GEF BD policy and regulatory framework tracking tool score: 8/18	Current regulatory framework lacks ICM approach. GEF BD policy and regulatory framework tracking tool score: 12/18	The application of the GEF BD tool is pending. The proposal of an ordinance for integrated coastal management to be socialized with the Autonomous Municipal Governments for its adoption has been developed jointly with the environmental authority; the updating of the regulations for the access and allocation of areas of agreement for sustainable use and custody of the mangrove is in final review in conjunction with the environmental authority; support was given to the environmental authority in the legislative proposal (regulation) for the application of the Organic Environmental Code; and, the environmental guidelines for the realization of coastal and fluvial dredging in Ecuador is in final review.	<b>MS</b>
<b>Outcome 4.1:</b> Project implementation based on RBM and application of lessons learned and good practices in future interventions.	Implementation of the project based on management by results and application of lessons learned and good practices for future operations.	Project outcomes achieved and demonstrating sustainability.	82 % progress in achievement of outcomes.	Project outcomes achieved and demonstrating sustainability.	Five newsletters of the Coastal Marine Project have been prepared and disseminated in networks and digital media. The video "With roots in the mangrove" has been created to raise awareness in the community.	<b>S</b>

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating <sup>7</sup>

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p><b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Four new coastal-marine conservation areas (c.a., 15.000 ha) will be under integrated and effective management (at least 50/90 points in the management effectiveness tracking tool of GEF, METT) leading to stabilizing or increasing the detection of green turtle, olive sea turtle and leatherback turtle nesting sites.</p>	<p>Establish at least 4 new conservation areas according to the Regulation of the Organic Code of the Environment (June 2019), based on a prioritized analysis of current turtle nesting beaches. We will work with municipalities to develop ordinance proposals and beach management plans with an Integrated Coastal Management approach, which will lead to an increase in the detection and protection of nesting areas for green turtles, olive ridleys, hawksbills and leatherback turtles.</p>	<p>Technical team of the project, authorities of the Undersecretariat of Marine and Coastal Management, mayors and councilors of the Autonomous Municipal Governments</p>	<p>December 19</p>
<p><b>Outcome 1.2</b> Biodiversity conservation integrated into the management of at least 96,000 ha of mangroves under concession granted to community groups, which will lead to the stabilization or increase in biodiversity and ecosystem health species indicators (crab, black clam) and endangered species (hawksbill sea turtle - <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>, and the American crocodile - <i>Crocodylus acutus</i>).</p>	<p>Currently there are 69,407.7 hectares under 52 Agreements for Sustainable Use and Mangrove Custody. In this year, 18 new files will be made to request new Agreements for Sustainable Use and Mangrove Custody (1 El Oro, 3 Guayas and 14 REMACAM)</p>	<p>Technical team of the project and Hivos, Authorities of the Undersecretary of Marine and Coastal Management, Equipment Consultants</p>	<p>November 19</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2.1</b> Sustainable RBM of fisheries implemented in coastal MPAs (REMACAM, REMGSF, RMEP, REMCH and REVISEMEM) and mangrove concession areas resulting in stabilization or increase in the catches of main fishing resources (i.e., red crab, black clam, lobster, Pacific bearded brotula and octopus).</p>	<p>Fisheries Management Plan actions will continue to be implemented in the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve and the implementation of fishery management plans will begin in the Manglares Churute Ecological Reserve and El Morro Wildlife Refuge.</p> <p>In this year, the RBM fishing management plans for the El Pelado Marine Reserve and the Cayapas Mataje Marine Reserve will be made, as well as six fisheries management plans (RBM) in the areas of use and custody agreement for the implementation of sustainable practices of resource management black clam and red crab which leads to its stabilization or increase in abundance.</p>	<p>Technical team of the project and the Undersecretary of Marine and Coastal Management, Teams Consultants and personnel of the Protected Areas.</p>	<p>November 19</p>

<sup>7</sup> To be completed by Budget Holder and the Lead Technical Officer



Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p><b>Outcome 3.1.</b> Regulatory frameworks for mangrove concessions, for fisheries in marine protected areas, and for management of municipal coastal zones incorporate measures for the conservation and sustainable use of marine-coastal biodiversity.</p>	<p>The proposal of integrated coastal management ordinance for its adoption will be socialized to the Autonomous Municipal Governments. The environmental authority with the support of the project will update the regulation to obtain mangrove sustainable management agreement . The proposal for regulations for environmental guidelines for coastal and river dredging in Ecuador will be finalized. Work will be done on the formulation of the fishing regulations for marine protected areas after the Regulation of the Organic Code of the Environment has been approved.</p>	<p>Technical team of the project, authorities of the Undersecretariat of Marine and Coastal Management, mayors and councilors of the Autonomous Municipal Governments</p>	<p>November 19</p>
<p><b>Outcome 4.1.</b> Project implementation based on RBM and application of lessons learned and good practices in future interventions, facilitated.</p>	<p>Public awareness campaigns will be conducted on the importance of protecting nesting sea turtles, and on responsible consumption of shell and crab resources; The dissemination of the project will continue through quarterly newsletters and the publication of activities in digital media.</p>	<p>Technical team of the project</p>	<p>December 19</p>

## 2. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outputs[1]	Expected completion date [2]	Achievements at each PIR[3]			Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance[4] or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR		
<p><b>Output 1.1.1</b></p> <p>Four new coastal marine areas under integrated and sustainable management, covering at least 15,000 hectares, legally established.</p>	Q4 2019	<p>The baseline for new coastal-marine protected areas have been finished and accepted by MAE</p>	<p>Exist 4 proposals of management alternative to create new protected areas. MAE accepted just one, to increase new areas in 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. It is likely that as result of the project some 41 additional kilometers (6.100 ha) are included in Protected areas system.</p>	<p>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, Manglares Estuario Río Muisne Wildlife Refuge, Pacoche Coastal Marine Wildlife Refuge, Machalilla National Park, El Pelado Marine Reserve, Puntilla de Santa Elena Production Reserve of coastal marine fauna Playas de Villamil National Recreation Area and 42,12 km outside in their buffer zones. In the next nesting season (2019-2020) the range of action will be extended by an additional 23.55 km reaching a total of 111,11 km. We will work with the Autonomous Municipal Governments in the issuance of Coastal Marine Ordinances and Beach Management Plans for the protection of turtle nesting areas and the creation of at least 4 new conservation areas.</p>	38%	<p>The project has intervened in 45,4 km of beaches outside protected areas and 42,12 km within protected areas. The PRODOC establishes 15,000 ha (122 km of beach) of coastal zone are protected in the long term by the creation of four new protected coastal marine areas. The mid-term evaluation team proposes 15,000 hectares and 100 km of coastal zone beach are protected in the long term by creating at least 4 new conservation areas. According to the analysis of the technical team of the project (and the Under Secretariat of Marine and Coastal Management of the MAE), 15,000 ha (100 km of beach) of coastal zone protected in the long term by the management of turtle nesting beaches in at least 4 new conservation areas and in 7 existing marine coastal protected areas is a more feasible target. That is, the protection of turtle nesting areas is recognized both in existing protected areas and in non-protected areas.</p>
<p>Output 1.1.2</p> <p>Biodiversity baseline established and operating</p>	Q1 2020	<p>Indicators and baseline identified, and 4 monitoring systems designed</p>	<p>There is a "SeaTurtle Nesting Beaches Monitoring Manual" that will be implemented by protected coastal marine areas and municipalities</p>	<p>Sea turtle monitoring system implemented in 7 AMPS and 12 beaches outside the State Natural Areas Heritage (PANE). There is a registry of turtle nests protected by each of the beaches.</p>	80%	<p>Concerning the new conservation areas it has been suggested to use the stabilization/increase in the number of green turtle, olive ridley, hawksbill and leatherback nests as indicators. .</p>

Outputs[1]	Expected completion date [2]	Achievements at each PIR[3]			Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance[4] or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR		
monitoring system of key biodiversity indicators including turtle traces and nets in each of the new Marine Protected Areas			MAE has 10 marine protected areas in the monitoring system of sea turtle nesting beaches, supported by the Project.	<p>The materials and equipment necessary for park rangers to monitor and protect nests in the field have been delivered to the Ministry of the Environment.</p> <p>Baseline studies for the Hawksbill Sea Turtle and the American Crocodile have been accomplished.</p>		
Output 1.1.3 Four management plans agreed with sectoral authorities, autonomous decentralized governments (GADs) and users of coastal marine resources including zoning and land-use planning incorporating economic valuation and protection of sensitive habitats and species (e.g. beaches where marine turtles nests, intertidal ponds, rocky reefs)	Q1 2020		Two management plans for the Cantagallo Marine Reserve and the Muisne River Estuary Wildlife Refuge have been developed and approved.	2 Management plans for the areas of Muisne and Cantagallo implemented. This year, the Management Plans for the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve and the Playas Villamil National Recreation Area will be updated.	50%	<p>The AWP was approved to carry out Management Plans for 4 existing areas since the 4 new protected areas were not available at the time and the mid-term evaluation of the project was not yet ready,</p> <p>To date, management plans for the Cantagallo Marine Reserve and the Muisne River Mangrove Wildlife Refuge have been made. This year the management plans for the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve and the Playas de Villamil National Recreation Area will be carried out.</p> <p>According to the Mid-Term Evaluation, management plans for sea beaches will be carried out in at least 4 new conservation areas, created by the Municipal Autonomous Governments through ordinances.</p> <p>The potential municipalities prioritized are: 1) Esmeraldas (Las Palmas); 2) Portoviejo (Crucita); 3) Manta (Los Esteros, El Murciélago and Santa Marianita); 4) Puerto Lopez (Puerto Lopez, Playa Dorada, Puerto Rico, Las Tunas, Salango, Ayampe, and Piqueros Beach) 5) Santa Elena (Olón, Libertador Bolívar, La Rinconada, Manglaralto, La Entrada, Montañita, Cadeate, Río Chico, Curia and San José) 6) General Villamil (Engabao).</p>

Outputs[1]	Expected completion date [2]	Achievements at each PIR[3]			Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance[4] or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR		
Output 1.1.4 Priority actions of the management plans implemented with the GADs including the management of solid waste, the regulation of fishing and tourism, and the control of domestic and stray animals	Q2 2020		<p>A Plan for the acquisition of materials for the protection of sea turtle nests has been approved by MAE/ FAO.</p> <p>Purchase of veterinary supplies and pharmaceutical products has been made.</p>	<p>GADs were new conservation areas will be implemented had been defined</p> <p>Work will be carried out with the prioritized municipalities in the new conservation areas of sea turtle nesting beaches in the installation of ecological dumps or recycling stations; small sanitary batteries will be implemented; and, it has been programmed to carry out 4 pet sterilization campaigns.</p>	25%	
Output 1.2.1 Strengthened the management of 49 mangrove concessions through the support of concessionaire community groups, in the implementation of community control and surveillance plans, the zoning and planning of the use of resources and conservation of mangrove biodiversity.	Q4 2019		<p>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 fisheries resources. 9 Esmeraldas organizations (REMACAM) are legally established.</p>	<p>52 organizations with Agreements of Use and Custody are applying measures of sustainable management and conservation. 40 identification signs have been placed. 12 agreements have been signed for the implementation of productive initiatives. The preliminary socioeconomic base line report of the organizations with Use and Custody Agreements is available. There is a diagnosis of training needs for users for the insertion of women in conservation, motivation and leadership issues. More than 100 training workshops have been held with 3,500 participants in 78 organizations, and 2400 gauges for black clam and red crab size control have been delivered in 54 organizations.</p>	90 %	

