



## 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>	Latin America and Caribbean
<b>Country (ies):</b>	Ecuador
<b>Project Title:</b>	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, Forests, Soil and Water to Achieve the Good Living (Buen Vivir / Sumac Kawsay) in the Napo Province
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/ECU/082/GFF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	4774
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	MFA (Biodiversity, Land Degradation, Sustainable Forest Management)
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	Decentralized Autonomous Government of the Province of Napo (NPG), Ministry of the Environment of Ecuador (MAE)
<b>Project Duration:</b>	Four years

#### Milestone Dates:

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	18-Jul-2014
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	9-Apr-2015
<b>Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	9-Apr-2019
<b>Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) <sup>2</sup></b>	31-Dec-2019
<b>Actual Implementation End Date<sup>3</sup>:</b>	

#### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	USD 2,628,283
<b>Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc<sup>4</sup>:</b>	USD 12,320,504

<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.

<b>Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2019 (USD m):</b>	USD 2,289,907
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2019<sup>5</sup></b>	USD 8,387,000

### Review and Evaluation

<b>Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee:</b>	30 January, 2019
<b>Mid-term Review or Evaluation Date planned (if applicable):</b>	September 2017
<b>Mid-term review/evaluation actual:</b>	September – December 2017
<b>Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).</b>	Yes or <b>No X</b>
<b>Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).</b>	Yes X or <b>No</b>
<b>Terminal Evaluation Date Actual:</b>	October 2019.
<b>Tracking tools/ Core indicators required<sup>6</sup></b>	Yes X or <b>No</b>

### Ratings

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

### Status

<b>Implementation Status (1<sup>st</sup> PIR, 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR
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<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.

<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

## Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Affiliation	E-mail
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<b>GEF Funding Liaison Officer, Climate and Environment Division (CBC)</b>	Valeria Gonzalez Riggio, Natural Resources Officer, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit	<a href="mailto:Valeria.gonzalezriggio@fao.org">Valeria.gonzalezriggio@fao.org</a>

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

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>7</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>8</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating <sup>9</sup>
<b>Objective(s):</b> Promote biodiversity conservation, sustainable management of land, forests and water, through strategic investment of public resources, participatory environmental governance, incentive mechanisms, community-based ecotourism and biotrade in the Napo province						
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Participatory environmental governance has been improved.	At least 6 LUDPs have established a formal commitment to incorporate environmental themes (sustainable forest management, ecological restoration, fostering sustainable agricultural practices – cacao in chakras, clean produced naranjilla, sustainable livestock-fostering community tourism in natural areas, fostering biotrade through bio entrepreneurship, ecosystem services in watersheds), for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.	No articulated policies between government levels. Low capacity of GADs to regulate the management of Natural Resources and the agricultural use.		The GADs have established a formal commitment to incorporate environmental criteria into 6 LUDPs (1 provincial LUDP, 5 municipal and parish LUDPs).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-A methodology to assess the incorporation of environmental criteria in the LUDPs built and validated.</li> <li>- Report of the analysis for including environmental criteria in the last LUDPs (provincial, municipal and parish).</li> <li>- Economic Ecological Zoning (ZEE) Map of Napo province as an input for planning processes at provincial, cantonal and parochial levels.</li> <li>- Integral document from the Napo Province LUDP updating (2019-2023) endorsed by the Provincial Assembly of the Citizen Participation System.</li> <li>- Provincial chamber of Napo's resolution to include principles, guidelines and environmental criteria in the cantonal and parochial LUDPs.</li> </ul>	S

<sup>7</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

<sup>8</sup> Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

<sup>9</sup> Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Marginally Satisfactory (MS)**, **Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

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<b>Outcome 1.2:</b> Increased investments for the management of natural resources	LD-3 indicator PMAT iii. Increase in investments for integrated landscape management: 100% increase in investments for incentives in comparison to the baseline: US\$ 952,000	LD-3 indicator PMAT iii. Increase in investments for integrated landscape management: Investments in incentives by 2013: Socio Bosque program: US\$ 400,000 Forest management: US\$: 36,000 Reforestation: US\$: 40,000 Total: US\$ 476,000	60% increase in investments for incentives in comparison to the baseline: US\$ 761,600.	100% increase in investments for incentives in comparison to the baseline: US\$ 952,000.	<p>Thanks to the implementation of the REDD + program of Ecuador with the reactivation process of investments for SocioBosque program, the Napo province presents a total increase as of December 2017 and beginning of 2018 amounting to US\$ 531,657.74. There is no records of new payments in 2019.</p> <p>The ATPA invested US\$ 63,855.90 in 2016 and US\$ 61,730 in 2017 for the acquisition of production kits for the improvement of plans from Kichwas producers' farms in Napo province. Total US \$ 125,585</p> <p>The project has improved the investment system of <i>the GAD Productivo incentivo</i> by innovating the cycle system of productive projects, the monitoring system and the impacts measurement. The average investment in incentives for production, irrigation and drainage reaches USD\$700,000 per year (approximate average from 2015 to 2018).</p>	HS
<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Production systems have incorporated good practices in the conservation and management of natural resources in 4 priority sites of the Napo province	LD 3. Indicator ii) Spatial coverage of integrated management practices of natural resources in the landscape: 1.720 ha with sustainable and culturally friendly intensification (120 ha of naranjilla, 400 ha of cacao, 1.200 ha of livestock).	LD 3. Indicator ii) Spatial coverage of integrated management practices of natural resources in the landscape: 250 ha of livestock under sustainability criteria; clean	1032 ha with sustainable and culturally friendly intensification (72 ha of naranjilla, 240 ha of cacao, 720 ha of livestock)	1.720 ha with sustainable and culturally friendly intensification (120 ha of naranjilla, 400 ha of cacao, 1.200 ha of livestock)	<p>Through the systematization and technical support provided for the implementation of good agricultural production practices it has been possible to establish good practices in the demonstration and replication scenarios for cacao, naranjilla and silvopastoral practices.</p> <p>In total 1370 families (80 in naranjilla, 1200 in cocoa and 90 in silvopastures)</p>	HS

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		produced limpia: 30 ha.			<p>have applied good practices in approximately 1,952.5 ha (22.5 in naranjilla, 1680 in cacao and 250 in silvopastures), of which the greater coverage is applied by the Kallari, Wiñak and Tsatsayacu partner organizations. This is thanks to the renewal and obtaining the organic certification for the export of fine national aroma cacao beans.</p> <p>The certification is granted by Kiwa BCS, the annual cost reaches approximately US \$ 10,000 per year, per 1000 ha of chakras</p> <p>This cost is paid by producer organizations, thanks to the differential in cocoa prices in special markets.</p>	
	LD 1 indicator 1. iii) Area of productive systems with greater plant cover (conservation agreements): 1,764 hectares of forest conserved by producers of naranjilla (400 ha), cacao (1,000 ha) and cattle (364 ha) through incentives.	LD 1 indicator – iii) Area of productive systems with greater plant cover (conservation agreements): 0	1,058 ha of conserved forest by producers of naranjilla (240 ha), cacao (600 ha) and cattle (218 ha) through incentives,	1,764 ha of conserved forest by producers of naranjilla (400 ha), cacao (1,000 ha) and cattle (364 ha) through incentives.	<p>The signing of individual conservation agreements with the Provincial Government of Napo that reach 1.47 hectares in Santa Rita and 3.18 hectares in Cuyuja.</p> <p>Community conservation agreements with the Pacto Sumaco with 81.73 ha; Santa Rita 100 ha and Yanayaku with 300 ha.</p> <p>Thanks to the reactivation of the Socio Bosque program, the extension of conservation agreements until 2018 allowed the addition of 340 ha of naranjilla cultivation in the community of Wamani. In Akoki territory, with the</p>	S

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					<p>implementation of the co-management plan 642.92 ha were expanded.</p> <p>Total: 1469,3 ha</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 2.2:</b> The pressure on the forests of the Sumaco Biosphere Reserve has been reduced through the implementation of a Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Strategy.</p>	<p>As a direct impact of the project, the deforestation rate will not increase after 2014, remaining at 2,735 ha/year during the 4 years of the project.</p> <p>15% reduction in deforestation rate through SFM and conservation agreements.</p>	<p>For the 1990-2000 period, the deforestation rate reaches 1,682 ha/year; for the 2000-2008 period the rate registers 2,735 ha/year, and for the 2008-2014 period, the official rate of the MAE is 599 ha/year.</p> <p>Based on these historical deforestation rates in Napo province, a historical reference level is proposed as the base line (as suggested by the IPCC), taking the most conservative historical rate of 2,735 ha/year as a base, which will be maintained during the 4 years of the project.</p>		<p>As a direct project impact, the rate of deforestation will not increase after 2014, remaining at 2,735 ha / year during the 4 years of the project's work.</p> <p>15% reduction in deforestation rate through SFM and conservation agreements.</p>	<p>Based on the reports of MAE's Ecuadorian forest monitoring unit, the deforestation rate for Napo province in 2015 was 1760 ha; in 2016, 2859 ha and in 2017 it reached 4023 ha.</p> <p>On average, for the three years the rate of deforestation reaches 2881 ha, exceeding on by 146 ha approx. from the goal of maintaining deforestation in Napo province by 2735 ha.</p> <p>The variability of the deforestation rate reported by MAE is aligned with the reported in previous PIRs, and confirms the need to have a longer period of analysis, in order to have greater certainty of the analysis of deforestation dynamics.</p> <p>The 2018 deforestation rate will be reported in the second semester of 2019, which will allow a better approximation of the impact of the project, in coordination with other national and local policies and programs that contribute to reduce pressure on forests.</p>	MU

