



PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

for the project:

Implementing the strategic plan for Ecuador's Mainland Marine and Coastal Protected Areas Network

FY21

July 1, 2020 – June 30, 2021

Executing Partners

Ministerio del Ambiente, Agua
y Transición Ecológica



WILDAID



Project Information			
Project Title:	Implementing the strategic plan for Ecuador's Mainland Marine and Coastal Protected Areas Network.		
Country(ies):	Ecuador	GEF ID:	9369
GEF Agency(ies):	Conservation International	Duration In Months:	48
Other Executing Partners:	Conservation International Ecuador	Actual Implementation Start Date:	05/12/2018
GEF Focal Area(s):	BD-1 Program 1 LD-2 Program 3	Expected Project Completion Date:	05/11/2022
GEF Grant Amount:	USD 5,813,303	Expected Financial Closure Date:	11/11/2022
Expected Co-financing:	USD 33,739,690	Date of Last Steering Committee Meeting:	08/11/2020
Co-financing Realized as of June 30, 2021:	USD 18,862,540	Mid-Term Review-Planned Date:	06/01/2020
Date of First Disbursement:	05/12/2018	Mid-Term Review-Actual Date:	03/26/2021
Cumulative disbursement as of June 30, 2021:	USD 4,265,001	Terminal Evaluation-Planned Date:	03/01/2022
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The CI-GEF Project Agency Project Implementation Report (PIR) is composed of six sections:

- Section I: Project Implementation Progress Status Summary:** provides a brief summary of the project as well as the implementation status and rating of the previous and current fiscal years;
- Section II: Project Results Implementation Progress Status and Rating:** describes the progress made towards achieving the project objective and outcomes, the implementation rating of the project, as well as recommendations to improve the project performance, when needed;
- Section III: Project Risks Status and Rating:** describes the progress made towards managing and mitigating project risks, the project risks mitigation rating reassessment as needed, as well as recommendations to improve the management of project risks;
- Section IV: Project Environmental and Social Safeguards Implementation Status and Rating:** describes the progress made towards complying with the Environmental & Social Safeguards and the Plans prepared during the PPG phase, the safeguard plans implementation rating, as well as recommendations to improve the project safeguards;
- Section V: Project Implementation Experiences and Lessons Learned:** describes the experiences learned by the project managers and the lessons learned through the process of implementing the project; and

SECTION I: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS STATUS SUMMARY

PROJECT SUMMARY

This is a foundational project, focused on establishing the enabling conditions and initiating the implementation of a formal MPA network in Ecuador. The project will contribute to executing priority actions of the MPA network's ten-year strategic plan within the new framework established by the new General Code of the Environment (COA in Spanish) which mandates the development of a new management arrangement for the national system of protected areas (SNAP in Spanish). The project objective is "to substantially improve the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity through an effective coastal and marine protected areas network on mainland Ecuador". It is expected that, at the end of the project, the network will be fully operational. The project is organized into three components.

Component 1. Lay the groundwork for efficient MPA network operation.

This component focuses on establishing the foundations for MPA network operation and it has three outcomes: (i) MPA operation, (ii) surveillance, enforcement, and prosecution, and (iii) sustainable financing.

Component 2. On-the-ground active learning.

This component will focus on practical learning generating lessons and experience on integrating MPAs into the coastal ecosystem and therefore to advance MPA network development. The pilots of this component will serve as governance examples for MPA management.

Component 3. Strengthening connectivity of mangroves with inland ecosystems within the MPA network.

This component will focus on laying the foundation for the MPA network's inland connectivity. It is expected that these actions will contribute to mainstreaming the concepts of ecological connectivity into coastal and marine conservation by raising key stakeholders' awareness and developing practical experience and guidelines.

PRIOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (FY20)

In FY20 the project has shown progress with regards to the Objective Indicators A and B, the OSPAR metrics have increased from 2% to 4%, respectively, while the MPA network Biodiversity Tracking Tool METT GEF 6 has gone up from 55% to 59%. The assessment tools have shown a small improvement if compared with the baseline, this is mainly due to the direct and indirect strategies the project has implemented through its activities and those from its counterparts in terms of technical assistance, capacity building, and equipment.

In FY20 the project made important progress in four main areas: institutional and administrative arrangements, control and surveillance, sustainable financing, and the implementation of the work plans agreed with the core working groups for the pilots of components 2 and 3. Within the framework of component 1, ***the Ecuador Azul subaccount was capitalized*** with GEF and Walton Family Foundation funds; and ***it generated its first revenues of a total of USD 139,000***. These revenues were included in the annual operational management plan of 5 MPAs. Furthermore, the COA established the development of regulations for which the project has supported the preparation of the ***fishing and aquaculture technical norm*** and has supported the development of ***3 tourism regulations in protected areas*** that require its formal adoption and that will become important inputs for the creation of future ministerial agreements. Additionally, within the scope of special conservation areas, MAATE approved the ***Ministerial Agreement No. MAE-2020-0019***, which provides the guidelines to design, establish, and manage the connectivity corridors, promoting the protection of greater extensions of natural areas. Regarding the capacity-building efforts, the project has sought to enhance the technical capacities of park-rangers in themes such as control and surveillance, operations in the coastal zone, and the open sea. It has also designed specialized courses for judges and prosecutors that will be in charge of applying the law. Through project partners (WildAid) the MPAs have received constant technical assistance in their daily operations and their operational capacities have been strengthened through the provision of equipment to the protected areas, MPA facilities improvements, and the development of management tools (2 control and surveillance plans). For component 2, the core working groups have successfully consolidated and are currently implementing the work plan developed in Y1. Within this context, the project has made important advances on the construction of institutional arrangements, which will help into the consolidation of formal and informal governance arrangements with local governments; develop technical tools for regulating the beach usage; and implement communication strategies that aim to achieve behavioral changes on service providers, tourists, and local users. Furthermore, for component 3, the project has also made important progress on building institutional and community arrangements to achieve the connectivity between the mangrove and interior forests; and it is currently working on tools that will promote the protection and conservation of natural spaces through the ***sustainable use and custody agreements of mangrove forests*** and municipal ordinances that seek to declare special areas of conservation.

Regarding the safeguard plans, the stakeholder engagement plan has required the project to maintain a constant introduction process for authorities, considering the project has dealt with four government administrations within one year of operations. This

activity has been key to ensure the support of new authorities to the project and its activities. Additionally, the project has kept incoming authorities informed about the project through different types of meetings such as committees, executive meetings, or network meetings; the project has continued insisting on reaching a formal agreement with shrimp factory owners, but it has not been possible, however, he committed to facilitating the access to the project team to continue with its activities. For gender mainstreaming, the project has developed several products that will need to be implemented and mainstreamed during the FY21. The grievance mechanism has been fully implemented, and is available through the Ecuador website platform. However, no complaints have been received to date.