Outputs[1]	Expected completion date [2]	Achievements at each PIR[3]			Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance[4] or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR		
1.2.2. 21 new mangrove concessions (39,908 ha) granted and three existing concessions expanded (898 ha).	Q4 2019		<p>In FY17 was delivered 2 new concessions with a surface 3.500 ha.</p> <p>In FY18, there is a total of 14,566.68 hectares under mangrove use and custody agreements, divided as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New: 7.307 ha</li> <li>- Renewed: 3.390,10 ha</li> <li>- Expanded: 3.869,58 ha</li> </ul> <p>In total, to date there are 18,066.68 hectares that represent around 60% of the target for FY18. The expansion, renovation or concession of new areas depends not only on local organizations but also on the MAE.</p>	<p>Support has been given to 24 organizations .</p> <p>26,023.6 hectares of mangrove forest to be managed by means of Use and Custody Agreements.</p> <p>New: 13,004.84 hectares. Renewed: 8,853.90 ha. Expanded: 4,164.86 ha.</p> <p>The preparation of 18 new files to access the Use and Custody Agreements is in process: 1 in El Oro, 3 in Guayas and 14 in Esmeraldas.</p>	70%	At the beginning of the project, the 14 organizations of REMACAM (Ecological Reserve Cayapas Mataje) were not legally established. Currently all of them are now legally established and are preparing documents to access the Sustainable Use Agreements. It is expected later this year that these 14 organizations have Sustainable Use and Custody Agreements (mangrove concessions)
1.2.3 A financial support mechanism for mangrove concessions that transfers at least USD 1 000 000 a year to community groups for investment in mangrove conservation	Q4 2019		<p>From 2014 to 2015, 23 conservation agreements were signed with “Socio Manglar”.</p> <p>In total there are 49 mangrove use and custody agreements, so that FY18 has met 47%, which almost equals the established goal.</p> <p>In total, 22,267 hectares of mangroves are under use and custody agreements.</p> <p>According to the Government (MAE) there is currently no funding</p>	<p>42% of the Use and Custody Agreements (23) remain incorporated into the “Socio Manglar” mechanism; transferring the Ministry of the Environment around 317.800,76.00 USD per year.</p> <p>In 2019 there will be 23 financial sustainability plans for the organizations that receive the “Socio Manglar” incentive with the support of the project.</p> <p>Identification signs will be placed in the beneficiary organizations of “Socio</p>	42%	<p>The economic conditions of the country have not allowed to increase the budget of the Socio Manglar program to incorporate new organizations.</p> <p>However, the annual payment of the incentive has been maintained since 2014.</p>

Outputs[1]	Expected completion date [2]	Achievements at each PIR[3]			Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance[4] or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR		
			available to include new organizations, however is taking actions to looking for new funds. The actual financial support from "Socio Manglar" should be reviewed.	Manglar".		
2.1.1 A fisheries RBM plan operating within the Galera-San Francisco Marine Reserve that includes the Pacific bearded brotula, lobster and octopus	Q3 2017		In executions, the study "Survey of base line of the spiny lobster, bearded brotula, and octopus as well as the management Rights Based Management (RBM) plans for these species in the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve is underway. The evaluation of the fisheries for the 3 species and a management plan will be completed in July 2017.	The RBM Fisheries Management Plan is being implemented in conjunction with the fishing communities in the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve for Pacific bearded brotula, lobster and octopus.	75%	The management plan has a time span of 5 years and its implementation begun in mid-2018. The following actions have been taken: Fishing registry to grant the right of access to ancestral fishermen, physical signaling is managed for the strict protection zone of the reserve, Organizational strengthening, through the creation of two new associations (Estero de Plátano and Punta Galera) and training in fisheries management issues for the area's administration.
2.1.2 A fisheries RBM plan for lobster operating within the El Pelado Marine Reserve	Q4 2019		An evaluation of the lobster fishery is being carried out in the "El Pelado" Marine Reserve with the help of the Marine Protected Area manager. By the end of 2018, the calculation of Capacity per Unit of Effort (CPUE) for spiny lobster will be taken.	The RBM Fisheries Management Plan for the lobster resource in the "El Pelado" Marine Reserve is being prepared.	25%	The fishery specialist of the project is preparing the Fishery Management Plan for the "El Pelado" Marine Reserve. The baseline of the fishing activity has been raised, The biological monitoring of the lobster has been carried out, A workshop has been held with the local community to explain the methods and obtain more information for the preparation of the Plan. The Control and Surveillance Plan for the Reserve was prepared as the Complementary Plan to the Management Plan.
2.1.3 Two fisheries	Q4 2019		An Agreement was signed between the Conservation	The RBM Fisheries Management Plan is being implemented with the fishing	50%	

Outputs[1]	Expected completion date [2]	Achievements at each PIR[3]			Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance[4] or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR		
RBM plans for the dark shell operating within the El Morro Mangrove Wildlife Refuge and the Cayapas Mataje Mangrove Ecological Reserve.			International Foundation and the National Fisheries Institute for the collection of fishery information on red crab and black clam to determine CPUE and stocks in Morro, Churute and 12 mangrove concessions in El Oro and Guayas provinces.	communities in the “El Morro” Wildlife Refuge for black clam.  The Fishery Management Plan in the Cayapas Mataje Marine Reserve for the black clam resource is in the process of being formulated. It is estimated to be concluded in October 2019.		
2.1.4 A fisheries RBM plan for red crab operating within the Churute Mangrove Ecological Reserve.	Q4 2019		Fishing information is being obtained in the REMCH to calculate the Capture per Unit of Effort (CPUE).	The RBM Fisheries Management Plan is being implemented with the fishing communities in the Churute Mangrove Ecological Reserve for the red crab resource.	75%	The Fisheries Management Plan has a duration of 3 years, it started in May 2018. As initial actions have been developed by zoning proposal for macro fishing zones of the REMCH, 17 organizations have been trained in the participatory monitoring of the fishery along with the administration of the area.
2.1.5 Twelve fisheries RBM plans implemented in mangrove concessions.	Q4 2019		The senior consultant has been hired to analyze the fishery information of 12 concessions and 2 coastal marine protected areas and determine CPUE. This analysis will be ready by July 2018 for Guayas and El Oro.	6 RBM Fisheries Management Plans have been implemented with 6 fishermen's associations in areas that maintain Use and Custody Agreements (13,949.06 hectares), in the following organizations:  Province of Guayas: Association of crabbers BALAO, Association of crabbers July 6, Association of artisanal fishermen Campo Alegre.  Province of El Oro: Las Huacas Fishermen's Association, Costa Rica Fishermen's Association, and Pongalillo Community Development Center.	50%	The first 6 Fisheries Management Plans are formulated and in the initial stage of implementation.

Outputs[1]	Expected completion date [2]	Achievements at each PIR[3]			Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance[4] or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR		
				<p>6 RBM Fisheries Management Plans in Use and Custody Agreements in the process of formulation (10,896 hectares) in the following organizations:</p> <p>Province of Guayas: Association of crabbers Sabana Grande, Association of crabbers Buena Vista, Association of crabbers Nuevo Porvenir.</p> <p>Province of El Oro: Los Isleños Association, Las Casitas Association and Bella Vista Association.</p> <p>Total: 24,845.31 ha</p> <p>These six plans are expected to be concluded in October 2019.</p>		
3.1.1 Proposal on updating the regulation for mangrove concessions	Q4 2019		Support was given to the elaboration of the Regulation of the Organic Environmental Code and after its officialization, the regulations for the Mangrove Use and Custody Agreements will be revised.	<p>Update of regulations for access and allocation of mangrove use and custody areas is in final review in conjunction with the environmental authority.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment is reviewing the final document to update the regulation for access and allocation of mangrove use and custody areas with the support of the project.</p>	80%	The adjustments will be made according to the regulations of the Organic Code on the Environment
3.1.2. Regulation of fisheries management in Marine Protected Areas adopted by the MAE.	Q4 2019			Fisheries regulations are under review by the Undersecretary of Marine and Coastal Management.	10%	It is necessary to formulate the fishing regulations for the Marine Protected Areas after the Regulation of the Organic Code on the Environment has been published in the Official Registry (June 2019)



Outputs[1]	Expected completion date [2]	Achievements at each PIR[3]			Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance[4] or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR		
3.1.3. Adoption of the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Management.	Q4 2019			The National Integrated Coastal Management Strategy could not be established until the Organic Environmental Code has been published in the Official Registry.	20%	In coordination with the Undersecretariat of Marine and Coastal Management, the draft of the National Coastal Integrated Management Strategy will be prepared.
3.1.4. Five coastal management ordinances that articulate the new Marine Protected Areas.	Q4 2019			There is a proposed ordinance for integrated coastal management that will be analyzed with the Autonomous Municipal Governments for its promulgation.	20%	Project coordination unit will work with 5 Municipal Autonomous Governments to carry out the proposal for issuing ordinances for the creation of new conservation areas.
4.1.1. Sistema de Monitoreo y Evaluación en operación, generando información constante sobre los avances en el cumplimiento de resultados y productos del proyecto.	Q4 2019		Two semi-annual reports were prepared.	The first semi-annual report is being prepared	75%	
4.1.2: Midterm and final evaluations	Q4 2019		Mid-term evaluation is planned for 2018	The mid-term evaluation was developed in which recommendations for changes were made to the project's results framework.	50%	
4.1.3: Project best practices and lessons learned	Q4 2019		4 publications about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rights and responsibilities of</li> </ul>	A final publication on good practices and lessons learned from the project will be developed.	75%	

Outputs[1]	Expected completion date [2]	Achievements at each PIR[3]			Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance[4] or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR		
published			mangrove custodies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guide of good practices for the processing of red crab and croaker.</li> <li>• Manual of sea turtle nesting beach monitoring.</li> </ul> Public awareness sign for the conservation of sea turtle nesting beaches.			
4.1.4: Webpage for information-sharing and exchange of experiences	Q4 2017		An exclusive web page for the Project has not been made, since it was agreed in the Management Committee in November 2017 to make a page design proposal, so that it can be disseminated through the FAO website. At the moment diffusion of activities in social networks of MAE, CI and FAO is realized.	This activity has not been carried out, since the MAE has not authorized the construction of the webpage.  Project's actions have been disclosed through digital media and social networks	25%	Regular publications are made in digital media and social networks. There is the possibility of including a link on the website of the Ministry of the Environment to put information on the coastal marine project.  The Ministry of Environment has authorized to include a link on the website of the institution to post project information.

## Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on project implementation.

### Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):

1. 14,608 hectares protected in sea turtle nesting areas.
2. 1,607 turtle nests protected in 86.52 km of beaches.
3. Standardized sea turtle monitoring system applied in 7 Marine Protected Areas.
4. 69.407,7 hectares of mangrove managed and protected under mangrove use and custody agreements.
5. 6 fishery management plans with catch calculations per shell and crab effort unit.
6. 3 fishery management plans implemented, in the Galera San Francisco Reserve, Manglares Churute and El Morro.
7. Base line of hawksbill turtle from the coast raised in the Gulf of Guayaquil.
8. Baseline on spiny lobster, croaker and octopus resource. In Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve
9. 52 organizations in the Ecuadorian coastal profile strengthened apply sustainable management and mangrove conservation measures.
10. 12 letters of agreement signed with mangrove user organizations for the implementation of productive initiatives.
11. \$ 300,000 transferred annually to 23 organizations within the Socio Manglar program.
12. Methodological guides elaborated and distributed in the following subjects: Participatory shell and crab monitoring, Duties and rights of the beneficiaries of the Agreements of Sustainable Use and Mangrove Custody; and, Manual of good sanitary practices for the production of crab pulp and sea bass fillet.
13. Proposed Coastal Management Ordinance prepared.
14. Gender mainstreaming study conducted in Esmeraldas.
15. Strategies for shell associative commercialization developed in Esmeraldas, seed funds were given to 14 organizations for their implementation.
16. 14 outboard motors delivered in Esmeraldas.
17. SGMC strengthened through the delivery of various supplies, equipment and materials (camper, tablets, GPS, cameras, trailer, etc.).
18. Video "With Roots in the Mangrove" developed to promote awareness of ecosystem care.

### What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?:

1. Achieve that prioritized municipalities generate ordinances for the declaration of new conservation areas through ordinances.
2. Reach the target concerning the area (km) of beaches where sea turtle conservation activities are carried out.
3. Carry out management plans for sea beaches in the new conservation areas.
4. Perform priority management actions in new conservation areas, such as pet sterilization, solid waste management and sewage.
5. Keep low levels of conflict between user organizations and non-users of the mangrove for the use of resources.
6. Continue with the strengthening of organizations for the implementation of fishery plans and mangrove conservation programs.
7. Implement productive initiatives in a sustainable manner.
8. Generate a proposal of financial sustainability for the beneficiary organizations of the Socio Manglar program.
9. Motivate and monitor the execution of fisheries management plans both in the Marine Protected Areas as well as in fishermen's organizations.
10. Manage the adoption and application of the different regulatory frameworks generated by the project at the different levels of government.
11. Generate the processes of systematization and dissemination of results and good practices learned in the execution of the project Maintain a fluid and permanent coordination between the Project and the two directorates of the Undersecretariat of Marine and Coastal Management to prioritize the activities that contribute to the execution of goals.

**Development Objective Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings and Overall Assessment**

	<b>FY2019 Development Objective rating<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>FY2019 Implementation Progress rating<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>MS</b>	<p>The Coastal Marine Project had as one of its main goals the creation of 4 new protected coastal marine areas, in which priority management actions had to be implemented; nevertheless, the Ministry of the Environment for different reasons since the beginning of the project did not establish any new protected area and, therefore, it was not possible to fulfill the goals in this topic.</p> <p>In the Steering Committee of the Coastal Marine Project of August 2018, an analysis of the original goals of the project was presented and various changes were proposed based on technical, administrative and legal reasons. In this meeting it was decided to wait for the mid-term evaluation of the project to identify the problems and propose the necessary changes.</p> <p>The team that carried out the mid-term evaluation proposed the changes in the framework of the results of the project, which is expected to create at least 4 new conservation areas and the implementation of priority management measures until the end of the project.</p>

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<sup>8</sup> **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. Ratings can be Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) or Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>9</sup> **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>MS</b>	Project activities during last year has improved their implementation and delivery compared with previous period of report (2017-2018). However, reduction on the Government finance for the project (Socio Manglar) has reduced the amount of resources available for project execution as co-financing, especially for one of the outcomes (1.2.2). In addition, the new environmental regulations like COA is still a challenge for project activities, especially on the new roles of MAE that need update of technical norms and procedures. In addition, central government budget reductions made difficult to MAE technicians to participate on all the project activities and for this reason, budget from the project is used to guarantee that MAE personnel support project activities. The implementation of productive initiatives with 12 local communities will support and will reinforce previous activities held by the project on these areas. There is still a challenge the articulation with other ministries and institutions in charge of regulating fisheries and develop interest of local governments for accomplish the integrated coastal management approach.
<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>MS</b>	<i>Mandatory Ratings/comments</i>

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<sup>10</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

<p>GEF Funding Liaison Officer</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>S</p>	<p><b><u>Development Objective Rating</u></b></p> <p><u>This project is expected to effectively contribute to the four global environmental benefits mentioned in the Project Document. First off, substantial work has been done on the protection of sea turtle nesting site beaches. The progress made under Outcome 1.1 reflects this. Secondly, the surface area of marine/coastal environments under conservation has increased. Under Outcome 1.1, 14,608 hectares are now protected. Thirdly, management of marine/coastal areas under conservation and their sustainable use plans have been improved. Outcome 1.2 has adequately integrated biodiversity conservation into the management of 69,407 hectares of mangroves. Moreover, Rights-Based fisheries Management is being adequately implemented under Outcome 2.1. Six fisheries management plans covering 3,496 hectares have been drafted. In the fourth place, the project is satisfactorily supporting the ecological functions of mangroves. Rights based management plans of black clam and red crab have been developed. Besides, the regulations for the access and allocation of areas of agreement for sustainable use and custody of the mangrove is being updated.</u></p> <p><b><u>Implementation Progress Rating</u></b></p> <p>In its third year of implementation, most of the project outcomes are in substantial compliance with the Project Document. Under Outcome 1.1, METT scores will be compared with Year 2 results and most of the end-of-the project target area has been covered. Outcome 1.2 is also on track regarding the target area of mangroves under concession. Under, Outcome 2.1 just one fishing management plan has been implemented, still the remaining ones are being initiated. Moreover Fisheries management plans are covering nearly the complete target area. Under Outcome 3.1, no tracking tool scores have been presented, still conservation measures have been mainstreamed in the regulatory framework</p>
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### 3. Risks

**Environmental and Social Safeguards** (Under the responsibility of the LTO)

<b>Overall Project Risk classification</b> (at project submission)	<b>Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid<sup>11</sup>.</b> If not, what is the new classification and explain.

*Please make sure that the below risk table include also Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans.*

**Risk ratings**

RISK TABLE
<i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the <b>Project Document</b> and reflects also <b>any new risks</b> identified in the course of project implementation. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, <b>as relevant</b>.</i>

Risk	Risk rating	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Project Task Force
Lack of interest of municipal Decentralized Autonomous Government to preserve its waterfront and invest in improving their waste and sewage management systems, stray animal's control and waterfront infrastructure ordinance.	Medium	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advise municipalities on issues of environmental sanitation and the benefits that are had to improve the quality of life of the human population and conserve environmental goods and services.</li> <li>Conduct pet sterilization campaigns together with MAE and Municipalities to reduce the impacts they cause in the nesting areas.</li> </ol>	Meetings with municipalities of Esmeraldas, Portoviejo, Manta, Puerto Lopez, Santa Elena and Playas will be set to inform the Mayors about the new Regulation of the Organic Code of the Environment in relation to Integrated Coastal Management. Their responsibilities and role regarding coastal planning and beach conservation will be discussed.	

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<sup>11</sup> **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

Risk	Risk rating	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Project Task Force
Fishermen working inside the Marine Protected Areas refuse to be part of the fisheries management schemes, because they're used to free access systems	Medium	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training during the development of fisheries management plans and their implementation.</li> <li>2. Accompaniment to the MAE for the socialization of the management plans and the fishing registry.</li> </ol>	Activities have been carried out with the associated fishermen based on the Fishery Management Plans based on rights, to develop internal regulations and resources registration. Exchanges of experiences with fishermen from REMACAM, Galera San Francisco and Galápagos were developed in the application of good practices of sustainable management of the spiny lobster resource. There is a great motivation and interest of the fishing groups to consciously apply the measures established in the fishing plans, as well as the evaluation of these plans..	
Reluctance to sustainable management on coastal areas because owners of adjoining lands think that its ownership and access to the beach might be affected.	Medium	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Install public awareness signs for the protection and conservation of sea turtle populations in strategic public sites.</li> <li>2. A campaign to protect sea turtle nesting beaches will be promoted during the season.</li> </ol>	No conflict was found in this group of residents	
Reluctance of some local residents to protect the nests and sea turtles because of ingrained habits such as using bush meat.	Medium	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the conservation campaign of sea turtles carried out by park rangers delivering materials for the protection of nests.</li> <li>2. Make a video of citizen awareness for the conservation of sea turtles, indicating all the threats that these species have and what we can do to protect them.</li> <li>3. Install a public awareness sign about conservation of sea turtles in strategic sites.</li> </ol>	A public awareness campaign on the importance of protection and conservation of sea turtles during the turtle nesting season 2019-2020 will be carried out.	
Difficulties in interinstitutional coordination among the entities associated with coastal areas management under sustainable management.	Medium	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Carry out training workshops for municipalities on issues of coastal management and roles of environmental and development institutions.</li> <li>2. Make a proposal for Ordinance of Coastal Management, so that the municipalities of Playas, Guayaquil, Santa Elena, Puerto López and Manta can implement it.</li> </ol>	The role and competences of different actors are clearly established thanks to the publication of the Organic Code on the Environment and its regulations in the Official Register.	



Risk	Risk rating	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Project Task Force
Reluctance of some population segments to comply with current regulatory framework regarding marine biodiversity conservation and management.	Medium	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Advise municipalities to implement the coastal marine ordinance proposal prepared by the Project.</li> <li>2. Support SGMC (MAE) in the Environmental Education activities that it carries out to raise awareness of the population living in coastal marine areas.</li> </ol>	<p>Cooperation agreements and conflict resolution have been signed between different organizations that have Use and Custody Agreements.</p> <p>These signed agreements allow people outside the organizations to comply with good practices of sustainable management of mangrove resources.</p>	
Restricting mangrove concessions inside protected areas has not been eliminated.	Medium	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Carry out an analysis on the prohibition of delivery of Agreements for Sustainable Use and Custody of Mangrove within protected areas.</li> <li>2. Resolve on the possibility of delivering agreements for sustainable use and custody of mangroves within protected areas.</li> </ol>	The project coordination unit have also worked with organizations that do not have Mangrove Use and Custody Agreements even though they are within protected areas such as the Manglares Churute Marine Reserve.	
Mangrove concessions have Limited financial sustainability	Medium	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Carry out productive development projects to establish sustainable businesses that can improve the standard of living of the communities.</li> <li>2. Provide technical advice both in the preparation of proposals and during the implementation processes of projects</li> </ol>	<p>The financial sustainability proposal is being developed for the 23 beneficiary organizations of the Socio Manglar program, as well as the training of leaders and managers of 52 organizations in financial and administrative management.</p> <p>12 productive diversification initiatives are being implemented through entrepreneurship and the creation of sustainable community microenterprises that will provide organizations with a new source of permanent income.</p>	
The lack of clear and effective management rules and procedures, and the inadequate co-participation of users in their implementation, may cause conflicts and prove inadequate to protect ecosystems.	Medium	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen the communication area of the project to improve the interaction between the different actors, both political and technical.</li> <li>2. Carry out training events for institutional strengthening.</li> </ol>	<p>The updating of regulations to grant mangrove use and custody agreements is in the final review stage.</p> <p>Once the Organic Code on the Environment (COA) regulation is approved, the updating of the fishing regulations for protected areas will be resumed.</p> <p>The elaboration of the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Management is under development.</p> <p>There is an ordinance model to be socialized among the Autonomous Municipal Governments</p>	

Risk	Risk rating	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Project Task Force
			for coastal management with an integrated management approach.	
The lack of clear and effective management rules and procedures, and the inadequate co-participation of users in their implementation, may cause conflicts and prove inadequate to protect ecosystems.	Low	The baseline review will contain the physical aspects (ie morphology and dynamics of the coast) of the areas where the new MPAs will be established. The monitoring of the management plans of each Marine Protected Area will include (i) beach profiles that allow to follow the processes of erosion - sedimentation and (ii) climate change indicators. In addition, the participatory planning process will include discussion of the potential impacts of climate change on the areas and adaptation measures that may be necessary.	The Organic Code on the Environment requires the GADs located in the coastal marine zone to establish a "Beach and Adjacent Strip Management Plan" as a complementary tool of the Territorial Planning and Development Plan.	