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Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>7</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>8</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating <sup>9</sup>
	<p>1,689,959 tons of avoided CO<sub>2</sub>eq emissions through forests protection and deforestation reduction.</p> <p>59,709 Mg of CO<sub>2</sub>eq remains sequestered by agroforestry systems and forest restoration.</p>	<p>An estimate of the preliminary data with information provided by MAE, shows that Napo Province emissions for the four years of the project could be CO<sub>2</sub>eq 5,005,050 t considering 125 t C/ha.</p> <p>Rate of deforestation: 2,735 ha/year (2000-2008 period).</p> <p>Preliminary data from MAE shows that forests in Napo province store 120,018,390.29 tons of carbon – 439,267,308.46 CO<sub>2</sub>eq, 129.38T/ha carbon – 473.53 CO<sub>2</sub>eq</p> <p>There are forest conservation initiatives, but the net emissions avoided have not been quantified.</p>		<p>Tons of avoided CO<sub>2</sub>eq emissions through forest protection and deforestation reduction reach 1,689,959 Mg CO<sub>2</sub>eq, during the 4 years of the project.</p> <p>Through the establishment of agroforestry systems and forest restoration processes, carbon sequestration is projected to reach 59,709 Mg CO<sub>2</sub>eq.</p>	<p>Based on the deforestation rates for the years 2015, 2016 and 2017, the emissions increase by 199,928 Mg CO<sub>2</sub>eq over the proposed baseline.</p> <p>With the 2018 rate (to be reported in the second semester of 2019), a better approach of the project impact can be made from the reduction of deforestation.</p> <p>In terms of emissions avoided, thanks to the conservation agreements established in community forests, an effect of 2,699,250 CO<sub>2</sub>eq is estimated. In agreements signed for forests in or in areas around agricultural systems, the avoided emissions reach 672,173 Mg CO<sub>2</sub>eq.</p> <p>Total avoided emissions: 3,171,495 Mg CO<sub>2</sub>eq that represents 188% of the established goal.</p> <p>The improvement of carbon sequestration, based on the areas under agroforestry and silvopastoral systems established and managed with the support of the project, estimates a carbon sequestration amounting to 21,770 Mg CO<sub>2</sub>eq. Due to advances in forest restoration processes, 36,220 Mg CO<sub>2</sub>eq are sequestered and maintained in aerial biomass.</p> <p>Total sequestered 57,990 Mg CO<sub>2</sub>eq, which represents 97% of the established goal.</p>	S

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<b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and improved livelihoods through the promotion of tourism.	1,000 ha of conserved forests through conservation agreements and intended to community tourism and sustainable biotrade practices in communities or private properties.	0	600 ha of conserved forests in (communities or private) lands through conservation agreements	1,000 ha of conserved forests in (communities or private) lands through conservation agreements	Through the process of strengthening community tourism and bio-commerce entrepreneurship projects, conservation agreements have been established between the bio-enterprises and the Provincial Government of Napo in the following areas: Oyacachi 5000 ha and Runashito 900 ha.  Total: 5.900 ha, which represents 590% of the proposed goal.	HS
	10% increase in the average current income of 200 producers (100 women).	Based on the producer's families and organizations members of the tourism and biotrade socioeconomic study, for the year 2016 a net income was estimated, which reaches between US \$ 600 to 750 / year; and between US \$ 50 and 63 / month.	6% increase in the current average income of 100 producers (70 women)	10% increase in the current average income of 100 producers (70 women).	An increase in income of more than 6% (USD 800 / year) is estimated for an important segment of the producers of bio-enterprises. This amount is based on the monitoring records of the visits in 2017 and the beginning of 2018, in the CTCs supporting the project, and the number of partners that have been joining the projects, as well as the increase in volumes of commercialization of bio-commerce products, particularly of Vanilla and Guayusa.  To corroborate the estimates and objectively measure the increase in income, the project is starting the call to conduct a socioeconomic impact study. The aim is to compare the obtained data with the results of the study conducted in 2016, emphasizing on data disaggregation by gender and the investments valuation made by the project for the good develop practices.	MS

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					Other project activities that reinforces the value chains of biotrade products, tourism, cacao and naranjilla are because of MAE's Bio-economy unit support, advances in the implementation of the Forests and Farms (FFF) mechanism and the approval and startup of the Climate Smart Agriculture project ACI in Cacao, under the Chakra agro-forestry system.	
<b>Outcome 4.1:</b> Implementing the project based on a "results-based management" approach and facilitating the application of lessons learned and good practices in future actions.	Project implemented based on management by results		82% progress in achieving results.	Results of the project have been achieved and show sustainability.	<p>The 6 outcomes and 19 outputs of the project are continuously monitored through the application of the project's monitoring and evaluation system. This system includes the continuous recording of progress in the Open Foris Collect database (in a version adapted to monitor the project); biweekly meetings with the team of field promoters; monthly meetings with the project's technical team; and quarterly meetings of the Project Management Committee, and participation in FAO EC program monitoring meetings.</p> <p>In general terms, an average of 90% progress has been estimated for the total achievement of the project results.</p> <p>In 2019 POA, activities to consolidate the project have been prioritized, which includes complying with the FODESNA constitution and pilot</p>	S

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					processes, establishing the inter-institutional strategy, and completing the entire systematization, publication and dissemination of the learning process, including the final evaluation of the project.	

### Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating<sup>10</sup>

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<b>Outcome 2.2:</b> Pressure on the forests of the Sumaco Biosphere Reserve has been reduced through the implementation of a Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Strategy.	Maintain coordination with the MAE's natural heritage monitoring system to include in the project's impact analysis the forest / non-forest coverage measurement report for 2018, a report that the MAE will issue until October 2019.	Technical Chief of the Project	-Up to October 2019.
<b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and improved livelihoods through the promotion of tourism	<p>- To develop the replica of the socioeconomic study for Community Tourism, Biotrade, value chains and good agricultural practices initiatives to have comparative data of the project's effect (income). Information disaggregated by gender will be required to measure the impact of the project on women, as well as a cost analysis to estimate the investments needed to apply the project good practices.</p> <p>- To continue with monitoring visits in the CTC and in the volumes and prices of commercialization of the value chains, biotrade and application of good practices.</p>	Technical Chief of the Project – Tourism and biotrade Specialist – Incentives Specialist.	<p>- Up to September 2019</p> <p>- Up to July 2019</p>

<sup>10</sup> To be completed by Budget Holder and the Lead Technical Officer

## 2. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outputs <sup>11</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>12</sup>	Achievements at each PIR <sup>13</sup>					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance <sup>14</sup> or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR	5 <sup>th</sup> PIR		
<b>Output 1.1.1 Participatory inter-institutional strategy for the management of natural resources has been designed, implemented and monitored.</b>	Q4 4Y	Maps of institutional stakeholders related to the Protected Areas Committee and Forestry Committee (Mesa de Áreas Protegidas and Mesa Forestal) and actions for the Planning Council of the Province have been developed.	So far, through 4 inter-institutional coordination meetings, and by resolution of the provincial chamber of Napo, the process of expanding the SUMACO biosphere reserve (RBS) to the entire provincial territory has begun: a process that sets an inter-institutional management of Natural Resources based on the planning and management of the GADs linked to the MAE and other stakeholders.	There is a comprehensive document available to expand the transition area of the Sumaco biosphere reserve (RBS). The document has been socialized among the institutional stakeholders of the Napo and Orellana provinces, with the representative of the MAE on biosphere reserve issues and with UNESCO in Ecuador. Currently, adjustments are being made to the document, for its formal submission to the MAE and UNESCO, and to begin the process of integrating the inter-	The selection process of the consultant for the elaboration of the inter-institutional strategy for the management of Napo's natural resources has been developed. The strategy articulates three elements of provincial planning and management: the LUDP 2019 – 2023 update, the management committee of the Sumaco RBS Biosphere Reserve and the FODESNA financial mechanism.		70%	Other elements generated by the project that constitute the basis of the inter-institutional strategy are the provincial information system; the economic ecological zoning map; the proposed provincial strategy for sustainable forest management, among others.

<sup>11</sup> Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

<sup>12</sup> As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

<sup>13</sup> Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

<sup>14</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

				<p>institutional committee of the RBS.</p> <p>Parallel to the processes of expanding the RBS, creating the FODESNA and updating the Provincial LUDP, a consultancy will be developed for the natural resources management strategy integration, whose main inputs (axis of the strategy) has already been consolidated with component 1 of the project.</p>				
<p><b>Output 1.1.2</b>  <b>The GADs have established a formal commitment to incorporate environmental criteria into 6 LUDPs (1 provincial LUDP, 5 municipal and LUDPs).</b></p>	4Y	<p>-Integration of the work platform with the planning directorates of the provincial GAD, the five municipal GADs (Archidona, Quijos, Chaco, Tena) and the Parish Council of Cuyuja</p> <p>-Proposed Evaluation Matrix for the LUDPs based on SENPLADES guidelines, the competences of the COOTAD and the new Land Planning, Use and Management Law.</p>	<p>-A comprehensive methodology for assessing the inclusion of environmental criteria in the LUDPs has been developed,</p> <p>-The environmental assessment process of the Provincial LUDP of Napo has initiated, as an input for its update in the second half of 2017</p> <p>-The consultancy team selection process was initiated for the development of the ecological economic zoning map of the province</p>	<p>The process of updating the Provincial LUDP of Napo, with an emphasis in incorporating environmental criteria in provincial management indicators, goals, projects and regulations is in progress.</p> <p>Municipal and parish GADs agreed on guidelines for the integration of the environmental criteria in the processes of updating the LUDPs to be carried out in 2019 (period established by SENPLADES).</p> <p>The Ecological Economic Zoning map of the province of Napo is available, a spatial input for territorial planning that facilitates the incorporation of</p>	<p>The updated integral document of the Provincial LUDP of Napo 2019-2023 has been generated, in which principles, guidelines and environmental criteria are integrated. This document has been endorsed by the Provincial Assembly of the Citizen Participation System.</p> <p>With the participation of all the GADs represented in the provincial chamber of Napo, a resolution for the incorporation of environmental principles, guidelines and criteria in the updating processes of the cantonal and parochial LUDPs was generated. This will take place in 2019, based on the periods established by SENPLADES.</p>	95%	<p>The LUDP proposal has been presented to the new authorities and technical teams of the Provincial GAD, establishing a space for its technical validation and its application in the new period proposed by the SENPLADES.</p>	