The main challenges that the project has faced are the constant change of authorities within the MoE, the merging and restructuring process of the new Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MoEW), and the disappearance of the Undersecretary of Coastal Management, who was the technical counterpart of the project. Within this context, the project has requested the Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition appoint a Project National Director. This necessary role within the governance structure of the project provides the approval of specific processes. The COVID-19 pandemic and its associated restrictions set by the government across the country affected the last four months of FY20, slowing down and limiting the actions of the project around the formal adoption of the management tools and legal instruments developed, the updating process of the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) Strategic Plan, the on-going hiring processes, and the execution of committees' meetings. Likewise, restrictions delayed the tender processes to purchase the boats, outboard motors, and communications systems, causing the non-execution of USD 410.000 from the budget. Despite this situation, the PMU requested permission to the CI-GEF Agency to continue with the administrative and negotiation processes and so be able to sign the contracts as soon as the restrictions were lifted. Strategic partners such as WildAid and FIAS have not been able to continue with some of the processes (training, technical assistance, diagnosis) that were planned for Y2. Similarly, the situations above mentioned prevented the team from accessing the direct intervention zones, provoking that at least 80% of processes from components 2 and 3 were put on standby, considering they are strategically designed to be implemented in the field. Consequently, approximately 40% of the budget planned for FY20 will not be executed while around 70% of the project activities are on standby.

Finally, it is important to mention that the project has supported MAATE during this pandemic by donating safety and security equipment for the protected areas. Adaptive measures the project implemented related to COVID-19 restrictions are identifying those activities that can continue virtually such as the development of documents; procurement and hiring processes, report drafting; maintaining virtual meetings with stakeholders and authorities to follow-up activities established within the workplans; organize weekly or quarterly meetings with the team using virtual platforms, depending on the needs. The project is ready to continue activities of C1, C2, and C3 pilots in the priority areas such as the promotion of legal instruments that need to be officially adopted, the development of management and conservation tools, procurements processes, adoption of local regulations, signaling process of beaches, and strengthening local capacities.

CURRENT PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (FY21)

In FY21, the project has shown progress with regards to the Objective Indicators A and B, the OSPAR metrics have increased significantly from 36,55% (FY20) to 52,68% (FY21)). The assessment tools have shown a significant improvement compared to the baseline (an increase of 26.87%). This is due to the direct and indirect strategies the project has implemented through its activities and those from its counterparts in terms of technical assistance, capacity building, and equipment. Overall, the integration of MPA actions with those from local authorities has promoted a greater commitment and involvement from stakeholders, especially at the local level.

In FY21 the project made important progress in two principal areas: 1. control and surveillance and 2. sustainable financing. However, it has also faced important obstacles to establish institutional and administrative arrangements that consolidate the MPA Network within the SNAP, especially due to COVID-19 and the country's political situation. The project has implemented partially the workplans agreed with the core working groups for the pilots of components 2 and 3.

Within the framework of component 1, **the Ecuador Azul subaccount was capitalized** with an additional USD 500.000 from Walton Family Foundation funds, having a total fund of **5.5 million dollars fund**; and **it generated revenues for the 2020 period of USD 624,269**. The PMU has continued working with MPA responsible for properly allocating these revenues in the annual operational management plan of the 5 MPA pilots. Regarding capacity-building efforts, the project certified 63 additional MPA officers as "Sea People", entitling them legally to perform control and surveillance tasks on board. Additionally, during this fiscal year the project donated 5 boats fully equipped, 2 motors and 3 navigation kits to 9 MPAs and installed the first phase of the Radio Communication System designed during the FY20, setting an important milestone for the project, considering this will strengthen the control and surveillance operations.

Furthermore, jointly with project partners like WildAid, the MPAs have received constant technical assistance in their daily operations and have strengthened their operational capacities through the provision of equipment, the improvement of MPA facilities and the development of management tools such as two control and surveillance plans and the subscription of two operational addenda between the Coast Guards from El Oro and the Ecological Reserve Arenillas; and REMACOPSE and the Salinas Port Captaincy to reinforce the control and surveillance operations in these two MPA.

For **component 2**, developing local management tools jointly with the core working groups has been key to regulate the actions of MPA and local authorities integrally. It has also promoted the improvement of the relationships among stakeholders, conflict reduction, the adoption of a governance structure and the commitment of actors towards a common good. Within this context, two Management Plans of the beach and its adjacent zone were developed for Punta Carnero and Playas Villamil and they have already been delivered to the Municipality of Salinas and Playas, so they can be mainstreamed into the local management tools that seek to integrate actions from the central and local level and so work together in specific issues such as solid residues, zoning, control and surveillance, visitors' management, buffer zones, etc. The project has provided technical and legal advice to Municipalities to review and adjust the cooperative agreements between the local authorities and the Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition. Technical comments were provided to the Ordinances of Playas that aim to regulate the productive activities of the city and its environmental quality. In addition, the project supported the signaling process of both pilots as a key activity to manage and regulate the space of high touristic and fishery influx. The communication strategy continues being implemented, with the development of videos and construction of signboards, with the main objective of achieving a behavioral change on service providers, tourists, and local users.

For **component 3**, the project has also made important progress in developing management and conservation tools to protect the Isla Seca Dry Forest and the mangrove forest from La Loma; it has also provided technical assistance to activate the existing management tools for the mangrove located next to Isla Seca Forest and evergreen forest from La Loma. Similarly, an inventory of priority sites to intervene in conservation/restoration of connectivity between mangroves and terrestrial habitats was prepared.

Regarding the **safeguard plans**, the stakeholder engagement plan has required the project to maintain a constant information flow process for authorities. In this case, the project has dealt with four new administrations and four changes of the National Project Director within one year of operations. This activity has been key to ensure the support of new authorities to the project and the activities it is carrying out. The project has kept incoming authorities informed about the project through different types of meetings, such as committees and virtual meetings. For gender mainstreaming, the project has already hired the consultant to train the staff, MPA officers and organizational leaders from pilot 2. The grievance mechanism has been fully implemented and it is available through the CI Ecuador website. However, no complaints have been received to date.

The **main challenges** that the project continues facing is the constant change of authorities within the Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition (MAATE) and recently the new government elected in May 2021. Within this context, the project has requested the MAATE the appointment of focal points for the different activities that require a jointly review between the project and the Ministry. Activities that have not been able to continue are those related to the financial management output, these are the implementation of spending management and funding resources (C1). The COVID-19 pandemic and its associated restrictions, as well as the transition phase of the new government, has continued slowing down and limiting in some cases the actions of the project around the formal adoption of the management tools and legal instruments developed, the updating process of the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) Strategic Plan, the on-going hiring processes and the execution of committees' meetings to agree on the new governance structure of the project and take decisions on specific activities. Despite the various insistences and the multiple offerings of technical advice that the project has made to the Ministry, the expedition of these tools continues being on standby.

Although the team has been able to access direct intervention zones, COVID outbreaks have posed restrictions in some of the places where the pilots are implemented, and in some cases virtual meetings continue being the mechanism to agree on actions to carry out different activities. Consequently, approximately 40% of the budget planned for FY21 was not executed, especially those budget lines related to travels and meetings. It is important to mention that the project has supported MAATE during this pandemic by raising an emergency fund of USD 350.000, for the 5 Walton areas that are beneficiaries of Ecuador Azul. The project continues implementing adaptive measures related to COVID restrictions.