**Project overall risk rating** (Low, Medium, Substantial or High):

FY2018 rating	FY2019 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
M	M	

## 4. Adjustments to Project Strategy

Please report any adjustments made to the project strategy, as reflected in the results matrix, in the past 12 months<sup>12</sup>

Changes were reviewed by the Project Technical Committee and approved by the Steering Committee. In Annex 2 the Results matrix is presented.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
<b>Project Outcomes/Outputs</b>	Yes	<p><b>Mid-term evaluation recommendation:</b> 15,000 hectares (100 km of beach) of coastal zone are protected in the long term through the creation of new conservation areas.</p> <p><b>Proposal of the technical team of the Project:</b> 15,000 hectares (100 km of beach) in the coastal zone are protected in the long term by the management of turtle nesting beaches in areas of “ecological sensibility” proposed and in previously created protected areas.</p>
		<p><b>Mid-term evaluation recommendation:</b> Five municipalities include the new conservation zones in Integrated Coastal Management schemes that control the negative pressures affecting turtle nesting beaches.</p> <p><b>Proposal of the technical team of the Project:</b> Five prioritized municipalities where areas of “ecological sensibility” are interest to develop Integrated Coastal Management schemes.</p>
		<p><b>Mid-term evaluation recommendation:</b> At least 80% of the people living on the coastal front of the new conservation areas are sensitive to the conservation of sea turtle nesting.</p> <p><b>Proposal of the technical team of the Project:</b> At least 50% of the people using beaches in the areas of “ecological sensibility” and in the previously created protected areas recognize the importance of conserving sea turtles and its habitat.</p>
		<p><b>Mid-term evaluation recommendation:</b> New marine-coastal conservation areas (ca. 15,000 hectares) are managed in an integrated and efficient manner that leads to the stabilization or increase in the detection of nesting sites for green, olive ridley and leatherback turtles.</p> <p><b>Proposal of the technical team of the Project:</b> New areas of “ecological sensibility” proposed (ca., 10,000 hectares) are managed to stabilize or increase the number of protected nests of turtles green, olive ridley, hawksbill and leatherback.</p>
		<p><b>Mid-term evaluation recommendation:</b> Number of nests detected greater than baseline of year 1 of the project</p> <p><b>Proposal of the technical team of the Project:</b> In agreement</p>
		<p><b>Mid-term evaluation recommendation:</b> Legally recognized conservation areas, covering &gt; 15,000 hectares</p> <p><b>Proposal of the technical team of the Project:</b> At least 4 areas of “ecological sensibility” proposed, using Beach Management Plans based on Integrated Coastal Management Plans ( 10,000 hectares).</p>

<sup>12</sup> Minor adjustments to project outputs can be made during project inception. Significant adjustments can be made only after a mid-term review/evaluation or supervision missions. The changes need to be discussed with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, then approved by the whole Project Task Force and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee.

	<p><b>Mid-term evaluation recommendation:</b> Established baselines and functioning biodiversity monitoring systems, one for each of the new conservation areas.</p> <p><b>Proposal of the technical team of the Project:</b> Baseline of abundance and distribution of sea turtles and a monitoring system that includes turtle nests in proposed new "areas of ecological sensitivity", previously created protected areas and foraging areas in AUSCM.</p>
	<p><b>Mid-term evaluation recommendation:</b> Four plans for integrated coastal management and / or management for new conservation areas, agreed with the sectoral authorities, municipalities and users of marine-coastal resources, which include zoning and territorial planning that incorporate economic valuation and protection of habitats and sensitive species .</p> <p><b>Proposal of the technical team of the Project:</b> Proposals for ICM Plans that include Management Plans for the Sea Beach and the adjacent strip of at least 4 new areas of ecological sensitivity, developed according to the CODA, and that include zoning and land use planning. 4 MPA Management Plans that include climate change criteria.</p>
	<p><b>Mid-term evaluation recommendation:</b> Priority actions of the management plans and / or management of the new conservation areas implemented with the municipalities, which include solid waste management, ordering of fishing and tourism activities and control of domestic animals</p> <p><b>Proposal of the technical team of the Project:</b> Priority actions of the proposed Sea Beach Management Plans implemented with decentralized autonomous governments, which will consider solid waste management, control of domestic animals, or other key aspects.</p>
	<p><b>Mid-term evaluation recommendation:</b> At least 80% of the concessions are incorporated into the Socio Manglar program (&gt; 42,000 hectares), transferring at least US \$ 1,000,000 per year.</p> <p><b>Proposal of the technical team of the Project:</b> At least 22,000 hectares of mangroves are within the Socio Manglar mechanism and are transferred to beneficiary organizations at least US \$ 300,000 per year. There are economic productive alternatives to diversify sources of income.</p>
	<p><b>Mid-term evaluation recommendation:</b> Eliminate the METT indicator from the result, but continue to measure effectiveness through the METT tool, even if it is not a national protected area.</p> <p><b>Proposal of the technical team of the Project:</b> In agreement</p>

### Adjustments to Project Time Frame

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

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	<p>Original NTE: 15 February 2020 Revised NTE: 31 October 2020</p> <p>Justification: Steering committee approved a no cost extension until October 2020 to implement midterm evaluation and adjust project to new Ecuadorian environmental regulation (CODA). An execution amendment between FAO and Conservation International will be signed.</p>

## 5. Gender Mainstreaming

**Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)?**

70 organizations have received support, where 3,977 (77%) men and 1,161 (23%) women have participated, in total 5,138 people. An action plan has been established to promote the participation of women and equal opportunities for everybody

This action plan includes 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 has been published through social networks concerning the importance of women participation in the areas of Use and Custody Agreements.

Through audiovisual resources, different activities have been disseminated by women at a productive, economic, organizational and community level. The main communication resources developed are: Posts, 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 the Mainstreaming of the Gender Approach in the Manglares Cayapas-Mataje Ecological Reserve, which facilitated the use and exploitation of natural resources with equity between men and women.

The project has demonstrated that local communities know very little about the rights of nature and the sustainable use of the resources of the mangrove ecosystem. Likewise, they do not clearly recognize the concept of gender and its application to identify inequities in the use and exploitation of natural resources, especially the black shell.

Lack of employment and job opportunities are one of the main problems of fishermen's organizations, which is why it is necessary to carry out various training sessions, which allow them to diversify their jobs to generate additional income. For this reason, 12 local organizations are being supported to implement sustainable businesses and improve their living conditions.

## 6. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

**Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.**

The project includes many fishing communities along the Ecuadorian coast, which are not considered as distinctly indigenous populations. They are half-breed or Afro-descendants, and they speak only Spanish and do not use any ancestral costume.

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

## 7. Stakeholders Engagement

**Please report on progress, challenges and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when 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 mangrove use and custody agreements through direct collaboration with the beneficiary groups, recognizing the cultural differences that exist between these groups.

The project coordination unit have worked directly with the fishermen that operate in the five protected areas and 12 areas with agreements for the use and custody of mangroves, elaborating Fisheries Management Plans.

Purpose	Date	Stakeholder	Province	Results
<b>Grant new Use and Custody Agreements</b>	December 2018	Organización Comunitaria de Servicios Turísticos "La Playita de Jambeli"	El Oro	Agreement # SGMC-0017-2018
	April 2019	Asociación de Producción Pesquera Puerto Diamante	Guayas	Agreement #. SGMC-0002-2019
	May 2019	Asociación de Producción Pesquera Artesanal "Defensores del Manglar"	El Oro	Agreement #. SGMC-0003-2019
	May 2019	Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera Artesanal Jehová es mi Pastor	Guayas	Agreement #. SGMC-0005-2019
	From June to September 2019	Asociación de Producción Pesquera Artesanal El Paraíso del Cangrejo	Guayas	A consultancy is being prepared for the preparation of the files that are needed to request the Ministry of the Environment for the Use and Custody Agreements.
		Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera Artesanal Cangrejo Lindo	Guayas	
Asociación de Pescadores Puerto Safando		Guayas		
<b>Carry out Management Plans and Internal Regulations</b>	March 2019	Centro de Turismo Comunitario Jóvenes del Manglar	Manabí	Prepared with the technical support of the Undersecretary of Marine and Coastal Management and the Marine Coastal Project. In March / 2019, the Management Plan and the Internal Regulations were delivered to the organization. The organization is gathering the other requirements to access the Use and Custody Agreement.
	April 2019	Asociación de Producción Pesquera Cangrejos de Salinas 15 de Agosto	Manabí	The Management Plan and Internal Regulation is being prepared
	Feb 2019	Asociación Pesquera Artesanal Concha Prieta San Felipe.	Manabí	The Management Plan and Internal Regulation is being prepared.
<b>Strengthening</b>	From July	Asociación de Comerciantes Los Ceibos	Guayas	2,450 measuring tools

<b>of fisheries: Delivery of measurement tools for the control of red crab size and black clam</b>	2018 to February 2019	Asociación de Cangrejeros y Pescadores Artesanales 21 de Mayo "Puerto Roma"	Guayas	have been delivered to fishing organizations Guayas, El Oro and Manabí, also including 3 marine protected coastal areas.
		Asociación de Pescadores y Cangrejeros Artesanales "Puerto Baquerizo"	Guayas	
		Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera Artesanal Nuevo Porvenir	Guayas	
		Asociación de Cangrejeros 6 de Julio	Guayas	
		Asociación de Usuarios Ancestrales de Pesca Artesanal "Campo Alegre"	Guayas	
		Asociación de Pescadores Artesanales, Cangrejeros y afines Sabana Grande Nueva Esperanza	Guayas	
		Reserva Ecológica Manglares Churute	Guayas	
		Refugio de Vida Silvestre Isla Corazón y Fragatas	Manabí	
		Mancomunidad Puerto Hualtaco	El Oro	
		Asociación de Producción Pesquera Artesanal y Afines "10 de Agosto"	El Oro	
		Asociación de Pescadores, Mariscadores y Anexos "Isla Bellavista"	El Oro	
		Asociación de Mariscadores Autónomos y Afines "Los Isleños"	El Oro	
		Asociación de Cangrejeros "17 de Enero"	El Oro	
		Centro de Desarrollo Comunitario "Isla Pongalillo"	El Oro	
		Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera Artesanal "Vikingos del Mar"	El Oro	
		Asociación de la Comuna "Isla Las Casitas"	El Oro	
		Asociación de Concheros Crustáceos y Pescadores Artesanales y Afines Las Huacas	El Oro	
		Inspectoría de Pesca Puerto Bolívar	El Oro	
		Asociación de Pescadores Artesanales "Mar de Galilea"	El Oro	
		Asociación de Mariscadores Autónomos y Anexos "11 de Enero"	El Oro	
Asociación de Cangrejeros Autónomos y Afines "Amor y Esperanza"	El Oro			
Asociación de Producción Pesquera Artesanal y Afines "San Antonio"	El Oro			
Asociación de Mariscadores Autónomos "19 de Octubre"	El Oro			
Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera Recolectores de Mariscos "Puerto Grande"	El Oro			
Asociación de Pescadores Artesanales Mariscadores y Afines "Costa Rica"	El Oro			
Reserva Ecológica Arenillas	El Oro			
<b>Strengthening capacities: Improvement of the marketing value chain of</b>	April 2019	Comuna Las Tunas	Manabí	17 organizations were trained in different topics to improve the sustainability of fishery resources
		Asociación de Comerciantes Los Ceibos	Guayas	
		Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera Artesanal El Conchal	Guayas	
		Asociación Pesquera Artesanal Chupador Grande	Guayas	