				environmental criteria in the LUDPs.				
<b>Output 1.1.3 2 Committees (Protected Areas and Sustainable Livestock) created and functioning</b>	4Y	<p>The Protected Areas (PA) Committee has been created and, is being legalized in the MAE as a PA Management Committee, whose main function is to articulate, coordinate and define guidelines for the integrated management of PAs in the province.</p> <p>The application of a stakeholder analysis matrix has begun to create a Sustainable Livestock Committee.</p>	<p>- Progress has been made in the execution of the 2017 work plan of the thematic coordination spaces of the protected areas committee, the themes that have been discussed are environmental education; tourism in protected areas; and forest conservation and management.</p> <p>-A rapid analysis and diagnosis of the management state of the provincial agrarian assembly of Napo has been conducted, and specifically of the Livestock Thematic Commission, in order to establish a strengthening work plan as a space that brings together all the livestock organizations of the province.</p>	<p>-The management process of the protected areas committee in the Napo province continues. The expansion process of the RBS transition is being validated. In this sense, several coordination spaces have been developed in Napo and Orellana.</p> <p>On the other hand, the process of accompanying the consultative committee and Livestock Producer Network of the upper part of the Napo province has begun. This has been made to facilitate promoting the application of good practices in the management of dairy cattle, a process that is coordinated with the MAG and the Climate-Smart Livestock Project PGCI of the MAE-MAG-FAO-GEF</p>	<p>- Through the Protected Areas (PA) Committee in Napo province, the process of extending the transition area of the RBS, forest restoration processes and the implementation of co-management plans has been validated.</p> <p>The Climate-Smart Livestock –GCI project (MAE-MAG-FAO-GEF) has been accompanying the space of the consultative committee and network of breeders of the upper part of the Napo province to facilitate the promotion of the application of good practices in the management of dairy cattle, a process that is coordinated with the Provincial Directorate of the MAG.</p>	90%	The Protected Areas (PA) and sustainable livestock Committees will be linked to the axes and management model of the inter-institutional strategy for natural resources management.	
<b>Output 1.1.4 Stakeholder capacities have been built in an integrated manner with a natural resources governance approach.</b>	4Y	A capacity building strategy has been structured for decision makers, GAD technicians and leaders of local organizations.	In the development of the Napo Aprende, Empreude y Protege (Napo Learns, Undertakes and Protects) program, more than 104 technicians of the provincial GADs have participated in the five technical training courses, and more than 58 leaders/decision	<p>More than 110 technicians from provincial GADs have completed the technical updating process developed in eight courses on territorial planning and Natural Resources governance topics.</p> <p>More than 60 leaders/decision makers (Prefect, Mayors and</p>	<p>165 technicians from the province GADs, public and private entities have completed the process of technical updating developed in eight courses on topics of territorial organization and natural resources governance.</p> <p>More than 25 leaders and decision-makers (Prefect,</p>	100%	<p>The training process for technicians and community leaders had the academic endorsement of the Graduate and Continuing Education School of the Amazon State University UEA.</p> <p>Other entities that have participated in the capacity building program are: Consortium of Provincial Governments of Ecuador - CONGOPE; Association</p>	

			<p>makers (Prefect, Mayors and Parrish Committee Presidents) participated in the two seminars on sustainable development and Natural Resources-based economy.</p>	<p>Parrish Committee Presidents) participated in three seminars on sustainable development, bio-enterprises and Natural Resources-based economy.</p> <p>The training process of 70 community leaders has begun. Training is on the development of community learning scenarios on good agricultural production practices, including the development of a Farmer Field School ECA to manage cacao.</p>	<p>Mayors and Parochial Boards Presidents) participated in three seminars on sustainable development, bio-entrepreneurship, economics of natural resources and Agroecology.</p> <p>A completed training process for 83 community leaders in topics such as the development of community learning scenarios on good agricultural production practices, including the development of an ECA (Farmer Field School) for cacao management.</p> <p>Total: 273 people trained</p>		<p>of Municipalities of Ecuador AME (online platform), Regional University IKIAM, Military Geographical Institute IGM, Ecuadorian Space Institute - IEE, among others.</p>
<p><b>Output 1.1.5. Information management system for the planning and management of natural resources generated and administered by MAE and GADPN.</b></p>	4Y	<p>We have worked on an analysis of the information systems currently in operation, with the available information and the architecture and requirements for the design of the system.</p> <p>The ToR have been validated to hire a computer consultant to start the process of generating the Natural Resources information system</p>	<p>-The architecture of the information system is ready. It has been generated based on the agreement between the GADPN and the Zonal Node of SENPLADES, with the contribution of CONDESAN and EcoCiencia.</p> <p>- Progress has been made in the development of the information system, the interactive map - geo-viewer in a laboratory website (<a href="http://www.infonapo.org">www.infonapo.org</a>)</p> <p>-The information system interacts with the National Information System of SENPLADES, the Environmental</p>	<p>- The information system allows the distribution of geographic information, through the GeoServer, and statistical information on the various topics of Natural Resources management in the Napo province. The information can be found here: <a href="http://infonapo.org/assets/pdf/Plan-comanejo-ACOKI-2017.pdf">http://infonapo.org/assets/pdf/Plan-comanejo-ACOKI-2017.pdf</a></p> <p>The ZEE and more information can be found here: <a href="http://infonapo.org">http://infonapo.org</a></p> <p>- For a greater functionality of the system, a server has been equipped in the data centre of the Napo Provincial Government, and information management and access</p>	<p>The integrated information system with the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-A viewer configured and operating,</li> <li>-A structured geographic database based on IGM guidelines</li> <li>-One numerical alpha database (documentary) configured in the virtual library,</li> <li>-An metadata manager operating,</li> <li>-A public inter-sectorial web platform developed and updated</li> <li>-Technological equipment of high range that strengthen the technological infrastructure of the GAD Provincial</li> </ul>	95%	<p>The Information System is integrated into the IDE Spatial Data Infrastructure and it is operated by an interdisciplinary team from the Technology, Planning and Production departments of the Napo Provincial GAD,</p>

			Information System of the MAE and MAGAP's Information System, and others.	manuals have been developed. - Capacities have been strengthened in the generation of the spatial data infrastructure (IDE), with all the information management stakeholders of the Napo province.	-User and technical manuals of each solution developed.			
<b>Output 1.2.1 6 incentives strengthened and articulated, and active for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity</b>	4Y	A diagnosis has been generated of the six (6) incentives to support the project, defining an articulation plan and establishing technical agreements with the Productive Transformation Agenda of the Amazon ATPA and the productive GADPN for its application, development and innovation of their proposals methodological and technological at the farm level in the areas of project attention.	-The pilot process has been generated and the validation of new protocols and feasibility, planning, monitoring and evaluation matrices of the incentives of the Productive GAD mechanism has begun, for its application at the sustainable associative productive enterprises level. -The new proposal of the Productive GAD establishes an institutional and operational mechanism for the mapping, coordination and complementarity with all the incentives in the province, including national incentives such as SocioBosque, ATPA, the National Restoration Plan, commercial crops and others. .	The process of expanding the conservation areas of the Socio Bosque incentive in the Akoki and Wamani territory has been supported, including the training of community inspectors.  The application of the newly integrated matrix of the project cycle in the Productive GAD mechanism has been strengthened, as well as the structuring of the entity in charge of monitoring the effects of the incentives.  There are a tool and space available for the coordination of national and local incentives of the Napo province, available at the Directorate of Production, Irrigation and Drainage of the Provincial GAD.	The updating of life plans in Runashito and Wamani has been strengthened for SocioBosque program incentive investments, including the co-management plans in protective forests. In addition, the management and training spaces of the regional and national network of Socio Bosque partners were supported.  The management of the Productive GAD has been strengthened through the application of the project cycle matrix and the automated archive system (using the Open Foris Software).  The database of information and articulation of national and local incentives of the province of Napo was updated by the Provincial GAD.		100%	The project experience in forest restoration process is an input for the new management model Of MAE's national forest restoration program.  For the elaboration processes of Farm Plans, the team used drones and training, which is the basic methodology for the management of the Productive Transformation Agenda of the Amazon ATPA.
<b>Output 1.2.2 Provincial Sustainable Development Fund</b>	4Y	A workshop is being organized for the experience exchanges in	Based on the process of delegation, quotation and national call for the contracting of the	The validated FODESNA feasibility study is available, which defines the guidelines to be	Napo Provincial Chamber resolutions are available, where is stated that the provincial GAD could be the		60%	Due to the change of authorities in Napo Provincial Government, meetings and workshops have

<b>Created and operational</b>		<p>fiduciary funds creation for environmental management, including the socialization of the pre-feasibility analysis of the provincial development fund. Furthermore, there are guidelines in place for the ToR for hiring a consultancy service for the creation of the fund.</p>	<p>FODESNA consultancy, the selection process of the consulting firm has initiated to develop the feasibility analysis, constitution and pilot phase of FODESNA.</p> <p>The phases, outputs and activities proposed for the creation of FODESNA have been established based on the systematization of the experiences and processes developed by other environmental funds in the country. The proposal of the new cycle, protocols and matrices of projects to be supported by the mechanism of incentives of the Productive GADPN, is based on the guidelines of the investment programs to be established with the FODESNA, in order to advance with a robust proposal that will be fostered by FODESNA.</p>	<p>followed in the process of constituting the trust.</p> <p>Because of political decision, the Provincial Government of Napo will be the main constituent of FODESNA, with a seed contribution of one hundred thousand dollars in 2018 and two hundred thousand dollars in 2019, which will be maintained as a recurring resource through an ordinance. This fund will count with the investment of one hundred thousand dollars by the project.</p> <p>The possibility of the FODESNA being part of the FIAS (Sustainable Environmental Investment Fund) is being analyzed or, failing that, having FODESNA work directly with the CFN National Financial Corporation, for which the legal document for the fiduciary contract, is being prepared.</p>	<p>main stakeholder and could transfer financial resources to FODESNA (initial USD 210,000). Likewise, the financial mechanism has been socialized to Napo producers' organizations to be integrated into their constitution.</p> <p>The Ministry of Economy and Finance - MEF is authorized to begin the process of drafting the Trust agreement with the National Financial Corporation - CFN. Napo Provincial Government has hired the CFN for the constitution and administration of FODESNA, currently progressing in the preparation of the trust agreement, its review and validation.</p>			<p>been planned and developed to socialize: the process, the feasibility and the importance of the constitution and operation of the financial mechanism of FODESNA to strengthen the conservation and development processes sustainable of Napo province.</p>
<b>Output 2.1.1 3 technological packets of good practices for cacao, naranjilla and livestock, and conservation agreements</b>	4Y	<p>There are agreements and community plans for the application, adaptation and innovation of good practices for the production of cocoa, naranjilla</p>	<p>-3 technological packets systematized and applied through farm improvement plans, are based on standards of organic certification, integrated management of the MIC crop, and clean production.</p>	<p>Technological packets of good practices for cocoa, naranjilla and livestock have been systematized, implemented and monitored.</p> <p>This process includes the generation of educational-</p>	<p>The application of technological packages of good practices for cacao, naranjilla and livestock is monitored through the Open Foris system.</p> <p>In total, 1370 families (80 in naranjilla, 1200 in cacao and</p>		100%	<p>The implementation and promotion process of good practices in agricultural production is worked in coordination with local producer organizations, the Production Directorate of the Napo Provincial Government, the Ministry of Agriculture - MAG, the ATPA, the</p>