SUMMARY: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS STATUS

PROJECT PART	PRIOR FY20 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	CURRENT FY21 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING ¹	RATING TREND ²
OBJECTIVE	S	S	Unchanged
COMPONENTS AND OUTCOMES	S	MS	Decreasing
ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS	HS	HS	Unchanged

PROJECT RISK RATING³

RISKS	M	S	Increasing
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¹ **Implementation Progress (IP) Rating:** Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). For more details about IP rating, please see the Appendix I of this report

² **Rating trend:** Improving, Unchanged, or Decreasing

³ **Risk Rating:** Low (L), Moderate (M), Substantial (S), High (H)

SECTION II: PROJECT RESULTS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS STATUS AND RATING

This section describes the progress made towards achieving the project objective and outcomes, the implementation progress rating of the project, as well as recommendations to improve the project performance. This section is composed four parts:

- a. Progress towards Achieving Project Expected Objective: this section measures the likelihood of achieving the objective of the project
- b. Progress towards Achieving Project Expected Outcomes (by project component)
- c. Overall Project Results Progress Rating, and
- d. Recommendations for improvement

a. Progress towards Achieving Project Expected Objective:

This part of the report assesses the progress in achieving the objective of the project.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	To substantially improve the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity through an effective coastal and marine protected areas network in mainland Ecuador
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OBJECTIVE INDICATORS	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁴	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
Indicator a: MPA network self-assessment checklist. Unweighted Overall Score.	23.33% (May 2017) (It is important that a mistake is shown in the ProDoc 21.7% and is now corrected in this version) The increase as compared with the baseline in 2017 is: 31.67% (Jun 2019) 35.00% (Jun 2020) 46.67% (Jun 2021)	IS	The increase as compared with the baseline in 2017 is 46.67% for the FY21. An increase of 11.67% for Indicator A and 16.13% for Indicator B between 2020 and 2021 resulted from the MPA assessment, showing improvement in the MPA management. These variations are mainly due to existing tools such as PGOA which are updated every year, making planning more efficient and effective for the MPAs; the Network Strategic Plan is updated and it contains measurable and reachable indicators, although it has not been formally adopted, despite the requests made by the project. Multiple changes in the Ministry's organizational structure, authority changes, and COVID situation have delayed this process and put other priorities at the front. The MPA Network Strategic Plan has established indicators that are aligned with the project and are currently being monitored. The project activities have allowed the horizontal and vertical integration of institutions, alliances and efforts to strengthen the MPA Network.
Indicator b: MPA network self-assessment checklist. Weighted Ecological Coherence Score	25.81% (May 2017) 29.03% (Jun 2019) 36.55% (Jun 2020) 52.68% (Jun 2021)	IS	

⁴ **O**= Overdue; **D**= Delayed; **NS**= Not started on schedule; **IS**= Under implementation on schedule; and **CA**= Completed/Achieved

OBJECTIVE INDICATORS	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁴	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
Indicator c: MPA network Biodiversity Tracking Tool METT GEF 6	55.9% (March 2017) 59.0% (June 2020)	IS	As this is a biannual indicator it will be measured the next FY22.

OBJECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION
S	A Satisfactory Rating is given to the objective implementation progress. The project is advancing towards the objective targets by improving the MPA network management. Specifically, efforts in the MPA have increased and constant follow up with the Government is being done by the project to advance in the national policies and plans to improve the governance of the MPA network.

b. Progress towards Achieving Project Expected Outcomes (by project component).

This part of the report assesses the progress towards achieving the outcomes of the project.

COMPONENT 1	Establishing the foundations for the efficient operation of the MPA network
Outcome 1:	Institutional, legal and technical capacity substantially improved to efficiently manage the MPA network
Outcome 2:	Effectiveness in detecting and sanctioning infractions in MPAs considerably increased
Outcome 3:	Financial mechanism significantly improved for long-term sustainable financing of the MPA network

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁵	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
Outcome 1.1: Institutional, legal, and technical capacity substantially improved to efficiently manage the MPA network <i>Indicator 1.1: The MPA network has a formal</i>	The MPA network is embedded into SNAP's operation. There are at least three key elements: 1. Institutional and administrative	1. Action Plan for the MPA Network Project – update in process 2. SNAP Management Model - not	D	1. The project has developed an Action Plan with administrative procedures for managing the MPA Network. It is important to highlight that the MPA Network Strategic Plan has been renamed as Action Plan for the MMPA Network, per request of MAATE. Within this context, MAATE have requested to make some adjustments in the nomenclature and the organic structure of the Ministry, so it can be adopted formally by them. It is expected that during this FY22 the approval for this Action Plan can be obtained, the adjustments have been made jointly with MAATE, but still it is on them to decide on this issue

⁵ **O**= Overdue; **D**= Delayed; **NS**= Not started on schedule; **IS**= Under implementation on schedule; and **CA**= Completed/Achieved

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁵	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
<p><i>normative and administrative framework that enables it to function as part of the SNAP.</i></p>	<p>arrangements for network operation have been formally adopted by the national authority. 2. The MPA network is embedded into the new management arrangements of the SNAP. 3. The MPA network is embedded into the updated SNAP's strategic plan.</p>	<p>developed by MAATE so far. The new management model is a tool that the project will support, but MAATE has not shared any progress on it.</p> <p>3. 2 new regulations proposals developed by the project and is pending adoption. 2 updated regulations developed by the project is pending recognition. 1 reform proposal (TULAS) updated 1 Ministerial Agreement on special conservation areas (connectivity corridors) issued by MAATE.</p>		<p>2. MAATE has not initiated any updating process for the new management model for the SNAP. Therefore, the project has not been able to support this process. The PMU has concluded that this process may not be achieved unless the Ministry gives clear guidance and prioritizes this work.</p> <p>The project developed and delivered a set of regulations to enable the functionality of the MPA Network and as a mechanism to fulfill the COA requirements. However, to date MAATE has not requested additional technical advice to support its adoption and has not provided any response about the status of these regulations. The regulations that need to be formally adopted are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The regulations for tourism within protected areas: one regulation was updated (<i>Regulations on observation of whales and dolphins</i>) and two new regulations were developed (<i>diving for biodiversity observation purposes; proposal for observing marine megafauna</i>) which were combined in one document. All these regulations were compiled in one technical norm. So far, during the last days of June 2021, a meeting was held with the MAATE focal point, recently appointed, to define a work roadmap to achieve the adoption of this norm. b. The technical standards for fishing and aquaculture are still required to be adopted formally by the environmental authority. Despite the several requests made by the project about this theme, no answers have been received so far. c. Regulations on special conservation areas: regarding the CODA's secondary regulation on protected areas, the Ministry of Environment and Water enacted a Ministerial Agreement to establish the guidelines to design, establish, and manage the connectivity corridors. However, there is still a special conservation area "Buffer Zones". Although, this was a commitment from MAATE as counterpart the project has not received any written information about the progress of this specific activity. d. Regulation on protected areas categories – based on MAATE request during the last Steering Committee, the resource for this type of regulations were allocated into another activity (Management Plan for Santa Clara Marine Reserve). MAATE, in this