<b>resources red crab and black clam</b>		Asociación de Producción Pesquera Artesanal El Paraíso del Cangrejo	Guayas	
		Asociación de Cangrejeros y Pescadores de Balao	Guayas	
		Asociación de Pescadores Artesanales, Cangrejeros y afines Sabana Grande Nueva Esperanza	Guayas	
		Cooperativa de Pescadores Artesanales Cangrejo Lindo	Guayas	
		Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera Artesanal Nuevo Porvenir	Guayas	
		Asociación de Cangrejeros y Pescadores Artesanales 21 de Mayo "Puerto Roma"	Guayas	
		Asociación de Cangrejeros y Pescadores Recinto Santa Rosa	Guayas	
		Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera Artesanal Puerto La Cruz	Guayas	
		Asociación de Producción Pesquera Artesanal Cerrito de los Morreños	Guayas	
		Asociación de Pescadores Artesanales de Especies Bioacuáticas y Afines "Isla Escalante" – APAREBAFIE	Guayas	
		Asociación de Pescadores Artesanales Mariné	Guayas	
		Asociación de Cangrejeros, Pescadores Artesanales y Afines "Puerto Tamarindo"	Guayas	
		Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera Artesanal Mondragón	Guayas	
<b>Sustainable business</b>	From October to June 2019	Asociación de Producción Pesquera Bunche "ASOPESBUNCHE"	Esmeraldas	12 productive economic enterprises are being implemented in the provinces of Esmeraldas, Manabí, Guayas and El Oro, which will benefit fishermen's organizations.
		Asociación de Producción Pesquera Artesanal de Jóvenes Afroecuatorianos de Recursos Marino Costero "ASOPROPAJAREMAC"	Esmeraldas	
		Asociación de Pescadores Artesanales "Mariné" (ASOPESARMAR)	Guayas	
		Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera Artesanal "Nuevo Porvenir"	Guayas	
		Asociación de Cangrejeros y Pescadores Artesanales "Puerto Tamarindo"	Guayas	
		La Cooperativa de Armadores y de Producción Pesquera Artesanal "Unidos Somos Más"	Guayas	
		Comuna Ancestral "Las Tunas"	Manabí	
		Comité Pro mejoras Recinto Puerto Rico	Manabí	
		Asociación de Concheros, Crustáceos y Pescadores Artesanales y Afines "Las Huacas"	El Oro	
		Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera Artesanal Puerto "Hualtaco – Huaquillas"	El Oro	
		Asociación de Pescadores, Mariscadores y Anexos "Isla Bellavista"	El Oro	
		Asociación de Producción Pesquera Artesanal y Afines "San Antonio"	El Oro	



## 8. Knowledge Management Activities

### **Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / 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 the biodiversity of 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 sustainable rights-based fisheries management, 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 croaker, implementing fishing management plans, good extraction practices and conservation of resources. Hence, project activities have ensured environmental and economic sustainability of families that depend on fishing and gathering activities. The social base has been strengthened in order to engage in an active, protagonist and co-responsible manner with the state for the conservation of the mangrove ecosystem through the allocation of areas for community custody and surveillance.

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

## 9. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>13</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing <sup>14</sup>	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2019- Highly recommended but not mandatory	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team) Mandatory for projects that has completed an MTR or closure	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project (or Actual Amount Materialized at Closing) Highly recommended but not mandatory
Governmental entity	Ministerio del Ambiente	In kind	9'524.598			
NGO	Conservación Internacional - Ecuador	In kind	1'881.170	1'881.239,00		
NGO	HIVOS	In kind/in Cash	550.000	358.150,23		
NNUU organization	FAO	In kind	75.000	36.190		
Governmental entity	Fondo Ambiental Nacional (FIAS)	In cash	802.000			
Governmental entity	MAGAP	In kind	2'000.000			
Governmental entity	National Fisheries Institute	In kind	263.786.00	190.844,00		
Bank multilateral	GIZ	In kind	500.000	386.000,00		
Governmental	Prefectura de	In kind	300.000			

<sup>13</sup> Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Other.

<sup>14</sup> Type of Co-financing may include: Grant, Soft Loan, Hard Loan, Guarantee, In-Kind, Other.

Sources of Co-financing <sup>13</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing <sup>14</sup>	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2019- Highly recommended but not mandatory	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team) Mandatory for projects that has completed an MTR or closure	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project (or Actual Amount Materialized at Closing) Highly recommended but not mandatory
entity	Guayas					
NGO	WildAid	In kind/in Cash	250.000			
NGO	CEDEAL	In kind	150.000	310.000,00		
NNUU organization	UNHCR	In kind	77.000			
Civil society Organization (CSO)	Organizaciones con acuerdos de Uso Sustentable y Custodia de Manglares	In kind/in Cash	2'856.356	291.040,22		

#### Funds for project preparation:

GEF PDF / PPD grant for project preparation: **USD 70,320**

#### GEF funds for the project

Individuals	At the time of the approval	In the intermediate phase of the project
GEF funds	USD 4'258.778	USD 2'785.775
Co-financing	USD 19'407.147	USD 10'030.690
<b>Total</b>	<b>USD 23'490.935</b>	<b>USD 12'816.465</b>

**Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement**  
N/A

## Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

**Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. **DO Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield 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 yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

**Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Annex 2. Results framework adjusted.

Objetivo/Impacto	Línea base	Indicadores de resultado	Supuestos
<p><b>Objetivo Ambiental Global:</b></p> <p>Desarrollar un enfoque de manejo integrado para el uso y conservación de áreas marino costeras de alto valor para la biodiversidad, mediante la formulación de propuestas de “áreas de sensibilidad ecológica”, el fortalecimiento de las áreas entregadas a organizaciones locales mediante Acuerdos de Uso Sustentable y Custodia de Manglar (AUSCM) y la integración de la conservación de la biodiversidad en la gestión pesquera.</p>	<p>La alteración del frente costero y la presión pesquera amenazan a la biodiversidad de alto valor para la conservación.</p> <p>Muchas playas de anidación de tortugas marinas (verde, golfinia, carey y laúd) se están deteriorando por los impactos derivados de una inadecuada gestión del frente costero. En el Ecuador continental sólo se protegen 22.5 km de playas de anidación de tortugas al interior del Parque Nacional Machalilla.</p> <p>Existe una limitada capacidad de las organizaciones locales para gestionar eficientemente las áreas de manglar que se les han entregado mediante Acuerdos de Uso Sustentable y Custodia de Manglar (AUSCM). Hay 49 AUSCUM gestionadas por grupos locales (59.000 ha). Hay 12.000 ha de manglar con AUSCM que han caducado, pocas implementan medidas básicas de gestión sostenible y ninguna aplica medidas de protección de biodiversidad de alto valor para la conservación (e.g., cocodrilo de la costa).</p> <p>La sobreexplotación de recursos pesqueros en áreas marinas protegidas (AMP) y en concesiones de manglar tiene un efecto negativo en la biodiversidad marino costera. Ninguna AMP tiene esquemas de manejo pesquero y sólo 17.000 ha con AUSCM aplican esquemas empíricos de manejo basado en derechos (RBM).</p>	<p>15.000 ha (100 km de playa) de zona costera se intervienen a largo plazo mediante el manejo de playas de anidación de tortugas en nuevas “áreas de sensibilidad ecológica” propuestas y en áreas protegidas previamente creadas.</p> <p>Nuevas “áreas de sensibilidad ecológica” propuestas, cuentan con borradores de Planes de Manejo de la Playa de Mar y de la franja adyacente, en función a los Planes de Manejo Costero Interado, con el objeto de controlar las presiones negativas que afectan a las playas de anidación de tortugas.</p> <p>Al menos 96.000 ha de manglar son manejadas por grupos locales que aplican medidas básicas de gestión sostenible y de protección de biodiversidad de alto valor para la conservación.</p> <p>Al menos 144.000 ha de AMP implementan sistemas de manejo pesquero basado en derechos de acceso, demostrando un manejo sostenible y explotación de recursos pesqueros y mejora en la conservación de la respectiva biodiversidad. Se incluyen criterios de cambio climático en la Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco.</p> <p>Al menos 25.000 ha bajo Acuerdos de Uso Sustentable y Custodia del Ecosistema de Manglar implementan sistemas de manejo pesquero basado en derechos de acceso, lo cual mejora la conservación de la biodiversidad.</p>	<p>Cinco GAD priorizados se interesan apoyar en la protección de playas de anidación de tortugas marinas e incorporan su gestión en un marco de MCI, , en base a los lineamientos del reglamento al CODA aprobado en junio 2018.</p> <p>Los 5 GAD priorizados donde se han determinado áreas de sensibilidad ecológica se interesan en realizar Planes de MCI.</p> <p>Las comunidades costeras de las nuevas áreas de sensibilidad ecológica se interesan y contribuyen a la conservación de las playas de anidación de tortugas marinas y biodiversidad de alto valor para la conservación.</p> <p>Las organizaciones que tienen AUSCM caducados se interesan en su renovación para continuar como custodios de manglar.</p> <p>Los socios de las organizaciones locales que tienen AUSCM se interesan en la protección de especies de alto valor para la conservación.</p> <p>El Programa Socio Manglar mantiene la entrega de incentivos para ciertas organizaciones locales con AUSCM que conservan los ecosistemas y las especies de alto valor para la conservación.</p> <p>Los pescadores de las AMP y los que cuentan con AUSCM se empoderan de los esquemas de RBM.</p> <p>Se implementan sistemas efectivos para controlar la presión de pescadores externos sobre los esquemas de RBM sostenibles.</p> <p>Los 5 GAD priorizados donde se han determinado áreas de sensibilidad ecológica se interesan en realizar Planes de MCI.</p> <p>Hay buena colaboración entre el MAE y la Subsecretaría de Recursos Pesqueros (SRP) para establecer regulaciones pesqueras basadas en RBM en AMPs y en zonas bajo AUSC de manglar.</p>

Objetivo/Impacto	Línea base	Indicadores de resultado	Supuestos
<p><b>Objetivo de desarrollo del proyecto</b></p> <p>Mejorar y sustentar los Mediums de vida de las personas que subsisten de la captura de concha prieta y cangrejo rojo en el Golfo de Guayaquil y estuario Cayapas – Mataje.</p>	10.500 personas capturan concha prieta y cangrejo en el Golfo de Guayaquil y en el estuario Cayapas – Mataje.	<p>Al menos 50% de los usuarios de las playas de las nuevas “áreas de sensibilidad ecológica” propuestas y de las áreas protegidas previamente creadas, reconocen la importancia de conservar las tortugas marinas y su hábitat.</p> <p>Al menos 60% de los concheros y cangrejeros del Golfo de Guayaquil y del estuario Cayapas – Mataje están participando en esquemas RBM de tal forma que se estabilizan los ingresos provenientes de estos recursos pesqueros.</p>	Los concheros y cangrejeros del Golfo de Guayaquil y del estuario Cayapas – Mataje se interesan en participar en los esquemas RBM.