<p><b>signed with small and medium producers</b></p>		<p>and livestock. Extension and advisory activities are being developed through the participatory preparation of comprehensive farm plans.</p> <p>Up to now, good production practices have been applied in</p> <p>Naranjilla: 50 families, 12.5 ha. Cacao: 72 families, 72 ha. Livestock: 40 families, 120 ha. Total: 204.5 ha.</p>	<p>So far, demonstrative scenarios have been consolidated in the application of good production practices in:</p> <p>Naranjilla: 50 families, 12.5 ha. Cacao: 100 families, 100 ha. Livestock: 40 families, 120 ha. Total: 190 families and 232.5 ha.</p> <p>The following has been promoted through the management of direct partners:</p> <p>Naranjilla: 30 families, 10 ha. Cacao: 500 families, 500 ha. Livestock: 50 families, 130 ha. Total: 580 families and 640 ha.</p> <p>The farm management plans are developed based on the methodological proposal of incentives at the farm level of the ATPA Amazon Productive Transformation Agenda of MAGAP.</p>	<p>communication material (infographics and flipcharts) for the training of producers.</p> <p>In total, 770 families (80 in naranjilla, 600 in cacao and 90 in silvopastures) have progressed in applying good practices in approximately 1112.5 ha (22.5 in naranjilla, 840 in cocoa and 250 in silvopastures). This process is allowing improvement in the productivity of these items in family farms.</p> <p>The good practices of the project are articulated with the norms of organic certification achieved by the local organizations, and with the practices established in the provincial ordinance of the Chakra system.</p>	<p>90 farmers) have been applying good practices, approximately 1952.5 ha (22.5 in naranjilla, 1680 in cacao and 250 in silvopastures).</p> <p>The good practices applied are articulated with organic certification standards (for the European Union, United States, Japan) reached by local cacao organizations, and with the implementation of practices established in the provincial ordinance of the Amazonian Chakra system. During the systematization process all the lessons learned about this results will be included. By the end of September 2019 there will be a draft of the project systematization report.</p>			<p>Agricultural Research Institute - INIAP, GIZ, Maquita Cuchunchi, FECD, PROAmazonia and other related institutions.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.1.2 2 updated, implemented and</b></p>	<p>4Y</p>	<p>The cocoa value chain plans for the Tsatsayacu and</p>	<p>The implementation process of the cocoa value chain plans</p>	<p>Progress is being made in the implementation of the cocoa value chain plan,</p>	<p>Quality standards (certification), volumes and export processes of cacao</p>		<p>85%</p>	<p>Así mismo, se acompaña a Sachalaran en la identificación de mercados y en la capacitación</p>

<p><b>monitored value chain plans for cacao and naranjilla</b></p>		<p>Wiñak organizations were updated. In them, it is decided to raise the average productivity from 4 qq / ha to 6 qq / ha, improve the quality of grain and the prices of cocoa. So far work has been done on the development and application of traceability tools, the generation of health records and the establishment of marketing agreements for fine aroma cocoa with companies from Japan (Nutrition) and Italy (Venchi) with which exported 422 qq.</p> <p>Training has been provided in tracking and manufacturing issues to the Kallari and Amanecer Campesino cocoa organizations.</p> <p>In total, there is direct support for 147 members of the Tsatsayacu organization, 257 Wiñak members, 700 Kallari</p>	<p>continues, in the Tsatsayacu, Wiñak and Kallari organizations, and the approaches for the strengthening of Amanecer Campesino. Traceability tools are strengthened with compliance with organic certification standards, and obtaining sanitary registrations for processed products (chocolate paste and chocolate bars). In total, 147 members of the Tsatsayacu organization, 257 members of Wiñak, 700 members of Kallari and 80 members of Amanecer Campesino are directly and indirectly supported. Total: 1,184 cocoa partners.</p> <p>The creation of the company and the naranjilla transformation plant directly benefits 33 members of the Sachalara organization and 70 Asoprovisun members. Total: 103 partners. The strengthening process has allowed reaching marketing agreements with processing companies and stores in the USA</p>	<p>through the Napo cocoa consortium (Tsatsayacu, Wiñak and Kallari and Amanecer Campesino). The processes and traceability have been improved for the collection, drying, transformation and commercialization in the national and special markets abroad.</p> <p>International stores have been selected for holding contracts for the sale of cocoa. These are the following: USA (Whole Foods), Italy (Venchi), Switzerland (Max Felchlin), Canada (Choco Sol), Japan (Nutrition SA) and France (EQUACACAO S.A.S).</p> <p>In coordination with the Provincial Government of Napo and the Cantonal Government of Archidona, final arrangements have been made for the Naranjilla pulp, juice storage and processing plant. This plant will allow the selling of the finished naranjilla products under commercial agreements with local and national stores in considerable volumes. It will also facilitate the improvement of sanitary registrations and the delivery volumes</p>	<p>are accomplished through the Napo Cacao consortium: Tsatsayacu, Wiñak and Kallari.</p> <p>There are tools for cacao traceability. The application of the accounting administrative system "SAC" in cacao organizations, with support of CEFA and GIZ, for improving their administrative efficiency.</p> <p>For 2019 harvest, the cacao sales contracts are maintained with: USA (Whool Food), Italy (Venchi), Switzerland (Max Felchlin), Canada (Choco Sol), Japan (Nutrition SA) and France (EQUACACAO S.A.S).</p> <p>The final restoration is completed in the pulp, juice and other Naranjilla derivatives collection and transformation plant. The inspection has been carried out and the procedures for the operating permit have been initiated in the National Agency for Health Regulation, Control and Surveillance (ARCSA).</p> <p>A training process for the management of the naranjilla transformation plant has begun, as well as for juices, pulps and dehydrated fruits process. In</p>			<p>para generar acuerdos de venta de los derivados de naranjilla.</p> <p>Likewise, the project supports Sachalaran in the identification of markets and training to generate sales agreements for naranjilla derivatives.</p>
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		<p>members, and 80 members of Amanecer Campesino. Total: 1,184 cacao partners.</p> <p>The Sachalaran organizations (33 partners) and Asoprovisun (70 partners) have been trained in good manufacture practices for naranjilla and in business management issues. Total: 103 naranjilla producers.</p>	<p>(Whole Foods), Italy (Venchi), Switzerland (Max Felchlin), Canada (Choco Sol) and Japan (Nutrition SA) and an export volume of 120 tons of cocoa beans (10.5 containers). It has been possible to sell 12.5 tons at an organic product price in the national market,</p> <p>Progress was made in the structuring of the naranjilla value chain plan, including the creation of the local juice and pulp processing and marketing company, in the Sachalaran association.</p> <p>In addition, the provision of equipment of the naranjilla processing plant is supported in coordination with the Provincial Government of Napo</p>	<p>of the producers of the Sachalaran, Asoprovisum and Asoproagriwi organizations.</p> <p>Currently, pulp and naranjilla juice are being sold at the local Hatun Sumaco fair, at the MAG Fair in Quito, and at stalls in the city of Tena.</p>	<p>addition, a process packaging, labels and product presentations analysis has been developed for local and national commercialization.</p>			
<b>Output 2.2.1 Provincial strategy for a concerted, implemented and monitored MFS</b>	4Y	<p>There is a map of all the actors related to the MFS which are part of the provincial Forestry Roundtable, including an analysis of the regulations that contribute to the sustainable forest management of the</p>	<p>In several inter-institutional workshops with representatives of various entities related to the forestry sector of the province of Napo, the sustainable forest management strategy proposal has been structured, based on national policies and regulations, the</p>	<p>There is a comprehensive version of the Sustainable Forest Management Strategy, which is being executed through the actions of all the stakeholders related to the forestry sector in the province of Napo. As a management model for the follow-up and monitoring of the</p>	<p>The Provincial Strategy of Sustainable Forest Management has been developed with the support from all the actors related to the forestry sector in the Napo Province.</p> <p>To facilitate the monitoring and evaluation process, the EMFS is articulated with the goals, indicators and actions</p>		90%	<p>The EMFS has become the basis of the ToR for the elaboration of the inter-institutional strategy for the management of natural resources of Napo. In addition, it has been shared with the National Directorate of the Ministry of Environment MAE.</p>

		MAE, and the definition of a proposal of key articulating and thematic lines to structure the provincial MFS strategy	competences of the local governments, and the interests and needs of local actors.  Several guidelines established in the provincial EMFS are being developed based on the actions of the inter-institutional space partner entities.	implementation of the MFS strategy, the indicators and goals of the strategy are being articulated with the updating process of the LUDP of the province of Napo. The Ecological Economic Zoning map and the new National Environmental Code are new inputs that have strengthened the EMFS.	detailed in the new proposal of LUDP for the Provincial GAD 2019 – 2023.  As a model of management and institutional sustainability, EMFS will be integrated into Napo inter-agency strategy for natural resource management.			
<b>Output 2.2.2 23 co-management plans for the Protective Forests of La Cascada, Cerro Sumaco and Colonso drafted, implemented, and monitored (40.927 ha)</b>	4Y		Through the development of a participatory process of diagnosis, zoning and planning, three co-management plans have been created for the Nueva Libertad community in the Colonso Protective Forest, María Antonieta community and Akoki territory (which includes 5 communities) in the Sumaco Protective Forest.  The Ministry of the Environment has legally approved these plans and programming of their implementation and monitoring has begun.  The participatory process of updating the co-management plan of the community of	Progress is being made in the process of implementing the co-management plans for the Nueva Libertad community in Colonso PF, María Antonieta community and Akoki territory (which includes 5 communities) in PF Sumaco. Plans that encompass 9,890.36 ha.  The updating and implementation of the Wamani co-management plan that includes 5,054 ha. is being supported.  The plan for the co-management of natural resources in the Sumaco Protective Forest territory corresponding to the Kichwa People of Rucullacta PKR has been completed. It includes 17 communities and covers an area of 41,888.55 ha.	The process of monitoring the implementation of co-management plans in protective forests has been carried out in: Nueva Libertad, María Antonieta, Akoki territory, PKR territory and Wamani, which includes 25 communities and a territory of approximately 56,832.94 ha.  This monitoring process has been carried out with the support from the Ministry of the Environment, the Provincial Government, Cantonal and Parochial, NGOs and cooperation entities.  In order to integrate the dossier of the co-management plans approved by the environmental authority, the evaluation reports have been sent to MAE.		100%	The systematization process of the elaboration, approval, and implementation and monitoring of the co-management Plans is in progress.