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁵	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
		<p>4. 1 MPA Network Strategic Plan updated.</p> <p>2 inputs developed and mainstreamed in MPA Network Strategic Plan and SNAP Strategic Plan</p>		<p>case, will be the one responsible for delivering the Protected Areas categories regulation.</p> <p>e. The Regulations for tourist activities on sea turtles nesting beaches the PMU has decided <i>to not continue with this activity since there was never a response about it and according to MAATE there is an <u>Action Plan for Turtles</u></i> that replaces this regulation, but it never defined if they wanted to continue or not.</p> <p>3. The project has continued insisting on the expedition of the SNAP strategic Plan. CI and its managers have provided and observations on the PE-SNAP last proposal and it has mainstreamed the MPA Network Strategic Plan, which has not been adopted or recognized so far and instead its name has changed to Action Plan of the MPA Network. The document also included the gender and climate change inputs prepared by the project. However, changes of authorities and the restructuration of the Ministry; and the entrance of a new government have prevented from fulfilling with this activity.</p>
<p><i>Indicator 1.2.: There is a training program designed and implemented for enforcement and prosecution officers to facilitate coordinated action in the MPA network</i></p>	<p>MAATE has a long-term training program that offers concise specialized online training courses to improve control and law enforcement in the MPA network. There are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 10 online courses that are offered to enforcement and prosecution officers. 2. Permanent staff assigned to administer and manage the program. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1 legal course designed with 5 topics as established in the ProDoc 1 MPA management course designed with 3 of the 4 topics established in the ProDoc Outsourced courses - 263 staff trained (cumulative) 2. MAATE has an educational platform 	<p>IS</p>	<p>During the FY21, MAATE created an Environmental Education Directorate for the SNAP. This is an important step for the activities the project is executing, but as it has been recently created still needs a strong strategy to plan and manage resources.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The PMU team will be implementing two specialized courses. During FY21, the project has finished the design of two courses. One is the legal course for enforcement and prosecution officers which includes 3 different target audiences and modules on specific issues such as (i) procedures for cross-jurisdictional operation, (ii) tourism regulations, (iii) fisheries regulations, (iv) biodiversity regulations, and (v) municipal regulations. The other one is for management of marine and coastal protected areas course, and it includes modules such as (i) monitoring vessels' operational status, (ii) regulations applicable in each MPA, and (iii) operational procedures for surveillance and enforcement. <i>The use of nautical and terrestrial maps has been taught through the outsourced courses given by WildAid.</i> These two outputs were completed in FY20. <p>However, during FY21, MAATE requested the project adjust the implementation strategy and therefore the ToR of the legal course, considering the situation of COVID-19, to continue conducting meetings through virtual platforms. However, it's indicated that the suggestion</p>

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁵	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
	<p>3. National Budget allocation to finance the program.</p> <p>4. A multi-year work plan with performance indicators for the program.</p>	<p>“MAATEduca virtual) which is currently being used to provide course for SNAP officers and external users. However, the project cannot influence on the number of people assigned, since it is a decision of the Ministry on the officers who manage this platform.</p> <p>3. The budget of this platform is a responsibility of the Educational Directorate of MAATE. Therefore, the project cannot influence on the amount assigned for this purpose.</p> <p>4. MAATE Educational directorate was recently created. Its planning is done annually and</p>		<p>provided by MAATE does not have results in all target audiences of this specialized training, so the process is divided according to the target audience. MAATE has pre-established standards for its education platform, while external stakeholders require specialized training to be handled on their own platforms.</p> <p>On the other hand, the MPA management course will be delivered face-to-face, considering the recommendations of MPA managers, the structure, and content of the course. It is expected that both courses can be administered through the MAATEduca platform. The implementation of the courses will take place during FY22.</p> <p>Additionally, the project finished implementing the training plan agreed with ESMENA (Escuela de la Marina Mercante Nacional). The remaining (63) MPA Officers were certified as Marine Sailors.</p> <p>This indicator also includes the practical training provided by the counterparts. WildAid provided training to 104 MPA officers in themes related to control and surveillance operations and legal issues around its application.</p>

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁵	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
		not multi – annual as the ProDoc is requiring.		
<i>Indicator 1.3.: MPA officers have and apply guidelines for stakeholder engagement and bonding in support of sound protected area governance</i>	There are guidelines for: (i) Engaging and bonding with key stakeholders (mainly fisheries, tourism and coastal activities). (j) Evaluating and strengthen MPA governance. The guidelines must be easily accessible to MPA staff. Most MPA technical staff (>95%) have been introduced to the guidelines.	0	NS	The guidelines will be available during FY22 for dissemination after implementing the pilots from component 2 and systematizing the lessons learned from it.
Outcome 1.2.: Effectiveness in detecting and sanctioning infractions in MPAs considerably increased	MPA network Year 1 Baseline for prosecution effectiveness Year 2 - PE >30% Year 3 onwards PE >60%	28.57%	IS	Indicators such as PE and PEa are measured every two years, then the indicators for this year will be the same from FY20. The next measure plans to be taken at the end of the December 2021 and reported at the end of the Q4 of FY22.
<i>Indicator 1.4.: MPA network prosecution effectiveness (PE)</i>	Individual MPAs Year 1 Baseline for prosecution effectiveness Year 2 PEa >30%			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory framework and procedures updated: for this activity the project has developed a diagnosis report that identifies and assesses the existing collaboration agreements' level of compliance between MAATE and other public institutions, which includes 5 Agreement proposals among different institutions. Additionally, within the framework of the reversal note signed between MAATE and the

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁵	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
<p><i>Indicator 1.5.: individual MPA prosecution effectiveness (Pea)</i></p>	<p>Year 3 onwards VAI >60%</p>	<p>PACOCHE – 0% Machalilla - 11.11% REMACOPSE – 75% (Only three MPA that show processes initiated)</p>		<p>Ministry of Defense, two operational addendums for Marine Reserve of Santa Clara and REMACOPSE have been signed.</p> <p>2. Register of operations and infractions: this system continues being implemented, but with some reluctance to provide legal information. However, at MPAs the information about initial stages of these processes is easily hand over. <i>During FY22 the project will need to work on a ministerial proposal that makes this system mandatory, as a mechanism to fulfill with Ministerial Agreement No. MAATE-2020-11.</i> In this case, from June 2020 to May 2021 the project worked on the collection of information jointly with WildAid. According to information provided by the MPAs, 121 technical reports were issued due to environmental infractions. From these reports, 11 sanctioning processes were initiated and 14 received a sanction, this last number is a consequence of previous processes that received a sanction during this period. The information mentioned above was given by the MPAs, but it still needs to be compared with the one from the legal area of MAATE Zone Directorates. The matrix will be completed if MAATE Zone Directorates give access to the information. The project is working with new authorities to obtain the necessary information.</p> <p>3. Radio Communication System: the project implemented the first phase of the Radio Communication System at Manabi and Santa Elena. In total 28 radios have been installed (mobile radio bases (boats and cars), portable radios and radio bases at the office) within 6 MPA (PNM, PACOCHE, PELADO, BAJO COPE, REMACOPSE AND CANTAGALLO – MACHALILLA) and in the facilities of the Ecuadorian Navy. Additionally, the antenna in Bola de Oro has been updated and repaired, while the system in Salinas has been updated. Likely, WildAid has delivered, as counterpart and to complete this first phase, 4 portable radios and 1 mobile radio base to Pacoche. The donation of this equipment has been finalized. It is important to highlight that it is necessary to establish two additional donation agreements with the Ecuadorian Navy considering they have also received communications equipment from the project as a mechanism to complement the MPA Network communications system.</p> <p>4. Control and Surveillance Plans: during the last three FY the project has updated and developed 8 MCS plans for specific MPAs and developed</p>