Indicadores	Línea de base	Metas	Hitos para alcanzar las metas de resultados y productos				Recolección de datos e informes	
			Año 1 (Feb 2016-feb 2017)	Año2 (Feb 2017-feb 2018)	Año 3 (Feb 2018-feb 2019)	Año 4 – 5 (Feb 2016-Jun 2020)	Medios de verificación	Responsable de recolección de datos
<b>Componente 1: Manejo integrado de espacios costeros de alto valor para la biodiversidad</b>								

Indicadores	Línea de base	Metas	Hitos para alcanzar las metas de resultados y productos				Recolección de datos e informes	
			Año 1 (Feb 2016-feb 2017)	Año 2 (Feb 2017-feb 2018)	Año 3 (Feb 2018-feb 2019)	Año 4 – 5 (Feb 2016-Jun 2020)	Medios de verificación	Responsable de recolección de datos
<p><b>Resultado 1.1</b></p> <p>Nuevas “áreas de sensibilidad ecológica” marino-costeras propuestas (ca., 10.000 ha) son intervenidas para estabilizar o incrementar el número de nidos protegidos de tortuga verde, golfinia, Carey y laúd.</p>	<p>22.5 km de playas de anidación protegidas en la costa continental dentro del Parque Nacional Machalilla.</p> <p>La línea base para el número de nidos protegidos de tortugas será establecida en el primer año del proyecto.</p>	<p>10.000 ha de zona costera intervenidas incluyendo &gt;100 km de playas de anidación de tortugas.</p> <p>Número de nidos detectados <math>\geq</math> línea base de año 1 del proyecto.</p>	<p>Línea base de número de nidos protegidos en playas tanto dentro como fuera de áreas protegidas.</p>	<p>&gt;5.000 ha<sup>15</sup> y 40 km de playas de anidación de tortugas intervenidas.</p> <p>Número de nidos protegidos <math>\geq</math> la línea base del año 1 del proyecto.</p>	<p>&gt; 7.000 ha y 60 km de playas de anidación de tortugas intervenidas.</p> <p>Número de nidos protegidos <math>\geq</math> al año 2 del proyecto.</p>	<p>10.000 ha y 100 km de playas de anidación de tortugas intervenidas, tanto dentro como fuera de áreas protegidas.</p> <p>Número de nidos protegidos <math>\geq</math> al año 3 del proyecto.</p>	<p>Informes de monitoreo y protección de nidos.</p> <p>La información en PPR y PIR.</p> <p>Evaluaciones de medio término y final.</p>	<p>CI-Ecuador</p> <p>MAE</p>
<p><b>Producto 1.1.1</b></p> <p>Al menos 4 propuestas de “áreas de sensibilidad ecológica”, mediante Planes de Manejo de Playas de Mar en función de los Planes de Manejo Costero Integrado.</p>	<p>Actualmente existen 16 AMP en Ecuador continental.</p>	<p>Propuestas de nuevas “áreas de sensibilidad ecológica” de los GAD, que cubren 10.000 ha.</p>	<p>Se realizan capacitaciones de MCI, el estudio de línea base de tortugas y propuesta de monitoreo.</p>	<p>Se realizan capacitaciones sobre el Reglamento del CODA y de la ordenanza de Gestión Marina.</p>	<p>Levantamiento de información de campo para la formulación de propuestas de nuevas áreas de sensibilidad ecológica.</p>	<p>4 nuevas propuestas de áreas de sensibilidad ecológica que cubren <u>&gt;10.000</u> ha.</p>	<p>Propuestas de nuevas áreas de sensibilidad ecológica.</p> <p>Planes de Manejo de Playas de Mar.</p> <p>Mapas de cobertura de nuevas áreas de sensibilidad ecológica.</p> <p>La información en PPR y PIR</p>	<p>CI-Ecuador</p> <p>MAE</p>

<sup>15</sup> El cálculo del número de hectáreas intervenidas se realiza tomando una milla marina desde la costa (zona de aproximación de tortugas); 45 m promedio de zona intermareal (espacio de arribada) y 15 m de zona de anidación (fuera de la zona de mareas).



Indicadores	Línea de base	Metas	Hitos para alcanzar las metas de resultados y productos				Recolección de datos e informes	
			Año 1 (Feb 2016-feb 2017)	Año 2 (Feb 2017-feb 2018)	Año 3 (Feb 2018-feb 2019)	Año 4 – 5 (Feb 2016-Jun 2020)	Medios de verificación	Responsable de recolección de datos
<p><b>Producto 1.1.2</b></p> <p>Línea de base de abundancia y distribución de tortugas marinas y un sistema de monitoreo que incluyen nidos de tortugas en nuevas “áreas de sensibilidad ecológica” propuestas, áreas protegidas previamente creadas y zonas de forrajeo en AUSCM.</p>	<p>No hay información de línea base ni sistema de monitoreo de anidación de tortugas marinas.</p> <p>No se cuenta con un Plan Nacional para la Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas</p>	<p>Línea base de abundancia y distribución de tortugas marinas y un sistema de monitoreo operando en al menos 4 nuevas áreas de sensibilidad ecológica propuestas y 8 de las 19 áreas protegidas previamente creadas.</p> <p>Plan Nacional para la Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas.</p>	<p>Indicadores y línea base de anidación identificados y un sistema de monitoreo diseñado.</p>	<p>Un sistema de monitoreo de tortugas implementado en playas de anidación priorizadas <math>\geq 5.000</math> ha</p>	<p>Un sistema de monitoreo de tortugas implementado en las playas de anidación priorizadas <math>\geq 7.000</math> ha.</p> <p>Línea base de abundancia y distribución de tortugas marinas.</p>	<p>Un sistema de monitoreo de tortugas implementado en las playas de anidación priorizadas <math>\geq 10.000</math> ha.</p> <p>Estudio comparativo de abundancia y distribución de tortugas marinas.</p> <p>Plan Nacional para la Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas</p>	<p>Documento de línea base de anidación de tortugas.</p> <p>Sistema de monitoreo.</p> <p>Informe de monitoreo de playas de anidación.</p> <p>La información en PPR y PIR</p>	<p>CI-Ecuador y MAE</p>
<p><b>Producto 1.1.3</b></p> <p>Propuestas de Planes de MCI que incluyen Planes de Manejo de la Playa de Mar y de la franja adyacente de por lo menos 4 nuevas áreas de sensibilidad ecológica, elaborados en función al CODA, y que incluyen zonificación y ordenamiento</p>	<p>Las áreas de sensibilidad ecológica han sido identificadas pero no existen planes de manejo.</p> <p>Existen AMP que tienen planes de manejo obsoletos o desactualizados.</p>	<p>Al menos 4 propuestas Planes de MCI y Planes de Manejo de Playas de Mar y de la franja adyacente de nuevas zonas de sensibilidad ecológica, que incluyen criterios de cambio climático con enfoque de adaptación.</p> <p>4 planes de manejo de AMP que incluyen criterios de</p>		<p>Identificación de zonas de sensibilidad ecológica importantes para la anidación de tortugas marinas.</p>	<p>Levantamiento de información de campo para la elaboración de Planes de Manejo de MCI y Planes de Manejo de Playas de Mar, que incluyen criterios de cambio climático con enfoque de adaptación..</p> <p>2 planes de manejo de AMP que incluyen criterios de cambio climático, con enfoque de adaptación.</p>	<p>4 propuestas de planes de manejo de MCI y Planes de Manejo de Playas de Mar y de la franja adyacente en zonas de sensibilidad ecológica, que incluyen criterios de cambio climático con enfoque de adaptación.</p> <p>4 planes de manejo de AMP que incluyen criterios de</p>	<p>Propuestas de planes de Manejo de MCI y de Playa de Mar y de la franja adyacente.</p> <p>La información en PPR y PIR</p>	<p>CI-Ecuador y MAE</p>

Indicadores	Línea de base	Metas	Hitos para alcanzar las metas de resultados y productos				Recolección de datos e informes	
			Año 1 (Feb 2016-feb 2017)	Año2 (Feb 2017-feb 2018)	Año 3 (Feb 2018-feb 2019)	Año 4 – 5 (Feb 2016-Jun 2020)	Medios de verificación	Responsable de recolección de datos
territorial. 4 Planes de Manejo de AMP que incluyen criterios de cambio climático.		cambio climático, con enfoque de adaptación.				cambio climático, con enfoque de adaptación.		
<b>Producto 1.1.4</b> Acciones prioritarias de las propuestas de Planes de Manejo de Playas de Mar implementadas con los gobiernos autónomos descentralizados, que considerarán manejo de desechos sólidos, control de animales domésticos, u otros aspectos claves.	En las áreas identificadas no existen sistemas de ordenamiento del frente costero, manejo de desechos sólidos, ni ordenanzas de los GADs para control de animales callejeros.	Los GADs en las cuatro áreas de sensibilidad ecológica han implementado sistemas de ordenamiento para el frente costero, para el manejo de desechos sólidos, aguas servidas y control de animales callejeros.		Control de animales callejeros en una zona priorizada.	Control de animales callejeros en dos zonas priorizadas.	Control de animales callejeros en 4 áreas de sensibilidad ecológica.  Sistema de manejo de desechos sólidos implementado en 4 áreas de sensibilidad ecológica.  Tratamiento demostrativo de aguas servidas en 2 áreas de sensibilidad ecológica sin alcantarillado.	Informe de línea base  Documentos de diseño de los sistemas  La información estará en PPR y PIR.	CI-Ecuador  MAE