			<p>Wamani, which covers a territory of 5054 ha, is progressing.</p> <p>The minutes of approval of the Kichwa Rucullacta PKR People's Assembly have been approved to initiate the drafting of the co-management plan for the natural resources of its territory, which encompasses 41,888.55 ha.</p>	<p>In addition, a process of socialization of the different co-management plans has been carried out with the local governments and public and private institutions.</p> <p>In total, there are co-management plans for 25 communities, total approximately 56,832.94 hectares.</p>				
<p><b>Output 2.2.3</b>  <b>2,500 ha restored with techniques of analogue forestry, reforestation or natural regeneration under conservation agreements and incentives.</b></p>	4Y	<p>The areas suitable for restoration on community and private lands have been defined, based on community information, the farm plans and the agreements of the restoration program of the MAE. As a complementary action, information has been gathered on the experiences of natural and assisted restoration in the province, for the application of successful methods through the assistance of the project.</p> <p>The general criteria for the</p>	<p>A map of areas for restoration in Napo Province elaborated, considering the biophysical and accessibility criteria established by the technical team of the project and the experiences of MAE, MAGAP, FONAG, NCI and others.</p> <p>The methodological and technological manual (good practices) for active and passive restoration in family and community properties have been systematized.</p> <p>40 ha of active restoration and 8.5 ha of passive or natural restoration have been established in areas of the ecological easement, in community territories,</p>	<p>Cooperation agreements with the local governments of Chaco, Archidona, Arosemena Tola, Quijos and Hatun Sumaco are signed in order to advance the process of forest restoration in the prioritized sites of Napo province.</p> <p>Under these agreements, 285.11 hectares of active restoration and 37.43 hectares of passive or natural restoration have been established in areas of ecological easement, both in the community and private properties.</p> <p>It goes from the collaborative work with the Directorate of Environment of the GADPN, to the student and communal work campaigns. It also includes producers on the</p>	<p>500 ha of active forest restoration processes have been implemented and monitored, including 2,503 ha of passive restoration.</p> <p>In addition, 289.89 ha of active and passive restoration scenarios were carried out by the Provincial GAD Environment Directorate.</p> <p>Total: 3292,89 ha</p> <p>Meetings to coordinate, information delivery, visits to areas, training and development of monitoring activities have been held with professors and students of the Regional University IKIAM, who will continue to monitor the post-project restoration scenarios.</p>	100%	<p>The restoration and monitoring process has been carried out based on cooperation agreements with the local GADs: Chaco, Archidona, Arosemena Tola, Quijos and Hatun Sumaco, as well as, with the families and communities of the project's areas.</p>	

		<p>development of passive or active restoration activities are protection and conservation priority, community or family interest, land tenure, the degree of alteration and ecological conditions, the persistence of disturbances and costs.</p> <p>The areas identified by the national restoration program amount to 845 ha.</p>	<p>as demonstration and learning scenarios, for their promotion through the local governments and other restoration programs of the Province.</p> <p>The Environment Directorate of the GADPN through student and communal work campaigns, including producers on the farms, has managed to establish active and passive restoration processes in 289.89 ha</p>	<p>farms. This process has helped to establish active and passive restoration processes in 289.89 ha. These scenarios are monitored by the project.</p> <p>Total: 612.34 ha.</p>				
<p><b>Output 2.2.4 Timber traceability system for SFM in the province, designed and implemented in Cerro Sumaco (Guamaní and Akoki communities), as a pilot for Napo province.</b></p>	4Y	<p>The proposal for the National System of Traceability of Timber Forest Products (native forest) is a chapter of the new sustainable forest management regulations. This chapter is being processed in the MAE. For this reason, the project, in consultation with the Management Committee decided to follow this process for the province.</p>	<p>Participated in the inter-institutional working group to support the development of the National Traceability System led by the MAE. The outputs generated through this group are traceability regulations proposal, traceability implementation plan, the creation of the traceability module in the Forest Administration System (SAF) of the MAE and the prioritization of complementary studies for the efficient development of the system.</p>	<p>The structuring of the National Wood Traceability System of the MAE has been supported.</p> <p>The inputs generated by the project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cost/benefit study of the traceability system in Napo.</li> <li>-Review of the MAE traceability regulations.</li> <li>-Project outline/traceability conceptual note, adjusted for funds application through the BNDES-Brazil.</li> <li>-Operational model and implementation of the traceability system.</li> <li>-Process Flowchart for the traceability system.</li> </ul>	<p>A follow-up process has been carried out to the process of generation of the legal and technological instruments for the establishment of the wooden traceability system in the DNF</p> <p>The inputs generated in the current period are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Traceability system operation manuals,</li> <li>-Manuals of system users,</li> <li>-Participation meetings for the validation of principles and criteria for the green point recognition for forest exploitation.</li> </ul>	100%	<p>Coordination meetings have been held with the DNF, KfW and the PROAmazonia program to generate the legal and technical instruments necessary for the implementation of the traceability system.</p>	

		<p>Additionally, there is an economic study (cost/benefit) regarding the implementation of the National System of Traceability of Timber Forest Products, established as a proposal by the MAE. This study defines technical recommendations and key incentives for the design, implementation and sustainability of the traceability system in the Napo.</p>	<p>The key inputs for the development of the national traceability system are:          -Approval of regulations through a ministerial accord          -Incorporation of the traceability module in the SAF</p>	<p>-Systematization of consultancies and traceability pilots carried out within the International Cooperation framework.          - Diagnosis of infrastructure and equipment necessary for the implementation of the forest traceability system in the field.</p>				
<p><b>Output 3.1.1 Conservation agreements (1000 ha ) and good sustainable community tourism practices implemented.</b></p>	4Y	<p>General diagnoses of the seven prioritized community tourism ventures have been drawn up, which have allowed the delineation of improvements, requirements and training for the legalization of tourist offerings, as well as the hiring of a consultant team for the preparation of good practice manuals, according to attractions and services they offer.</p>	<p>The Community Tourism Good Practice Guidelines have been prepared for the 7 ventures supported by the project, which have been validated by community organizations, the MAE, the Ministry of Tourism, the tourism section of the GADPN and other stakeholders. Conservation pre-agreements have been established covering over 500 ha. with the organizations of the 7 supported projects.</p>	<p>Progress is being made in the implementation of the Good Practices of Community Tourism, in the 7 ventures supported by the project, in coordination with the MAE, the MINTUR, the Tourism section of the GADPN.</p> <p>The registration of Amaran Pakcha, Santa Rita and Oyacachi as Community Tourism Centers - CTC in the Ministry of Tourism has been facilitated; and other enterprises are being trained to achieve this license.</p>	<p>Thanks to the application of the Community Tourism Good Practice Guidelines, the Pacto Sumaco enterprise has started the process to reach the CTC category in the MINTUR, which has been verified and is ready for approval, which will allow that 4 of the 7 project support projects reach this license.</p> <p>Coordination meetings and processes have been established to include entrepreneurship companies in the national circuits of the Runa Tupari Native Travel</p>		100%	<p>The Santa Rita tourism entrepreneurship community company signed an alliance with the tourism operator of the chocolate company PACARI, which has allowed it to maintain and increase foreign visitors to the initiative.</p> <p>Runashito's entrepreneurship community tourism company has a project to strengthen the initiative financed by the Forests and Farms (FFF) mechanism.</p>

			<p>Progress was made in the drafting of Implementation Plans of the Good Practice Guidelines and technical support.</p> <p>The Legalization of Amarun Pakcha as a Community Tourism Center at the Ministry of Tourism has been facilitated.</p>	<p>There is a conservation agreement with Amarun Pakcha for 50 ha. New dossiers are being generated to subscribe new agreements based on the technical-legal format developed by the project and management for Socio Bosque coverage in these bio-entrepreneurships. With these actions, it is expected that the project's goal will be met.</p> <p>There is a system for visitor records, customer service and services, incorporated into the monitoring system of the project under Open Foris.</p>	<p>community tourism operator, <a href="http://www.runatupari.com/index.php/nuestros-tours/por-destino/nacionales.html">http://www.runatupari.com/index.php/nuestros-tours/por-destino/nacionales.html</a></p> <p>The building and delivery of basic adaptations to the entrepreneurship companies have been completed, such as signage, bathrooms and dressing rooms, information centers, water services and others.</p> <p>Forest conservation agreements have been signed between the entrepreneurship companies and the Napo Provincial Government, in the following areas: Oyacachi 5000 ha and Runashito with 900 ha. Total: 5900 ha.</p>			
<b>Output 3.1.2 Bio-trade products with management plans and/or "Chakra" ecological seal produced in the priority areas (Archidona and Tena) under conservation agreements.</b>	4Y	In the process of developing five (5) bio-trade products and prioritized organizations: orchid – Tamia Yura Kichwa Center, palm - Shalcana, guayusa - Kichwa People of Rukullakta - Cooperativa SaBio, vanilla - Kallari, Tikaso - Inti and Tálag. They have identified and	<p>Management plans have been prepared with a focus on the value chain for the 5 bio trade products: orchids - Tamia Yura Kichwa Center; palm - Shalcana; guayusa - Kichwa People of Rukullakta - Cooperativa SaBio; vanilla - Kallari; Tikaso - Inti and Tálag), which have the approval of the MAE for obtaining the stockpiling, processing, and marketing patent.</p>	<p>Operational strategies have been agreed with the MAE to comply with the requirements for the licenses and product mobilization guides. This has been done based on the management plans of the 5 bio-commerce products.</p> <p>According to the compliance with the requirements, the license for vanilla is in the process of being approved, as well</p>	<p>Progress was made in the implementation process of the management plans for bio-commerce and NTFP products:</p> <p>The first report of compliance with the Vanilla management license for MAE was made, as well as support for the design of logos for the new products: dried pods and vanilla powder.</p>		90%	<p>The manual, regulation and logo are available to continue with the constitution of the Guarantee Participatory System SPG for the granting of the "chakra" stamp to organizations that comply with the Provincial Ordinance of the Chakra seal.</p> <p>The process has been completed and submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture of Ecuador - MAG to obtain the endorsement, and continue with the process of submitting the request to FAO to obtain recognition of the</p>