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁵	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
				<p>2 for the clusters of Manabí and Santa Elena. These last MCS plans will be implemented during the FY22, considering the pandemics prevented from executing in-situ actions.</p> <p>5. Control and surveillance System based on the community: for this fiscal year the project developed a control and surveillance system based on the community. In this case, the design showed the current situation and suggests the use of TIP1234 APP as the mechanism to submit a complaint, register it and carryout statistics that can help to improve the process within the Ministry.</p>
<p><i>Indicator 1.6.: Vessel availability index (VAI)</i></p>		<p>Refer to ANNEX- 1 ANNEX- 1</p>	<p>IS</p>	<p>The target of this indicator are MPAs and their vessel availability. This indicator will also include the new boats donated by the project. However, these new boats will be reflected in the next annual implementation report FY22.</p> <p>The project as stated in the ProDoc will invest in providing essential equipment and facilities to the MPA. The investment plan was implemented based on the available resources of the project for this purpose.</p> <p>1. Investment Plan for equipment: The project has concluded the procurement and the donation of boats, motors, and navigation kits. Five MPAs received boats equipped with motors and navigation accessories. Four areas have received 2 motors and 3 navigation kits to complement the boats they already owned. In total nine areas were beneficiaries of this donation. The total amount of the donation was USD 259.498,40, considering that not all the equipment was available by the time we received the offers. It is expected that in the FY22 the project can complete the donation of USD 300.000 dollars by buying additional motors as recommended in the investment Plan developed during the FY19. Additionally, WildAid as counterpart of the project delivered one boat with all the necessary equipment to Santa Clara Marine Protected Area.</p>
<p>Outcome 1.3.: Financial mechanism significantly improved for long-term sustainable financing of the MPA network</p>	<p>Financial gap reduced to 38%.</p>	<p>The financial gap reduced to 3%. But not all areas show the same status.</p>	<p>IS</p>	<p>The agreement was signed between CI and FIAS in FY19. A capitalization of the Ecuador Azul account was achieved of USD 5.5 million, of which USD 2 million was financed by the project and USD 3.5 million were obtained from the Walton Family Fund (WFF) as co-financing. An additional USD 500,000 are pending to complete the USD 6 million.</p>

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁵	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION																					
Indicator 1.7.: Financial gap of MPA network (USD)				<p>During the second year of earnings generation for the year 2020, the USD 5.5 million transferred to the Ecuador Azul Subaccount generated USD 624,000, in revenues and they were distributed based on the current needs of the 5 MPAs and the guidelines for its execution.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1192 451 2016 800"> <thead> <tr> <th>Área Marina y Costera Protegida (AMCP)</th> <th>Porcentaje</th> <th>Monto</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Reserva de Producción Faunística Marino Costera Península de Santa Elena</td> <td>21%</td> <td>US\$ 131.885,98</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refugio de Vida Silvestre Marino Costero de Pacoche</td> <td>16%</td> <td>US\$ 100.484,56</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refugio de Vida Silvestre Manglares El Morro</td> <td>14%</td> <td>US\$ 87.923,99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parque Nacional Machalilla</td> <td>33%</td> <td>US\$ 203.490,18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco</td> <td>16%</td> <td>US\$ 100.484,56</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>100%</td> <td>US\$ 624.269,27</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within this context, the project has provided continuous technical assistance to the Marine Protected Areas to redistribute these resources based on the conditions of the agreement, but also aligning them with the objectives of the MPA Network Strategic Plan.</p> <p>The reduction in the financial gap for the 5 MPA for the last period was 12%. With the new revenues generated by the subaccount of Ecuador Azul this gap has now reduced to 3%. Nevertheless, this does not mean all the areas have closed the gap. In this case, REMACOPSE is about to close the financial gap, but areas such as Galera, Pacoche, El Morro and Machalilla will continue requiring more support in terms of planning and financial management to improve the execution of their resources.</p> <p>On the other hand, the spending management and funds diversification strategies have not shown any progress during FY21. The Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition did not appoint any focal point until the end of Q4, for the continued implementation of the spending and resource diversification strategies. It is important to highlight that MAATE requested implementing strategies developed by other projects as a way of optimizing resources and time.</p>	Área Marina y Costera Protegida (AMCP)	Porcentaje	Monto	Reserva de Producción Faunística Marino Costera Península de Santa Elena	21%	US\$ 131.885,98	Refugio de Vida Silvestre Marino Costero de Pacoche	16%	US\$ 100.484,56	Refugio de Vida Silvestre Manglares El Morro	14%	US\$ 87.923,99	Parque Nacional Machalilla	33%	US\$ 203.490,18	Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco	16%	US\$ 100.484,56	TOTAL	100%	US\$ 624.269,27
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COMPONENT 1 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
MU	A Moderately Unsatisfactory rating has been given to component 1. The project has advanced in drafting the regulations to make the MPA network operational. However, there has been no progress in the decision-making and guidance needed by the Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition to meet the project targets on time. The same has happened for financial sustainability. Delays to this component can be seen due to COVID-19, and the lack of political will to approve the project deliverables and continue strengthening the network to achieve the project targets.	Decreasing

COMPONENT 2	On-the-ground active learning
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Outcome 1:	Lessons learned from pilots are fully incorporated into new/updated regulations and guidelines for MPA management
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OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁶	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
<p>Outcome 2.1.: Lessons learned from pilots are fully incorporated into new/updated regulations and guidelines for MPA Management</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.: Number of guidelines that consider lessons learned from MPA conservation in buffer zones</i></p>	At least two guidelines that complement MPA conservation in coastal buffer zones.	<p>No guidelines developed. But pilots are being implemented. So far specific processes have been finished and will provide material for developing the guidelines. The development of the guidelines was scheduled to begin in the last year of the FY22 project.:</p> <p>Management Plans of Beach Strip and Adjacent zone from Punta Carnero and Playas Villamil</p>	IS	<p>There is significant progress in the implementation of the pilots from this component, however there are no advances for the indicator itself. The project so far has developed tools which are key to integrate the MPAs actions within the coastal management processes from local governments. Within this context, dialogue has been promoted among multi-stakeholders obtaining the following results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formal and informal governance processes were explored jointly with the core working group to harmonize management actions between the local and central authorities. In this case, governance schemes were developed for both pilots, and these were included in the Management Plans of Beach Strip and Adjacent zone from Punta Carnero and Playas Villamil. 2. Two Management Plans of Beach Strip and Adjacent zone were developed for Punta Carnero and Playas Villamil beaches. These tools will be essential for the management of the beach area, specially, for mainstreaming them into the local management tools that seek to articulate the actions of the Protected Areas with those from the municipalities, as established in the Environmental Organic Code (CODA).