Indicadores	Línea de base	Metas	Hitos para alcanzar las metas de resultados y productos				Recolección de datos e informes	
			Año 1 (Feb 2016-feb 2017)	Año 2 (Feb 2017-feb 2018)	Año 3 (Feb 2018-feb 2019)	Año 4 – 5 (Feb 2016-Jun 2020)	Medios de verificación	Responsable de recolección de datos
<p><b>Resultado 1.2</b></p> <p>Conservación de la biodiversidad en el manejo de al menos 96.000 ha de manglares con AUSCM y otras con grupos comunitarios, mediante el manejo sostenible de los recursos cangrejo rojo y concha prieta.</p>	<p>59.000 ha de manglar en 49 AUSCM.</p> <p>12.500 ha de manglar con AUSCM caducados.</p> <p>Línea base de cangrejo rojo y concha prieta establecida en el año 1 del proyecto.</p>	<p>&gt;96.000 ha de manglar con AUSCM.</p> <p>Las poblaciones de cangrejo rojo y concha prieta &gt;a la línea base en las zonas con AUSCM.(15% variación)</p>	<p>&gt; 10.000 ha de manglar con AUSCM.</p> <p>Se ha establecido una línea base en las zonas con AUSCM y un sistema de monitoreo para cangrejo rojo y concha prieta.</p>	<p>&gt; 60.000 ha de manglar con AUSCM.</p> <p>Indicadores de la población de cangrejo rojo y concha prieta <math>\geq</math> a la línea base en las zonas con AUSCM.</p>	<p><math>\geq</math> 70.000 ha de manglar con AUSCM.</p> <p>Indicadores de la población de cangrejo rojo y concha prieta &gt; a la línea base en las zonas con AUSCM.</p>	<p><math>\geq</math> 96.000 ha de manglar con AUSCM.</p> <p>Indicadores de la población de cangrejo rojo y concha prieta &gt; a la línea base en las zonas con AUSCM.</p>	<p>AUSCM.</p> <p>Planes de manejo y reglamento interno de cada AUSCM. información en PPR y PIR</p> <p>Evaluación de medio término y final.</p>	<p>CI-Ecuador</p> <p>MAE</p> <p>HIVOS (en REMACAM)</p>
<p><b>Producto 1.2.1</b></p> <p>Fortalecida la gestión de 49 organizaciones con AUSCM a través del apoyo a grupos comunitarios para la implementación de planes de control y vigilancia (entrega de motores), reglamentos internos, zonificación y demás acciones para el manejo sostenible de los recursos cangrejo rojo y concha prieta y la conservación de la biodiversidad.</p>	<p>La mayor parte de las 49 organizaciones con AUSCM no incorporan medidas para el manejo sostenible de los recursos cangrejo rojo y concha prieta.</p> <p>Algunas organizaciones implementan medidas básicas de manejo sostenible.</p>	<p><math>\geq</math>49 organizaciones con AUSCM y otras aplican acciones básicas de manejo sostenible incluyendo medidas de conservación de biodiversidad.</p> <p>10 organizaciones son capacitadas en temas de género e inclusión de la mujer en actividades económicas productivas y organizacionales.</p>		<p><math>\geq</math>20 organizaciones con AUSCM y otras aplican medidas de manejo sostenible y de conservación de biodiversidad.</p>	<p><math>\geq</math>35 organizaciones con AUSCM y otras aplican medidas de manejo sostenible y de conservación de biodiversidad.</p> <p>5 organizaciones son capacitadas en temas de género e inclusión de la mujer en actividades económicas productivas y organizacionales.</p>	<p><math>\geq</math>49 organizaciones con AUSCM y otras aplican medidas de manejo sostenible y de conservación de biodiversidad.</p> <p>10 organizaciones son capacitadas en temas de género e inclusión de la mujer en actividades económicas productivas y organizacionales.</p>	<p>Diagnóstico inicial y final de la situación de las organizaciones con AUSCM.</p> <p>Personerías jurídicas de organizaciones vigentes</p> <p>Información en PPR y PIR.</p>	<p>CI-Ecuador</p> <p>MAE</p>

Indicadores	Línea de base	Metas	Hitos para alcanzar las metas de resultados y productos				Recolección de datos e informes	
			Año 1 (Feb 2016-feb 2017)	Año 2 (Feb 2017-feb 2018)	Año 3 (Feb 2018-feb 2019)	Año 4 – 5 (Feb 2016-Jun 2020)	Medios de verificación	Responsable de recolección de datos
<p><b>Producto 1.2.2</b></p> <p>21 nuevas organizaciones con AUSCM; 3 ampliaciones y 3 renovaciones de AUSCM (37.000 ha) con un estudio multitemporal de la cobertura de manglares 2010 – 2014 – 2018.</p>	59.000 ha de manglar en 49 organizaciones con ASCUM.	>37.000 ha de nuevas organizaciones con AUSCM, ampliaciones o renovaciones.		≥ 5.000 ha de nuevas organizaciones con AUSCM, ampliaciones o renovaciones.	≥ 18.000 ha de nuevas organizaciones con AUSCM, ampliaciones o renovaciones. Elaboración de un estudio multitemporal de la cobertura de manglares 2010 – 2014 – 2018.	≥ 37.000 ha de nuevas organizaciones con AUSCM, ampliaciones o renovaciones.	AUSCM  Planes de manejo.  Reglamentos internos.  Información en PPR y PIR.	CI-Ecuador  MAE  HIVOS (en REMACAM)
<p><b>Producto 1.2.3</b></p> <p>Al menos 22.000 hectáreas de manglar están dentro del mecanismo Socio Manglar y se transfieren a las organizaciones beneficiarias al menos US\$ 300.000 al año. Se cuentan con alternativas productivas económicas para diversificar fuentes de ingreso.</p>	Las nuevas organizaciones con AUSCM no tienen acceso al incentivo Socio Manglar por falta de recursos en el Estado.	Al menos el 40% de las organizaciones con AUSCM reciben apoyo financiero de Socio Manglar (> 22.000 ha) transfiriendo al menos US\$ 300.000 al año.	Se transfieren 300.000,00 USD a 21 organizaciones con AUSCM.	Se transfieren 300.000,00 USD a 21 organizaciones con AUSCM.	Se transfieren 300.000,00 USD a 21 organizaciones con AUSCM. Se implementan 12 iniciativas productivas y 14 fondos semillas para diversificar las fuentes de ingresos de organizaciones locales.	Se transfieren 300.000,00 USD a 21 organizaciones con AUSCM. Se señalizan las organizaciones con AUSCM. Se realizan Planes de Sostenibilidad Financiera para las 21 organizaciones con AUSCM.	Acuerdos entre cada organización y Socio Manglar.  Acuerdos con organizaciones sobre alternativas productivas.	CI-Ecuador, FAO y MAE
<b>Componente 2: Conservación de la biodiversidad en el manejo de las pesquerías</b>								

Indicadores	Línea de base	Metas	Hitos para alcanzar las metas de resultados y productos				Recolección de datos e informes	
			Año 1 (Feb 2016-feb 2017)	Año 2 (Feb 2017-feb 2018)	Año 3 (Feb 2018-feb 2019)	Año 4 – 5 (Feb 2016-Jun 2020)	Medios de verificación	Responsable de recolección de datos
<p><b>Resultado 2.1</b></p> <p>Manejo pesquero sostenible RBM implementado en AMPs (REMACAM, REMGSF, RMEP, REMACH y REVISEMEM) y en áreas con AUSCM que fortalece el manejo sostenible de los recursos cangrejo rojo, concha prieta, langosta, corvina de roca y pulpo.</p>	<p>Ninguna AMP de Ecuador ha implementado planes de manejo pesquero (0 ha).</p> <p>17.000 ha de manglar con AUSCM implementan esquemas básicos de RBM (de 59.000 ha).</p>	<p>5 AMPs implementan lineamientos de manejo pesquero RBM (144.000 ha).</p> <p>&gt;25.000 ha de manglar con AUSCM implementan lineamientos de manejo pesquero RBM.</p>		<p>Se realizan lineamientos de manejo pesquero en 2 AMPs (REMGSF, REMACH) <math>\geq</math>17.000 ha de manglar con AUSCM realizan lineamientos de manejo pesquero RBM.</p>	<p>Se realizan lineamientos de manejo pesquero en 3 AMPs (REMGSF, REMACH, REVISEMEM).</p> <p><math>\geq</math>21.000 ha de manglar con AUSCM realizan lineamientos de manejo pesquero RBM.</p>	<p>5 AMPs implementan lineamientos de manejo pesquero (REMGSF, REMACH, REVISEMEM, RMEP, REMACAM)</p> <p><math>\geq</math>25.000 ha de manglar con AUSCM implementan lineamientos de manejo pesquero RBM.</p>	<p>Lineamientos de manejo pesquero de cada AMP.</p> <p>Plan de manejo pesquero de cada AUSCM.</p> <p>Mapa con superficie de AUSCM.</p> <p>Información en PPR y PIR.</p> <p>Evaluaciones de medio término y final.</p>	<p>CI-Ecuador y MAE</p> <p>HIVOS (en REMACAM)</p>
<p><b>Producto 2.1.1</b></p> <p>Plan de manejo pesquero RBM operando en la Reserva Marina Galera-San Francisco que incluye planes de manejo de corvina de roca, langosta y pulpo.</p>	<p>No hay plan de manejo pesquero RBM de corvina de roca, langosta y pulpo.</p> <p>Línea base del CPUE promedio de langosta, corvina de roca y pulpo ha establecerse en el año 1 del proyecto en REMGSF (ND)</p>	<p>Planes de manejo pesquero RBM para corvina de roca, langosta y pulpo implementándose.</p> <p>CPUE promedio <math>\geq</math> a la línea base del año 1 del proyecto.</p>	<p>Línea base de CPUE calculada para langosta, corvina de roca y pulpo.</p>	<p>Plan de manejo pesquero RBM de langosta, corvina de roca y pulpo desarrollado incluyendo el monitoreo CPUE por parte de las comunidades pesqueras.</p>	<p>Plan de manejo pesquero RBM langosta, corvina de roca y pulpo desarrollado incluyendo el monitoreo CPUE por parte de las comunidades pesqueras.</p> <p>CPUE promedio <math>\geq</math> a la línea base del año 1.</p>	<p>Planes de manejo pesquero RBM langosta, corvina de roca y pulpo desarrollado incluyendo el monitoreo CPUE por parte de las comunidades pesqueras.</p> <p>CPUE promedio <math>\geq</math> a la línea base del año 1.</p>	<p>Planes de manejo de langosta, corvina de roca y pulpo. Base de datos de monitoreo pesquero.</p> <p>La información estará en PPR y PIR.</p>	<p>CI-Ecuador</p> <p>MAE</p>

Indicadores	Línea de base	Metas	Hitos para alcanzar las metas de resultados y productos				Recolección de datos e informes	
			Año 1 (Feb 2016-feb 2017)	Año2 (Feb 2017-feb 2018)	Año 3 (Feb 2018-feb 2019)	Año 4 – 5 (Feb 2016-Jun 2020)	Medios de verificación	Responsable de recolección de datos
<p><b>Producto 2.1.2</b></p> <p>Plan de manejo RBM de langosta operando en la Reserva Marina El Pelado.</p>	<p>No hay plan de manejo pesquero RBM de langosta.</p> <p>CPUE promedio langosta en RMEP.</p>	<p>Plan de manejo RBM de langosta implementándose.</p> <p>CPUE promedio <math>\geq</math> a la línea base del año 1.</p>	<p>Línea base de CPUE calculada para langosta</p>		<p>Levantamiento de información de campo para la elaboración Plan de Manejo RBM de langosta.</p>	<p>Plan de Manejo RBM de langosta desarrollado incluyendo el monitoreo CPUE por parte de las comunidades pesqueras.</p> <p>CPUE promedio &gt; a la línea base del año 1 del Proyecto.</p>	<p>Plan de manejo pesquero.</p> <p>Base de datos de monitoreo pesquero.</p> <p>La información estará en PPR y PIR.</p>	<p>CI-Ecuador</p> <p>MAE</p>
<p><b>Producto 2.1.3</b></p> <p>Dos Planes de Manejo Pesquero RBM del recurso de concha prieta operando en el Refugio de Vida Silvestre Manglares El Morro y la Reserva Ecológica Cayapas Mataje.</p>	<p>No hay Planes de de manejo pesquero RBM de concha prieta.</p> <p>CPUE promedio de concha prieta a ser establecido en el año 1 del proyecto para REVISMEM y REMACAM (ND)</p>	<p>Planes de Manejo Pesquero de concha prieta operando.</p> <p>CPUE promedio <math>\geq</math> a la línea base del año 1 del proyecto.</p>	<p>Línea base de CPUE promedio de concha prieta calculada.</p>		<p>Planes de Manejo Pesquero RBM de concha prieta desarrollado incluyendo el monitoreo CPUE por parte de las comunidades pesqueras en REVISMEM.</p>	<p>Planes de Manejo Pesquero RBM de concha prieta desarrollados y operando incluyendo el monitoreo CPUE por parte de las comunidades pesqueras en REVISMEM y REMACAM.</p> <p>CPUE promedio <math>\geq</math> a la línea base del año 1 del proyecto.</p>	<p>Planes de Manejo Pesquero.</p> <p>Base de datos de monitoreo pesquero.</p> <p>Información en PPR y PIR.</p>	<p>CI-Ecuador</p> <p>MAE</p> <p>HIVOS (en REMACAM)</p>