		<p>established collaborative work agreements with communities, organizations and private enterprises; including a rapid diagnosis of the productive, technological, organizational aspects of each product; and consultations of the current regulations of the MAE for its sustainable management.</p> <p>In addition, there are ToRs validated by the MAE for the hiring of a consultant team for the development of management plans for the five outputs</p>	<p>The Provincial Ordinance of the participative guarantee system of the Chakra seal has been created. It was approved in the plenary session of the provincial chamber of Napo, in May 2017.</p> <p>The process of drafting the regulations for the awarding of the Chakra seal to families and producing organizations has begun</p>	<p>as the generation of guides for the use of Guayusa and palm fiber.</p> <p>The promotion of dried pods and vanilla powder, energy drinks, and guayusa infusions were supported at local and national fairs.</p> <p>In coordination with the MAG and MIPRO, the process of advising on the production and drying of Tikaso with the INTI association continues.</p> <p>In order to facilitate orchid spotting by tourists, the relocation of orchids has been done in paths of forest remnants in cooperation with the MAE and the orchid gardens on which the project focuses.</p> <p>There is a draft manual for granting the Chakra seal to producers and bio-enterprises that comply with the provincial ordinance. This manual is reviewed in the inter-institutional space of the Chakra Group, led by the Provincial Government.</p>	<p>-New partners of Rukukawsay - PKR have plans to improve the Guayusa. In addition, they have improved the labels and containers for the commercialization of the three flavors of Guayusa energy drinks.</p> <p>-The consolidation of an artisans network from Napo - "Napu Teje" - who work with natural fibers and particularly palm fiber. Palm handicrafts are sold in tourism ventures of the network, NAPUMARKA and others.</p> <p>-The infrastructure of the orchid reproduction nursery is ready, which is part of the Tamiayura tourism circuit. In addition, training workshops in management, traceability and attention to tourists were held.</p> <p>- The manual, regulation and logos are available to continue with the constitution of the SPG Guarantee Participatory System process for the granting of the "chakra" stamp to organizations that comply with the provincial Ordinance of the Chakra seal.</p>		<p>Amazonian chakra system as an Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS).</p>
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<b>Output 4.1.1 Monitoring system established and operational.</b>	2Y	A system of monitoring and operative planning of the project has been developed, based on the results, outputs and activities established in the POA. This system will be complemented with the generation of progress registration, database and report generation tools. A semi-annual progress report and the present PIR have been prepared.	<p>The monitoring and evaluation system of the project has been put into operation, through the application of progress monitoring matrices in the achievement of the project's outputs and goals.</p> <p>Additionally, there has been work done on the automation of monitoring matrices, to facilitate the continuous recording of information and generation of reports.</p> <p>Three PPR semi-annual reports and 2 PIR annual reports have been prepared (including this report)</p>	<p>There is an automated system for monitoring the progress of outputs and goals of the project through an adaptation of the free software Open Foris Collect, which facilitates the generation of continuous reports and progress statistics.</p> <p>4 semi-annual PPR reports and 3 PIR annual reports have been made (including this report undergoing approval).</p>	<p>Monthly monitoring and planning meetings have been held with the project team, as well as the analysis of the monitoring system reports in the Open Foris Collect free software.</p> <p>From programs of the representation of FAO Ecuador, the monthly monitoring of the advances in the POA and PAC has been carried out.</p> <p>In addition, meetings have been held to analyze progress and technical recommendations from the management committee of the CGP project.</p> <p>In total, 6 semi-annual PPR reports and 4 annual PIR reports have been made.</p>		95%	The automation of the monitoring system with the Open Foris Collect tool has generated high acceptance in the partner entities of the project. This is why this tool is applied in the project archive system of the Productive GAD (Directorate of production support, irrigation and drainage).
<b>Output 4.1.2 Mid-term and final evaluations carried out</b>	2Y		The ToRs have been generated for the mid-term evaluation of the project and the call for consultants has begun. This process is coordinated with the FAO-OED evaluation unit	The Mid-Term Evaluation of the Project has been fully developed. The recommendations of this evaluation have been incorporated into the 2018 POA and PAC.	For the final evaluation of the project, the TORs have been reviewed in a process coordinated with the FAO - GEF and OED unit.		60%	During the current period, the recommendations stipulated in the MTE have been met.
<b>Output 4.1.3 Good practices and lessons learned from the project published.</b>	4Y	The generation of continuous registration matrices, databases and report documents will facilitate the generation of		<p>There are systematization drafts of the following project products:</p> <p>-Methodology of environmental criteria evaluation in LUDPs</p>	The integral systematization plan for the project has been carried out, including the definition of the systematization axes. This activity has allowed generating draft documents detailing the processes,		70%	In the following months, the process of editing, designing and publishing the systematized documents will be contracted, including the elaboration of a unified document that facilitates communicating the learning and

		information for the systematization of the experiences and processes of the project.		<p>-Good agricultural production practices -Methodology and Technology for Forest Restoration and, -Good Community Tourism Practices</p> <p>There is a digital publication of the summaries of bio-trade venture processes.</p>	<p>experiences and lessons learned at the product level.</p> <p>In addition, advanced systematization documents of the gender approach and the free and informed prior consultation process for the execution of the project have been generated.</p>			integral lessons learned from the project.
<b>Output 4.1.4 Website for the dissemination of information and experience exchange</b>	4Y	The ToRs for hiring the computer specialist includes the review of the project's website and the design and operation of a geo-viewer.	Through the implementation of the provincial information system, a website has been established, which allows the processes, progress and outputs of the project to be socialized and made transparent: <a href="http://infonapo.org/">http://infonapo.org/</a>	<p>Project progress and outputs have been continuously published through the provincial information system website <a href="http://infonapo.org/">http://infonapo.org/</a></p> <p>Between the end of 2017 and the beginning of 2018, a communication strategy for the project's processes and outputs was completed.</p> <p>Based on the communication strategy, a process of generation of educational-communicative instruments of the project has been initiated.</p>	<p>Project progress and outputs have been continuously published through the provincial information system website <a href="http://infonapo.org/">http://infonapo.org/</a></p> <p>In the present semester, the design of the website has been improved to promote and facilitate user navigation.</p> <p>The process of generating edu-communicative instruments and disseminating the project has been completed: newsletter, 3 videos, flipcharts and infographics. <a href="http://info.napo.gob.ec/biblioteca_virtual.html">http://info.napo.gob.ec/biblioteca_virtual.html</a></p> <p>In addition, news has been published on the social networks of FAO EC.</p>		90%	At Napo province level, members of the Project team and counterparts have participated in radio and local television spaces, generating programs on various issues of conservation and sustainable development, and as means to disseminate the products and progress of the project. <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KY1XVmCTBAU&amp;t=52s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KY1XVmCTBAU&amp;t=52s</a>

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

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

**Max 200 words:**

The inter-institutional work has made possible to generate an integral proposal for a provincial LUDP for the 2019-2023 period. This proposal includes environmental principles and criteria, as well as a management model for monitoring and evaluating of conservation and development policies, programs and projects.

The strengthening of these cooperation spaces has supported the generation of synergies between national incentive mechanisms, such as SocioBosque and the Productive Transformation Agenda of the Amazon ATPA. As well as local incentives such as productive GAD, that allowed to increase investments and forest areas under agreements of conservation, mitigating the pressure of forests.

The development of the incentives system (non-monetary) for the value chains strengthening from products derived from cacao, naranjilla and livestock; the strengthening and scope of the CTC category in community tourism ventures; the implementation of management plans, environmental licenses and transformation processes to give added value to biotrade products, have facilitated the implementation of good agricultural practices (with greater plant coverage) and of manufacturing, including agroecological certification processes and the revaluation of the chakra system. This process has facilitated the access of products to local and national markets, which is contributing to improve the income of the associates.

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

**Max 200 words:**

The generation of the financial mechanism of FODESNA has constituted a process of permanent management and negotiation. First, for the bureaucratic structure of the Provincial Government of Napo for the fulfillment of the necessary administrative, legal and financial requirements; second, for the presentations to the Undersecretariat of the National Treasury of the Ministry of Economy and Finance MEF of Ecuador to guarantee the investments of public resources in the trust. Another phase that required significant management support includes the process of consultation, call, selection and hiring of the fiduciary entity for the constitution and administration of FODESNA, which was granted to the Corporación Financiera Nacional – CFN.

In recent months, the electoral process and the change of the authorities of local governments and particularly in the Provincial Government, has required an intense process of socialization, motivation and definition of agreements with the new representatives of the institution. A schedule has been developed for information transfer, field visits, and interviews with partners and the establishment of new focal points with each of the Provincial Governing Directorates, a process that has been very important in retaking representation in the spaces of governance of the project, and decision-making for continuity.

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

	FY2019 Development Objective rating <sup>15</sup>	FY2019 Implementation Progress rating <sup>16</sup>	Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<p>Based on the 19 project management outputs, most of the products (16) have achieved around 100%, thanks to the consolidation process, achieved because of the intense work in technical support and high degree of empowerment of partner entities and beneficiaries of the project. These achievements have allowed raising the indicators of the six (6) outputs and the contribution to the achievement of the objectives.</p> <p>To strengthen local governance, there is an updated LUDP proposal with environmental criteria with the support of an institutional resolution for its application. Additionally, there are the provincial information system of the operational RRNN; the systematization of the capacity building program; and the institutional articulation of national and local incentives. In addition, the construction of the inter-institutional strategy based on the aforementioned products and the reaffirmation of commitments by the Provincial GAD to move forward with the constitution of FODESNA are in progress.</p> <p>For sustainable production, several actions are in progress. The project team have developed scenarios and replications of good agricultural practices have been consolidated in the farms of the partners' organizations. Furthermore, activities such as the preparation, implementation and monitoring of co-management plans in protective forests; the implementation of value chain plans for cacao and naranjilla in representative entrepreneurship companies for local, national and international markets. Finally, the progress in the support of the wood traceability system of the MAE and the proposal for active and passive forest restoration processes.</p> <p>In the area of sustainable use of biodiversity, there are management tools and application of good practices, both in community-based bio-tourism and biotrade, which is allowed to manage environmental licenses and guides, as well as compliance with local regulations for the establishment of a SPG of the traditional Chakra system. The elaboration and presentation of the chackra system application for SIPAM.</p> <p>Other relevant instruments obtained in this period include the systematization of the application of the gender approach, the systematization of the Free and Informed Prior Consent Process - CLIPI, the generation of videos, improvement of the web page and the design of infographics and flipcharts for the processes of training, among others.</p>

<sup>15</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>16</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>S</b>	The project is on the final implementation phase on the intervention areas. The project team has placed great emphasis on the strengthening of co-management and cooperation agreements with partner institutions and organizations, especially to promote the FODESNA. The creation of FODESNA will be key in this final phase of the project. During this year, field activities are completed in most components and the next month will help to promote and/or replicate lessons learned, and share information with local partners as well as closing reports. The project shows progress as with a small delay on planned activities, especially due to changes in local authorities and the creation of FODESNA. For this reason, a change in the NTE with no addition cost was approved until December 2019. However, operational closure may require some additional months to close the project properly.
<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	The Project has been implemented generating very relevant results for the province and the Amazon region of Ecuador. Good productive practices are in implementation and owned by the communities and beneficiaries of the project. In terms of restoration of productive ecosystems, improvement of productive practices, efficiency in systems, added value products, international recognition of quality production. This project is an example for the Amazon region and a success story. The project has also been well evaluated and appreciated in territory, that partners have used it as a model of territorial organization and for province the budget. The project from its design to date has gone through three electoral processes, and just now in the final phase begins a new process. In order to strengthen and guarantee the institutionalism, it is considered important to extend the project for 3 more months to guarantee the transfer process to the new personnel and authorities of the province. This extension does not require additional funds only from a budget revision that has no impact on the programmed activities.
<b>GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	This is a highly innovative project which has been showing impact in terms of biophysical and socio-economic benefits through implementation. In PY4 the project team is dedicating efforts to design a valid exit strategy and to support the sustainability of highly relevant project outcomes. The engagement with the private sector is one feature that will likely contribute to this sustainability after project closure. The project team has many good lessons learned and tested approaches to share with other developing countries in and outside the region, facilitated by FAOEC, RLC and HQ offices.