⁶ **O**= Overdue; **D**= Delayed; **NS**= Not started on schedule; **IS**= Under implementation on schedule; and **CA**= Completed/Achieved

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁶	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
		<p>concluded and delivered to municipalities for approval. They include governance schemes developed by the project.</p> <p>Signaling for both pilots to strengthen the regularization and the governance processes.</p> <p>Cooperative agreements for both pilots in construction</p> <p>Technical advice provided for the development of beach management tools.</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Protective and informative signaling for Punta Carnero and Playas Villamil was installed and it seeks to support the planning and regularization of these spaces. Additionally, signposts were strategically installed within pilots that shows high levels of tourism affluence. 4. Cooperative agreements are also being developed for both beaches. In this case, MAATE has gone through a restructuring process and some its organizational units have disappeared, invalidating some of the co-management agreements previously established. In this case, the project is providing technical advice to finish the current agreements and draft new ones to promote the co-management of these spaces. 5. The project provided technical assistance during the reviewing process of the ordinance that regulates the productive activities along the beach within the whole city of Playas. It was delivered to a representative of the city council so it can continue with the approval process. 6. For the implementation of the communication strategy, three videos about responsible tourism for Punta Carnero were developed and transmitted through a social network campaign during a holiday in the country (Carnaval).

COMPONENT 2 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
S	<p>A Moderately Satisfactory rating has been given to component 2. Despite not meeting the target yet, the project has continued working on the two pilots and made progress in the governance model and stakeholders' engagement process, which is key to achieve the target. COVID restrictions have been a challenge to work with local stakeholders, but the project found ways to continue the engagement despite not having the same results as with in person meetings. ,</p>	Increasing

COMPONENT 3 Strengthening connectivity of mangroves with inland ecosystems within the MPA network

Outcome 1: Connectivity improved between coastal mangroves and adjacent inland habitats within the MPA network.

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁷	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
<p>Outcome 3.1.: Connectivity between coastal mangroves and adjacent inland habitats within the MPA network improved</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.: Land area under sustainable management and/or restoration practices</i></p>	<p>1,121.8 ha under sustainable management and / restoration practices that conserve or restore connectivity between mangroves and inland vegetation</p> <p>REMACAM pilot 840 ha - Equatorial Choco evergreen lowland forest 177 ha - Equatorial Choco mangrove El Conchal pilot</p>	<p>840 ha - Equatorial Choco evergreen lowland forest is already under management practices (supported with signaling)</p> <p>425.88 ha instead of 320 ha</p> <p>Equatorial Choco mangrove are in process of going under the status of management practices in charge of the commune “Lucha y Progreso”</p> <p>10.81 ha instead of 7.4 ha - Jama-</p>	<p>IS</p>	<p>The project has mainly worked on actions that promote the connectivity and conservation of habitats within the MPA Network. In this case, the project developed an inventory of priority sites to intervene in conservation and restoration of connectivity between mangroves and terrestrial habitats. In this case, 5 zones were identified in Esmeraldas, Manabi, Santa Elena, Guayas and El Oro. Additionally, 25 ecological corridors were defined allowing to prioritize the potential zones to be restored. In this case, the main conclusion was that large areas have been heavily affected by land-use change.</p> <p><i>Furthermore, the number of ha to be put under management or restoration practices have increased from 1121.8ha to 1374.09ha.</i></p> <p>Equatorial Choco evergreen lowland forest – 840 ha: For this specific area the project supported with materials to signpost strategic areas under the conservation scheme of Socio Bosque, with the aim of improving the control and surveillance operations that are being implemented as a mechanism to discourage land invasion and deforestation, factors that could affect the connectivity processes.</p> <p>For the Equatorial Choco Mangrove, after carrying out several in-situ inspections, workshops, and meetings with the commune the new amount of area that will be put under the ASUCEM scheme is 425.88 ha. The file for this process was completed with the technical advice of the PMU and</p>

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OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁷	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
	<p>7.4 ha - Jama-Zapotillo low forest and deciduos shrubs</p> <p>97.4 ha – Jama. Zapotillo mangrove</p>	<p>Zapotillo low forest and deciduous shrubs will be under the scheme of Municipal special conservation area - Municipal Ordinance</p> <p>97.4 ha – Jama Zapotillo mangrove are under management practices within the concession Hualtaco-Huaquillas.</p>		<p>submitted to MAATE. The process in under review and the PMU is expecting the resolution from MAATE to grant this agreement.</p> <p>Manglares de Hualtaco - Bosque y Conchal Isla Seca - the project has already worked significantly on the Ordinance Proposal to provide the necessary protection to the dry forest “Conchal Isla Seca”. The amount of area put under the Municipal Conservation Area scheme was 7.4 ha but adding the transition zone this will be 10.81 ha. The ordinance has been officially approved on June 25th. Within this framework, it is expected that during FY22, the PMU will implement the tools that are being developed for the touristic management of the area.</p> <p>97.4 ha – Jama Zapotillo mangrove - The project is currently working with the beneficiaries of the Hualtaco-Huaquillas concession in the control and surveillance plan for the area. The project also supported buying the materials for constructing the signboards and mark off the mangrove area that is part of the pilot. Likely, the project has provided advice to the commune to develop the semi-annual reports, which are requirements for those who have been granted an AUSCEM.</p>

COMPONENT 3 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
S	A Satisfactory rating has been given to component 3. Good progress is seen towards the component targets. Working with the communes in the northern pilot site to agree on the conservation scheme has advanced in the middle of community governance issues outside project control. For the southern pilot site, the local regulation has been designed and the activities to restore the area are starting. Connectivity actions and restoration will continue but the area under this management practice is above the original target. The project supported the development of an ordinance that seeks to protect the ecological and archeological value of “Bosque y Conchal Isla Seca” and that ordinance has been approved.	Unchanged

c. Overall Project Results Rating

OVERALL PROJECT RESULTS IMPLEMENTATION RATING

OVERALL RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND ⁸
MS	A moderately satisfactory rating has been given to overall project results. Component 1 is facing significant delays due to COVID-19, and the lack of response from the government counterpart. Components 2 and 3 have made progress despite the travel restrictions that have presented challenges in the execution. Progress can be seen compared to FY20 PIR.	Decreasing

d. Recommendations

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	DEADLINE
<p>The EA needs to schedule a meeting with MAATE where the authorities participate and make decisions about the MPA network operations and guide next steps. Specially for component 1 this is critical for the project to meet the targets.</p> <p>The project needs to make a mid-year review and define adaptive measures based on the MTR recommendations.</p>	EA	December 2021