Indicadores	Línea de base	Metas	Hitos para alcanzar las metas de resultados y productos				Recolección de datos e informes	
			Año 1 (Feb 2016-feb 2017)	Año2 (Feb 2017-feb 2018)	Año 3 (Feb 2018-feb 2019)	Año 4 – 5 (Feb 2016-Jun 2020)	Medios de verificación	Responsable de recolección de datos
<p><b>Producto 2.1.4</b></p> <p>Lineamientos de manejo pesquero RBM de cangrejo rojo operando en la Reserva Ecológica Manglares Churute.</p>	<p>No hay lineamientos de manejo pesquero RBM de cangrejo rojo.</p> <p>Línea base de CPUE promedio de cangrejo rojo a establecerse en REMACH en el año 1 del proyecto.</p>	<p>Lineamientos de manejo pesquero RBM de cangrejo rojo operando. CPUE promedio <math>\geq</math> a la línea base del año 1 del proyecto.</p>	<p>Línea base de CPUE promedio calculada para cangrejo rojo.</p>	<p>Levantamiento de información para la elaboración de los lineamientos de manejo pesquero.</p>	<p>Lineamientos de manejo pesquero RBM de cangrejo rojo desarrollado y operando incluyendo el monitoreo CPUE por parte de comunidades pesqueras en REMACH.</p>	<p>Lineamiento de manejo pesquero RBM de cangrejo rojo desarrollado y operando incluyendo el monitoreo CPUE por parte de comunidades pesqueras en REMACH.</p> <p>CPUE promedio <math>\geq</math> a la línea base del año 1 del proyecto.</p>	<p>Lineamientos de manejo pesquero.</p> <p>Base de datos de monitoreo pesquero.</p> <p>Información en PPR y PIR.</p>	<p>CI-Ecuador</p> <p>MAE</p>
<p><b>Producto 2.1.5</b></p> <p>Doce lineamientos de manejo pesquero RBM implementándose en áreas con AUSCM.</p>	<p>6 organizaciones aplican esquemas básicos de RBM (17.0000 ha, 1.300 personas)</p> <p>Línea base de CPUE promedio de cangrejo rojo y concha prieta a establecerse en áreas con AUSCM en el año 1 del proyecto.</p>	<p>12 organizaciones con ASCUM aplican sistemas de manejo pesquero mejorado RBM (&gt;22.000 ha, 3.000 personas).</p> <p>CPUE promedio <math>\geq</math> línea base de año 1 del proyecto.</p>		<p>Levantamiento de información de campo para la elaboración de los lineamientos de manejo pesquero en 12 organizaciones con AUSCM.</p>	<p>6 organizaciones elaboran lineamientos de manejo pesquero RBM (<math>\geq</math>14.000 ha, 1.500).</p>	<p>12 organizaciones elaboran lineamientos de manejo pesquero RBM (<math>\geq</math>22.000 ha, 3.000).</p> <p>CPUE promedio de cada concesión <math>\geq</math> línea base del año 1 del proyecto.</p>	<p>Lineamientos de manejo pesquero para cada concesión.</p> <p>Base de datos de monitoreo pesquero</p> <p>Información en PPR y en PIR.</p>	<p>CI-Ecuador</p> <p>MAE</p>
<b>Componente 3: Fortalecimiento del marco regulatorio para la conservación y manejo de la biodiversidad marina y costera.</b>								

Indicadores	Línea de base	Metas	Hitos para alcanzar las metas de resultados y productos				Recolección de datos e informes	
			Año 1 (Feb 2016-feb 2017)	Año2 (Feb 2017-feb 2018)	Año 3 (Feb 2018-feb 2019)	Año 4 – 5 (Feb 2016-Jun 2020)	Medios de verificación	Responsable de recolección de datos
<p><b>Resultado 3.1</b></p> <p>Marco regulatorio para pesquerías en AMP y normativas internas para pesquerías en AUSCM que incorporan medidas de conservación y uso sostenible de la biodiversidad marino costera.</p>	El actual marco regulatorio carece de un enfoque de manejo costero integrado.	Disponer de marco regulatorio para pesquerías en AMP y AUSCM			<p>Borrador de normativas para AMP.</p> <p>Reglamentos internos de organizaciones con AUSCM (Planes de Manejo - programa de control y vigilancia).</p>	<p>Resolución para reglamento pesquero en AMP.</p> <p>Reglamentos internos de organizaciones con AUSCM (Planes de Manejo - programa de control y vigilancia)</p>	<p>Resolución del MAE</p> <p>Expedientes de AUSCM</p> <p>Evaluaciones de medio término y final.</p>	CI-Ecuador y MAE
<p><b>Producto 3.1.1</b></p> <p>Propuesta de actualización de la normativa para otorgamiento de AUSCM.</p>	Normativa para otorgamiento de ASUCM en 2010	Normativa para otorgamiento de ASUCM actualizada por MAE.			Propuesta de actualización de normativa para el otorgamiento de AUSCM basada en la experiencia del proyecto.	El MAE dispone de normativa actualizada para el otorgamiento de AUSCM.	<p>Propuesta de normativa para el otorgamiento de AUSCM.</p> <p>Memorias de talleres de consulta con actores clave</p> <p>Información en PPR y PIR.</p>	CI-Ecuador y MAE
<p><b>Producto 3.1.2</b></p> <p>Propuesta de reglamento para manejo pesquero en áreas marinas protegidas.</p>	No hay regulación de manejo pesquero para AMP en el Ecuador Continental.	Reglamento de manejo pesquero en AMP				Propuesta de reglamento de manejo pesquero en áreas marino costeras protegidas del Ecuador continental, basado en la experiencia del proyecto.	<p>Propuesta de reglamento pesquero.</p> <p>Memorias de talleres de consulta con actores clave.</p> <p>Información en PPR y PIR.</p>	CI-Ecuador y MAE



Indicadores	Línea de base	Metas	Hitos para alcanzar las metas de resultados y productos				Recolección de datos e informes	
			Año 1 (Feb 2016-feb 2017)	Año2 (Feb 2017-feb 2018)	Año 3 (Feb 2018-feb 2019)	Año 4 – 5 (Feb 2016-Jun 2020)	Medios de verificación	Responsable de recolección de datos
<b>Producto 3.1.3</b> Propuesta de Estrategia Nacional para el Manejo Costero Integrado (Plan de Ordenamiento del Espacio Marino Costero).	No hay estrategia Nacional de Manejo Costero Integrado	Estrategia Nacional de MCI (Plan de Ordenamiento del Espacio Marino Costero).			Borrador del Plan de Ordenamiento del Espacio Marino Costero.	Plan de Ordenamiento del Espacio Marino Costero.	Plan de Ordenamiento del Espacio Marino Costero.  Memorias de reuniones de consulta con actores clave.  Información en PPR y PIR.	CI-Ecuador y MAE
<b>Producto 3.1.4</b> Modelo de ordenanza de gestión costera.	Tres de cinco municipios priorizados tienen ordenanzas de gestión costera desactualizadas.	Un modelo de ordenanza de gestión costera para GAD.		Borrador de ordenanza de gestión costera.	Cinco municipios con áreas de sensibilidad ecológica (playas de anidación de tortugas marinas) tienen una propuesta de ordenanza de gestión costera.		Ordenanzas de Gestión Costera.  Información en PPR y PIR.	CI-Ecuador MAE
<b>Producto 3.1.4</b> Normativa para realización de dragados en zonas marino costeras  Código Orgánico del Ambiente aprobado.	No existe normativa específica para realización de dragados.  No existe el Código Orgánico del Ambiente y no hay normativa para todos los temas ambientales.	Disponer de una propuesta de Acuerdo Ministerial para la realización de dragados en zonas marino costeras en el Ecuador continental.  Disponer de un Código Orgánico del Ambiente y su respectivo reglamento.			Propuesta de Acuerdo Ministerial para la realización de dragados en zonas marino costeras en el Ecuador continental.  Apoyar la realización del Código Orgánico Ambiental y su reglamento.	Disponer del Código Orgánico Ambiental y su reglamento.	Propuesta de Acuerdo Ministerial.  Código Orgánico Ambiental.  Reglamento al Código Orgánico Ambiental.	CI-Ecuador MAE

Indicadores	Línea de base	Metas	Hitos para alcanzar las metas de resultados y productos				Recolección de datos e informes	
			Año 1 (Feb 2016-feb 2017)	Año2 (Feb 2017-feb 2018)	Año 3 (Feb 2018-feb 2019)	Año 4 – 5 (Feb 2016-Jun 2020)	Medios de verificación	Responsable de recolección de datos
<b>Component 4: Monitoreo, evaluación y diseminación de la información</b>								
<p><b>Resultado 4.1</b> Implementación del proyecto con base en gestión por resultados y aplicación de lecciones aprendidas y buenas prácticas para operaciones futuras, facilitada.</p>		Implementación del proyecto basada en gestión por resultados y demostrando sostenibilidad	10% de progreso para alcanzar los resultados	30% de progreso para alcanzar los resultados	60% de progreso para alcanzar los resultados	100 % de resultados del proyecto alcanzados, demostrando su sostenibilidad	PPR, PIR y evaluaciones de medio término y final.	CI-Ecuador MAE LTO-FAO
<p><b>Producto 4.1.1</b> Sistema de monitoreo y evaluación del proyecto en funcionamiento, que provee información constante del progreso para alcanzar los resultados y productos esperados del proyecto.</p>	Marco de resultados del proyecto con indicadores de resultados y productos, línea base y metas.	8 informes de progreso del proyecto semestrales 4 PIR	2 informes de progreso semestrales 1 PIR por año	2 informes de progreso semestrales 1 PIR por año	2 informes de progreso semestrales 1 PIR por año	3 informes de progreso semestrales 1 PIR por año	PPR, PIR,	CI-Ecuador MAE FAO

Indicadores	Línea de base	Metas	Hitos para alcanzar las metas de resultados y productos				Recolección de datos e informes	
			Año 1 (Feb 2016-feb 2017)	Año2 (Feb 2017-feb 2018)	Año 3 (Feb 2018-feb 2019)	Año 4 – 5 (Feb 2016-Jun 2020)	Medios de verificación	Responsable de recolección de datos
<b>Producto 4.1.2</b> Evaluaciones de medio término y final		1 evaluación de medio término  1 evaluación final			Evaluación de medio término realizada	Evaluación final realizada	Informes de evaluaciones de medio término y final	FAO Evaluador externo
<b>Producto 4.1.3</b> Buenas prácticas y lecciones aprendidas del proyecto publicadas		Al menos 3 publicaciones de buenas prácticas y lecciones aprendidas			1 publicación de buenas prácticas y lecciones aprendidas sobre manejo comunitario de manglares bajo esquemas de concesión.	2 publicaciones de buenas prácticas y lecciones aprendidas sobre enfoques de manejo pesquero basado en derechos y la participación de GADs en MCI en áreas de conservación  Publicaciones accesibles por internet	Publicaciones PPR, PIR,	MAE FAO
<b>Producto 4.1.4</b> Página web para compartir e intercambiar experiencias		Página web para compartir e intercambiar experiencias.	Está en línea la página web del proyecto dentro del sitio del MAE	<u>Página web actualizada</u>	<u>Página web actualizada</u>	<u>Página web actualizada</u>	Página web	CI MAE FAO