<sup>17</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

### 3. Risks

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

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>18</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
C	It remains valid.

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	
<p>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>.</p>	

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>19</sup>	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>20</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	<p><i>Institutional risk:</i> Duplication and lack of complementarity and synergy due to lack of will and commitment among the different actors (MAE, MAGAP and GADPN mainly) to exchange information and coordinate</p>	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inter-institutional spaces for cooperation and coordination have been strengthened</li> <li>-Generation of information exchange instruments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordination spaces: cacao consortium, cattle dealer network, chakra group, protected areas table</li> <li>- Provincial information system</li> </ul>	

<sup>18</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.

<sup>19</sup> GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

<sup>20</sup> If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>19</sup>	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>20</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
2	<p><i>Political risk:</i> Biodiversity Conservation and Integral Management of Natural Resources does not have political interest at the regional level.</p>	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local planning and regulatory instruments have been socialized and articulated with regional and national policies that contribute to biodiversity conservation and natural resource management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Application of the organic law of spatial territorial jurisdiction Amazon.</li> <li>-Socialization and articulation with the National REDD + program</li> <li>-Support for the elaboration of the regulation of the National Environmental Code</li> <li>-Support for the conceptualization, axes and lines of action of the MAE's biotrade approach.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordination with the PROAmazonia program of MAE and MAG.</li> </ul>
3	<p><i>Political risk:</i> The State prioritizes that public resources, including those from the extraction of non-renewable natural resources, are invested in other sectors.</p>	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Socialization and strengthening of public policies: competences of the GADs in environmental management and of natural resources.</li> <li>-Socialization of new laws and regulations that facilitate investment in the environmental field and sustainable development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening of the GAD Napo Productive Directorate for the expansion of incentives.</li> <li>-Socialization and participation in application areas of the Amazon Law.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordination spaces have been maintained with the Government of the Napo province.</li> </ul>
4	<p><i>Institutional risk:</i> Potential change of authorities of local governments, the commitments generated around the implementation of the sustainable development fund are dismantled by provincial elections.</p>	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Socialization and permanent communication of the processes, products and results of the project</li> <li>-Facilitation of transitional spaces for project activities between the outgoing and incoming authorities of GAD Provincial de Napo.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Development of workshops with new authorities and directors of the provincial and cantonal GAD.</li> <li>-Development of schedule and establishment of new focal points for coordination.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Socialization meetings have been held to reaffirm the commitments and institutional resolutions to continue the FODESNA constitution process.</li> </ul>

	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk rating<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>Mitigation Action</b>	<b>Progress on mitigation actions<sup>20</sup></b>	<b>Notes from the Project Task Force</b>
<b>5</b>	<p><i>Institutional risk:</i> Change in the Ministry of Environment and MAGAP policies regarding the implementation of incentives for conservation, ecological restoration, and sustainable production.</p>	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Permanent coordination with the Directors and technical teams from MAE and MAG incentive programs.</li> <li>-Establishment of spaces for the articulation of national and local incentives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Facilitating the expansion of areas under conservation agreements between SocioBosque and communities co-management plans.</li> <li>-Analysis and improvement of the farm planning methodology for ATPA incentives - MAG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Project experiences and restoration scenarios have been socialized with MAE's forest restoration program.</li> </ul>
<b>6</b>	<p><i>Institutional risk:</i> Lack of awareness in signing conservation agreements without the granting of effective incentives and direct and rapid benefits for the producers involved.</p> <p>Non-compliance with conservation agreements by suppliers and users of environmental services.</p>	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Together with representatives of national and local incentives, training spaces have been developed in the management of incentives for the maintenance of conservation commitments and activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Various communities and organizations of Napo have submitted applications to access to the SocioBosque Program.</li> <li>- Conservation agreements have been established between the Provincial Government of Napo and local communities under non-monetary incentives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A legal instrument, follow-up processes and the signing of conservation agreements have been developed since the Provincial Government's management.</li> </ul>
<b>7</b>	<p><i>Socio-economic risk:</i> Producers' poverty prevents productive investments.</p>	S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Support and strengthening of the entrepreneurship companies from producer organizations.</li> <li>-Strengthening and facilitation of access to national and local incentives.</li> <li>-Revaluation of traditional practices and technologies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Increase of partners in the organizations and sales volumes of processed and quality products in local, national and special markets at an international level.</li> <li>-Progress in the generation of participatory guarantee system to grant the chakra seal to products of small producers.</li> <li>-Improvement of services and number of visitors to community tourism ventures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The continuation of strengthening the entrepreneurship companies of the small producers of Napo has been coordinated with new programs and projects.</li> </ul>

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>19</sup>	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>20</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
8	<i>Socio-economic risk:</i> Resistance of owners to the adoption of good sustainable forestry production and management practices, sustainable community tourism, and sustainable biodiversity use	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Development of processes of participatory extension, under an intensive support plan.</li> <li>-Application of non-monetary incentives for good practices implementation focused on the value chain.</li> <li>-Generate scenarios and strengthen of demonstrative entrepreneurship companies for the opening of markets.</li> <li>-Application of the gender approach.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The application of good practices validated with organic certification processes has been encouraged.</li> <li>-The tourism entrepreneurship companies have reached CTC category approved by the Ministry of Tourism.</li> <li>-The transformation process has been strengthened, in compliance with quality regulations and the commercialization of products in the local, national and international markets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Advances in the MAG endorsement process for the application of the chakra system as a SIPAM.</li> <li>-The ordinance, manual, regulation and logo to grant the chakra seal under an SPG are prepared.</li> </ul>
9	<i>Environmental risk:</i> Impact of climate change on key ecosystems in landscapes and agricultural production (e.g. water availability).	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Application of good agricultural practices for adaptation to climate change.</li> <li>-Increase of vegetation cover in agricultural systems through silvopastures and agroforestry to mitigate climate change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-An important area and number of families that apply good practices in their family farms have been reached.</li> <li>- An important area of forest conservation agreements has been generated in agricultural landscapes, since the management of the Provincial GAD.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The revaluation of the agroforestry chakra system, constitutes a system with high resilience to climate change, thanks to high agro-biodiversity content, forest canopy and traditional knowledge for its management.</li> </ul>

**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	<p>Overall, the project presents an average risk for the achievement of its outputs and outcomes, given that 16 of the 19 project outputs were highly achieved, as well as accomplishment of the six (6) results established indicators.</p> <p>In general, the risk factor that has been well handle towards actions to mitigate its effect in the current period is the change of authorities of Local Governments and particularly the Provincial Government of Napo, main partner and</p>

		<p>counterpart of the project. On March 24<sup>th</sup>, the new representatives of the GADs were elected and started their duties on May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2019. During this period, socialization meetings have been held with the elected authorities, and after their beginning in office, several meetings and workshops with the new Directors and technical teams of the Local Governments were organized.</p> <p>In this sense, an activities sheet has been defined for joint work in the project actions, as well as the definition of focal points for strategic and operational interaction in the fulfillment of the activities. Among the topics of analysis to reaffirm political, legal, technical and financial commitments, include the process of constitution of the FODESNA trust, the development of Napo's inter-institutional strategy of natural resources management. As well as the process of review and validation of the proposal of LUDP Development and Land Management Plan for its execution as of the second semester of 2019, based on the guidelines of the National Secretary of Planning and Development SENPLADES.</p>
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sustainable use of biodiversity with an emphasis on value chains, bio-commerce and community tourism.

In order to consolidate the different achieved outcomes, to develop systematization process, publication and dissemination of lessons learned from the project, as well as a to complement innovative sustainability mechanisms such as the implementation of the inter-institutional strategy for natural resources management and to establish and implement the Sustainable Development Fund of Napo FODESNA. In addition is important to develop the final evaluation of the project process and other rigor closure procedures. In this context, the technical analysis of the Project Management Committee (CGP) and the decisions established by the National Steering Committee (CDP), found that it is important to request the extension of the project execution period (without additional costs) until December 2019. This time is considered relevant to develop between 12% and 11% of the physical and financial execution available, allowing specific achievement of the goals and products established in the project's Prodoc.

However, for administrative closure it would be necessary to request an extension of three months until march 2020, a period that does not imply additional costs of execution of the project. This request will be made in the next steering committee.

## 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)?**

**Was a gender analysis undertaken or an equivalent socio-economic assessment? Please briefly indicate the gender differences.**

Although the project has not carried out a gender analysis in natural resources management for its implementation, gender mainstreaming has been considered throughout the project cycle, which has created opportunities for additional income for women heads of households, thanks to their participation in each phase of the bio-enterprise chains in cacao, naranjilla, community tourism and bio-commerce. This process involved a greater role of women in decision-making levels of organizations. In addition, the gender approach has been established and accomplished in LUDP management, FODESNA investment lines, in the proposal of the inter-institutional strategy for the natural resources management, strategy of Sustainable Forest Management and the communication strategy.

**Does the M&E system have gender-disaggregated data?**

Yes, it includes disaggregated data by gender.

**How is the project tracking gender impacts and results?**

The system allows to continually registering the progress of gender mainstreaming application. In the current period, a process of systematizing the application of gender in the project has been developed, which includes the process, results and lessons learned from the application of the approach throughout the project cycle. This systematization document is based on the FAO policy on gender (FAO Policy on Gender Equality - Attaining Food Security Goals in Agriculture and Rural Development.

<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3205e.pdf> ).

**Does the project staff have gender expertise?**

In the team, there is a differentiated level in gender approach application. However, the team received training by an expert on gender issues, who supported the generation of protective forest management plans and, since September 2018, in the systematization of gender.

**If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality: closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; improving women's participation and decision making; and or generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.**

The project will specially contribute to offer areas of participation in decision-making and in the generation of socioeconomic benefits for women.

## 6. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

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

Representatives of grassroots and second grade organizations of the Kichwa nationality of the Amazon are directly involved in the project management. These entities comprise the majority of the partners and represent more than 80% of the beneficiaries. At the technical-operational level, the project has a specialist and team of Kichwas promoters for supporting the communities.

At the level of beneficiaries, the indigenous organizations Sacha Lara, Asoprovisum, Asoproagriwi and Nuevo paraíso, Kallari, Wiñak and Tsatsayacu develop good practices for the strengthening of the cocoa and naranjilla value chain. The indigenous organizations of Oyacachi, Sumaco Pact, Amarun Pakcha, Santa Rita, Yana Yaku, Runashito and Waysa Yaku, participate in community tourism. In the field of bio-commerce entrepreneurship companies, the Kichwa Tamia Yura Center bio-enterprises, the Shalcana community, the Kichwa people of Rukullakta PKR - Rukukawsay and the Inti association lead the application of management plans with a focus on value chains.