⁸ Rating trend: Increasing, Unchanged or Decreasing

SECTION III: PROJECT RISKS STATUS AND RATING

a. Progress towards Implementing the Project Risk Mitigation Plan

This section describes the activities implemented to manage and reduce high, substantial, modest, and low risks of the project. This section has three parts:

- a. Ratings for the progress towards implementing measures to mitigate project risks and a project risks annual reassessment
- b. Recommendations for improving project risks management

a. Progress towards Implementing the Project Risk Mitigation and Plan Project Risks Annual Reassessment

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING ⁹	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	Rating High risk (HS), Substantial risk (S), Modest risk (M), Low risk (L) FY21	RISK RATING TREND ¹⁰
Risk 1: Internal opposition, within MAATE, to consolidate the MPA network	Maintain smooth communication and information flow to the Minister, Vice Minister, Undersecretary of Natural Patrimony, General Legal Coordination Office, and General Administrative and Financial Coordination Office through round table meetings. Implement a communication strategy through key messages about the	The steering committees and informative meetings have been spaces to share information with high-level authorities. A communication strategy has been designed for the project including its pilots. MAATE Information requests have been answered on time, including executive summaries about	IS	MAATE authorities have appointed several focal points for most activities. However, the project has not been able to work on a short or medium planning with them since every new authority has appointed new technical focal points. Regarding the activities related to financial management strategies, focal points were not appointed during this term. During FY21, all Undersecretaries have been designated as National Project Directors. However, the last Undersecretary of Natural Heritage appointed a new National Project Director on May 20 th , 2021, giving the Protected Areas Directorate (DAPOFC) the responsibility of monitoring the progress of the	S	S	Unchanged

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¹⁰ **Rating trend:** Increasing, Unchanged or Decreasing

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING ⁹	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	Rating High risk (HS), Substantial risk (S), Modest risk (M), Low risk (L) FY21	RISK RATING TREND ¹⁰
	importance and effectiveness of the MPA network. Provide information and facts to address concerns.	the progress of the project.		<p>project. Internal changes in the Ministry have hindered the project from organizing steering and management committees during the last 10 months, an essential activity to decide on key processes. The project has continued maintaining meetings with the Undersecretaries of Natural Heritage (3) to keep them informed about the progress of the project and the barriers is currently facing.</p> <p>Within the framework of outcome 1.1, normative tools have been developed by the project in conjunction with MAATE staff. Nevertheless, there is no progress in the formal adoption of the tools.</p> <p>Additionally, project activities, as well as its advances and budget execution, have properly been informed through: Steering Committee Meetings: 01 Informative meetings authorities: 02 Reports requested by MAATE: 11</p> <p>A video for the pilot of REMACOPSE has been developed as a mechanism to promote responsible tourism and the compliance of visitor's regulations.</p>			

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING ⁹	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	Rating High risk (HS), Substantial risk (S), Modest risk (M), Low risk (L) FY21	RISK RATING TREND ¹⁰
Risk 2: Limited political support to develop and implement SNAP's new management arrangements	Maintain smooth communication with the Minister and Vice Minister. Prepare information briefs to present to the Office of the President and other entities.	Requests by email, virtual presentations have been made to obtain support for their formal adoption. Virtual meetings were held with the Undersecretary to explain their importance. Promote the presence of the ministry in events related to the project implementation.	IS	<p>The project held several meetings with authorities to highlight the importance of continuing with the process of formal adoption of the norms developed by the project: and the need of issuing the SNAP strategic plan. However, changes within the ministry have placed other issues into the top priorities of this institution. It is also important to remark that the pandemic situation continues to prevent the project from meeting personally with new authorities.</p> <p>Still the project does not have a direct line with the president office. But so far, the project has achieved the presence of the Ministry in events where equipment (boats and motors) was delivered to the MPAs. Within this context, the project continues receiving political support for its implementation, but processes within the ministry have not shown significant advances due to the COVID-19 pandemic, ministry changes and the recent government change.</p>	S	H	Increasing
Risk 3: Vandalism of surveillance and communication equipment	Implement protective measures and secure prompt	Include in the donation agreements, a clause that requires	IS	Within the framework of outcome 1.2, the project has delivered the boats, vehicles, and radio communication system to the	S	S	Unchanged

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING ⁹	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	Rating High risk (HS), Substantial risk (S), Modest risk (M), Low risk (L) FY21	RISK RATING TREND ¹⁰
	restoration of surveillance and communication facilities	the protection oats and equipment.		MPAs. The PMU has agreed with MPA and MAATE zone directorates the need of protecting the boats and equipment considering the levels of insecurity they may face. Additionally, the Ecuadorian law requires that any goods belonging to the State need to be protected. Donation agreements have already been signed for boats, motors, and navigation equipment, and they include clauses indicating MAATE is responsible for the insurance of the boats and motors and obtaining the license to navigate.			
Risk 4: Reluctance of enforcement authorities to collaborate and coordinate surveillance of MPAs and prosecution of offenders	Maintain smooth communication with central and local authorities. Provide information and facts to address concerns.	As the risk is not activated, a mitigation action has not been applied.	IS	Within the framework of outcome 1.2, any MPA so far has requested from the Project any type of intervention for these cases. Through our strategic partner WildAid, the project has subscribed two operational addenda with Santa Clara MPA and the coast guards from EL Oro; and REMACOPSE with the Salinas Port Captainty, as a mechanism to reinforce the control and surveillance operations.	M	M	Unchanged
Risk 5: Internal opposition, within MAATE, to establish individual budgets to MPAs	See above in Risk 1.	Provide technical assistance to ensure that the resources are being distributed correctly	IS	Within the framework of outcome 1.3, "Ecuador Azul" has generated revenues from the USD 5.5 million disbursements to the 5 MPA that will be benefited. The project has	S	S	Unchanged

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING ⁹	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	Rating High risk (HS), Substantial risk (S), Modest risk (M), Low risk (L) FY21	RISK RATING TREND ¹⁰
		and within the framework of the agreement.		provided technical advice for distributing the resources based on the needs of the areas and the conditions of the agreement.			
Risk 6: Low importance in the presidential agenda to sign the Presidential Decree	Monthly meetings with the Minister of MAATE to inform him or her about advances related to the MPA network project.	Organize meetings with appointed authorities as necessary as possible to inform them about the progress of the project.	IS	The project has worked with the DAPOFC to define the focal points needed to solve the critical knots the project is facing. The Undersecretary was appointed in May 2021 to the DAPOFC as the MAATE delegate (National Project Director) that will be the formal counterpart of MPA Network project. Although monthly meetings have not been possible, the PMU has organized meetings and answered requests from MAATE to inform about the advances related to the MPA Network Project. The last meeting was held on June 14 th 2021, which was a request made by the DAPOFC-MAATE, and explained the penultimate appointed National Project Director about the progress achieved and the obstacles it is currently facing in some of its activities.	S	S	Unchanged
Risk 7: Change of local governments in Ecuador. New authorities	Encourage local stakeholders to present the project to new	Organize the necessary meetings to socialize the project with new authorities in	IS	The risk has not activated, the municipal authorities that the project is working with, continue to be the same. Although, there was a	S	M	Decreasing