The participation of representatives of indigenous organizations and communities has been key in the generation of policies, ordinances and instruments of provincial planning such as the strategy of Sustainable Forest Management, the ordinance of the Chakra seal, the Ecological Economic Zoning, the elaboration of the co-management plans for protective forests, among others. In this area, third and fourth grade organizations such as the Federation of Indigenous Organizations of Napo - FOIN, the Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of the Ecuadorian Amazon - CONFENIAE and the Coordination of the Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin - COICA have also participated.

**If applies, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities**

During the first semester in 2019, the project has developed a complete systematization of the process and experience of the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). This has allowed generating a document that includes the main steps developed, the agreements, and the lessons learned from the application of FPIC, in the perspective of sharing the experience with other similar projects in FAO, the GEF and other cooperation entities.

## 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))

If your project had a stakeholder engagement plan, specify whether any new stakeholders have been identified/engaged:

If a stakeholder engagement plan was not requested for your project at CEO endorsement stage, please

- list all stakeholders engaged in the project;
- briefly describe stakeholders' engagement events, specifying time, date stakeholders engaged, purpose (information, consultation, participation in decision making, etc.) and outcomes.

Stakeholder	New Stakeholder	Participation Event	Time	Purpose	Results
Napo Provincial Government (GAD)		Steering Committee – Managing Committee	Entire project cycle	Participation in decision-making	Institutionalizing processes and results of the project.
Ministry of the Environment (MAE)		Steering Committee – Managing Committee	Entire project cycle	Participation in decision-making	Institutionalizing processes and results of the project.
Tena Local Government (GAD)		LUDP Process, ZEE, capacity strengthening	2017 - 2019	Partner – encouragement of good practices	Application of the ZEE
Quijos Local Government (GAD)		LUDP Process, ZEE, capacity strengthening, good production practices and forest restoration.	2017 - 2019	Partner – encouragement of good practices	Environmental criteria in the LUDP; encouragement of good production practices and forest restoration.
Archidona Local Government (GAD)		LUDP Process, ZEE, capacity strengthening, good production practices, forest restoration. Value chains, bio-trade, and community tourism.	Entire project cycle	Partner – encouragement of good practices	Environmental criteria in the LUDP; encouragement of good production practices and forest restoration.
Arosemena Tola Local Government (GAD)		LUDP Process, ZEE, capacity strengthening, good production practices, forest restoration.	2017 - 2019	Partner – encouragement of good practices	Environmental criteria in the LUDP; encouragement of good production practices and forest restoration.
El Chaco Local Government (GAD)		LUDP Process, ZEE, capacity strengthening, good production	2017 - 2019	Partner – encouragement	Environmental criteria in the LUDP; encouragement of

		practices, forest restoration.		nt of good practices	good production practices and forest restoration.
Cuyuja Local Government (GAD)		LUDP Process, ZEE, capacity strengthening, good production practices, forest restoration.	Entire project cycle	Partner – encouragement of good practices	Encouragement of good production practices and forest restoration.
COCASINCLAIR EP		FODESNA	2015	Partner – encouragement of good practices	
GIZ		Management Committee	Entire project cycle	Participation in decision-making.	Co-management of the capacity strengthening program
USAID		Good production practices	2015	Partner – encouragement of good practices	Encouragement of good production practices
Rainforest Alliance		Good production practices	2015	Partner – encouragement of good practices	Encouragement of good production practices
FAO		Steering Committee – Managing Committee	Entire project cycle	Participation in decision-making	Institutionalization of processes and project results.
Amazon State University (UEA)	X	Strengthening capacities – Biocommerce	2017 - 2019	Training - research	Endorsement of the program.
Geográfico Military Institute (IGM)	X	Information System - LUDP	2017 - 2018	Information	Development of Spatial Data Infrastructure.
Ecuadorian Space Institute (IEE)	X	Information System - LUDP	2017 - 2018	Information	Information for the ZEE, sistema de información provincial y LUDPs
Autonomous Provincial Governments Consortium CONGOPE	X	Information System - LUDP	2017 - 2018	Information – planning	Incorporation of environmental criteria into the LUDPs
Association of Municipalities of Ecuador (AME)	X	Strengthening capacities - LUDP	2017 - 2018	Information – planning	Co-management del of the capacity strengthening program
Maquita Cuchunchi	X	Good production practices	2016 - 2018	Information – planning	Encouragement of good agricultural production practices
Cosanga Local Government (GAD)	X	LUDP Process, ZEE, capacity strengthening, good production	Entire project cycle	Partner – encouragement of good practices	Encouragement of good production practices and forest restoration.

		practices, forest restoration.			
Hatun Sumaco Local Government (GAD)	X	LUDP Process, ZEE, capacity strengthening, good production practices, forest restoration, community tourism	Entire project cycle	Partner – encouragement of good practices	Encouragement of good production practices and forest restoration, community tourism
IKIAM Regional University	X	Capacity strengthening – CO2 emissions measurement	2017 -2019	Training - research	Biomass and CO2 measurement
Ecuadorian Cooperation Fund for Development FECD	X	Community tourism	2017 -2019	Information – planning	Strengthening of the cocoa route
PROFAFOR	X	FODESNA constitution process	2017 - 2019	FODESNA constitution	Feasibility study and constitution process of FODESNA
Corporación Financiera Nacional CFN	X	FODESNA constitution and management.	2019	FODESNA constitution and management.	Trust agreement.

## 8. Knowledge Management Activities

**Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval**

- **Please tell us the story of your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihood and how it is contributing to achieve the expected global environmental benefits**

From its conceptualization and operational implementation phase, the project has been developing a technical support process based on the strengthening and articulation of monetary and non-monetary incentives to boost sustainable production processes in agricultural landscapes, the sustainable use of biodiversity in forests and buffer zones of protected areas, sustainable management of forest and non-timber products, among others. Through support to entrepreneurship companies of cacao, naranjilla and livestock value chains, community tourism and biotrade. In this process, approximately 1500 organized families from the project's action areas have been able to improve, revalue and innovate technologies (good practices) of production, the procedures in the collection and transformation centers, as well as the commercialization of a variety of products. These products derived from biodiversity and agro-biodiversity focused for the local, national and international markets.

As a result, it has been possible to increase the forest areas under conservation agreements with the SocioBosque program and with the Napo Prefecture; to develop scenarios of active and passive forest restoration, to establish restoration agreements; revalue and promote production in silvopastoral and agroforestry systems - chakra system. This process has allowed to mitigate the pressure on local forest resources and to ensure the flow of ecosystem services for the well-being of families and the bio-care projects (Objectives LD1, SFM / REDD + -1 and BD-2 of the GEF).

The process for strengthening the local governance system was made through: i) Incorporation of environmental criteria in the Provincial LUDP of Napo (proposal for update 2019 - 2023), institutional resolution (provincial chamber) for the incorporation of environmental criteria in the process of cantonal and parochial LUDPs updating. ii) The development of the provincial information system for natural resources management. iii) The development of the capacity-building program with emphasis on territorial ordering and governance. iv) The construction of the inter-institutional strategy for natural resources management. v) Through the constitution of the FODESNA trust the project is contributing significantly to Integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in productive sectors and landscapes (objective BD-2) and to reduce pressures on natural resources as a consequence of the uses of land conflicts in a broader context of the landscape (objective LD-3 of the GEF).

- **Please provide the links to publications, video materials, etc.**

<http://infonapo.org/>  
<https://www.kallari.com.ec/>  
<https://www.winak.org/>  
<https://www.tsatsayaku.com/>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9GnK07YlhvY>  
<http://www.fao.org/gef/news-events/detail/es/c/1154402/>  
<http://www.fao.org/ecuador/noticias/es/>  
<http://www.runatupari.com/index.php/nuestros-tours/por-destino/nacionales.html>



## 9. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>22</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2019-	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Local Government	GAD Provincial Napo	Cash	3.972.660,00	3.100.000,00	2.000.000,00	3.100.000,00
		In-kind	2.015.000,00	1.600.000,00	1.200.000,00	1.600.000,00
Local Government	Ministry of Environment	Cash	2.005.533,00	950.000,00	800.000,00	950.000,00
		In-kind	930.467,00	460.000,00	400.000,00	460.000,00
Local Government	GAD Tena	Cash	90.000,00	50.000,00	50.000,00	50.000,00
		In-kind	80.000,00	60.000,00	40.000,00	60.000,00
Local Government	GAD Quijos	In-kind	78.480,00	80.000,00	50.000,00	80.000,00
Local Government	GAD Archidona	Cash	80.000,00	50.000,00	30.000,00	50.000,00
		In-kind	86.364,00	70.000,00	40.000,00	70.000,00
Local Government	GAD Arosemena Tola	Cash	35.000,00	35.000,00	20.000,00	35.000,00
		In-kind	30.000,00	40.000,00	20.000,00	40.000,00
Local Government	GAD El Chaco	Cash	45.000,00	45.000,00	10.000,00	45.000,00
		In-kind	175.000,00	80.000,00	30.000,00	80.000,00
Local Government	GAD Cuyuja	Cash	22.000,00	25.000,00	8.000,00	25.000,00
		In-kind	5.000,00	15.000,00	5000	15.000,00
Public enterprise	COCASINCLAIR EP	Cash	600.000,00			
		In-kind	400.000,00	20.000,00	20.000,00	20.000,00

<sup>22</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, Beneficiaries, Other.

Cooperation Agency	GIZ	Cash	140.000,00	180.000,00	180.000,00	180.000,00
		In-kind	560.000,00	200.000,00	120.000,00	200.000,00
Cooperation Agency	USAID	Cash	50.000,00	50.000,00	50.000,00	50.000,00
NGO	Rainforest Alliance	Cash	500.000,00	500.000,00	500.000,00	500.000,00
ONU Agency	FAO	Cash	420.000,00	620.000,00	420.000,00	720.000,00
Academy	UEA	In-kind		20.000,00	15.000,00	20.000,00
State Agency	IGM	In-kind		10.000,00	10.000,00	10.000,00
State Agency	IEE	In-kind		15.000,00	15.000,00	15.000,00
Consortium of Provincial GADs	CONGOPE	In-kind		15.000,00	15.000,00	15.000,00
Association of cantonal GADs	AME	In-kind		6.000,00	6.000,00	6.000,00
NGO	Maquita Cuchunchi	In-kind		10.000,00	10.000,00	10.000,00
Local Government	GAD Cosanga	In-kind		13.000,00	5.000,00	13.000,00
Local Government	GAD Hatun Sumaco	In-kind		8.000,00	3.000,00	8.000,00
Academy	IKIAM	In-kind		60.000,00		60.000,00
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>12.320.504,00</b>	<b>8.387.000,00</b>	<b>6.072.000,00</b>	<b>8.487.000,00</b>

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

## 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.