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING ⁹	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	Rating High risk (HS), Substantial risk (S), Modest risk (M), Low risk (L) FY21	RISK RATING TREND ¹⁰
will take office in 2019	municipal authorities.	conjunction with stakeholders.		change in authorities that represent the president in the province.			
Risk 8: Reluctance of municipalities and user groups to accept MPA buffer zones	Prepare a concise communication plan to address concerns of local groups. Provide clear messages, information and facts	Promote the inclusion of user groups into discussion spaces.	IS	Within the framework of Outcome 2.1, two Management Plans of Beach Strip and Adjacent zone were developed for Punta Carnero and Playas Villamil beaches. They have already been socialized and they include Buffer Zones, which were worked on and defined with the core working groups. Likely, Outcome 3.1 has also promoted the establishment of a buffer zone of 3.41ha through the development of the ordinance that seeks to protect the area from "Bosque y Conchal Isla Seca". In this case, one mechanism to communicate the implementation progress is the development of quarterly bulletins, and also holding periodic meetings with stakeholders to inform them of progress, but to also identify barriers.	S	M	Decreasing
Risk 9: Impact of illegal activities on managing mangrove and forest areas in REMACAM	Encourage increased presence of Coast Guard and police in the area.	As the risk is not activated, a mitigation action has not been applied.	IS	Within the framework of Outcome 3.1, the project has provided technical assistance to obtain the concession of 425,88 ha for the commune Lucha y Progreso. The file has been submitted to MAATE and the PMU is expecting the granting of this AUSCEM.	S	S	Unchanged

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING ⁹	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	Rating High risk (HS), Substantial risk (S), Modest risk (M), Low risk (L) FY21	RISK RATING TREND ¹⁰
Risk 10: Effects of El Niño / La Niña on agroforestry production in REMACAM pilot site	Monitor information and alerts in national meteorological entities, NOAA, and World Meteorological Organization	Risk has not activated; El Niño and La Niña have not shown up during the last years.	IS	Within the framework of Outcome 3.1, the project continues monitoring the information from meteorological entities. During FY21, there is no evidence concerning the presence of the el Nino or la Nina in the Ecuadorian Coasts.	M	L	Decreasing
Risk 11: Execution problems caused by complex administrative system and frequent changes of authorities and public policies	Maintain smooth communication and information to the Minister, Vice Minister, Undersecretary of Natural Heritage, General Legal Coordination Office, and General Administrative and Financial Coordination Office. Implement a change communications strategy. Provide information and facts to address concerns. Ensure that the project team is stable and protected from political decisions.	Maintain the authorities informed about the project advances. Maintain meetings with new MAATE authorities. Socialize with new authorities of the undersecretary of coastal and marine management.	IS	Authorities have been informed about the project every time they have changed (4 times). The project was able to organize only one steering committee during FY21, which was used as a space to socialize the progress of the project and decide on specific processes. However, the changes of ministries and the recent change of the government has prevented organizing other committees. For every new authority, the PMU has been informed about the current status of the project, and its current needs.	S	S	Unchanged

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING ⁹	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	Rating High risk (HS), Substantial risk (S), Modest risk (M), Low risk (L) FY21	RISK RATING TREND ¹⁰
Risk 12: Climate change	Mainstream climate change considerations into SNAP's strategic plan.	A study is taking place to obtain inputs that will be put into consideration for the SNAP strategic Plan.	IS	The project and CI managers have provided comments and they have mainstreamed the inputs developed by the project within the proposal of the SNAP Strategic Plan. However, strategic plans (PE-RED and PE-SNAP) are pending of formal issuance.	S	S	Unchanged
Risk 13: COVID-19 – project staff Baseline risk rating: Substantial risk (S)	NA	Design and apply office protocols in accordance with the restrictions established for the sites intervened. Ensure the compliance of established protocols at meeting sites and field visits. Responsible party(ies): PMU	IS	The project has purchased the necessary biosecurity supplies to implement the protocols prepared by CI and retake the work in pilot sites from protected areas. However, new outbreaks have prevented from organizing certain meetings and it has also affected the participation of stakeholders in certain meetings.	S	S	Unchanged
Risk 14: COVID-19 – MPA officers Baseline risk rating: Substantial risk (S)	NA	Provide technical assistance to MPA's to conclude the protocols to reopen the MPA. Provide biosecurity equipment to support MPA	IS	The Project has offered to MAATE the provision of biosecurity supplies. Nevertheless, MAATE has not made any type of formal request. All components have held during virtual meetings to advance, in several processes, those related to the development of technical	S	H	Increasing

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING ⁹	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	Rating High risk (HS), Substantial risk (S), Modest risk (M), Low risk (L) FY21	RISK RATING TREND ¹⁰
		<p>protocols implementation.</p> <p>Hold virtual meetings with officials from the protected areas as COVID restrictions continue.</p> <p>Responsible party(ies): MAATE-PMU</p> <p>Purchase biosecurity equipment for the MPA, with project funds</p>		<p>documents but also those related to procurement and hiring processes. In addition, the conditions of restrictions remain in place due to the vaccination process and the emergence of new mutations.</p>			

PROJECT RISKS MITIGATION MEASURES RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RISK RATING TREND ¹¹
S	<p>A Substantial rating has been given to the project risks mitigation measures. Although the project has continued to update and implement the risks mitigation measures, there are two external factors that can affect the project progress: lack of responses from government counterparts, and the associated impacts and restrictions of COVID-19. Given that this project is foundational for the MPA network, consolidation requires a significant amount of work in policy and field activities. It is key to continue monitoring the risks measures and update as needed. Being in Y3 of implementation, the lack of engagement from the government in the decision making process is critical because the project team is not able to advance the activities and deliver as planned.</p>	Increasing

¹¹ **Rating trend:** Increasing, Unchanged or Decreasing

Recommendations

MITIGATION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	DEADLINE
Meeting between CI and MAATE to decide the next steps of the project and evaluate all outputs / outcomes that have critical delays due to the lack of responses and decisions to either approve or reject the deliverables.	CI	December 2021
Continue monitoring the risks measures and update as needed.	PMU	June 2022

SECTION IV: PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS AND RATING

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved Environmental and Social Safeguard plans, as well as recommendations to improve the implementation of the safeguard plans, when needed. This section is divided in three parts:

- a. Progress towards Complying with the CI-GEF Project Agency's Environmental & Social Safeguards
- b. Overall Project Safeguard Implementation Rating
- c. Recommendations

a. Progress towards Complying with the CI-GEF Project Agency's Environmental & Social Safeguards

MINIMUM SAFEGUARD INDICATORS	PROJECT TARGET	END OF YEAR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ¹²	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
ACCOUNTABILITY AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism 2. Percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that have been resolved. 	0	0	IS	The accountability and grievance mechanism continues being socialized at every presentation made by the project. So far, the project has printed banners and posters to be placed at every MPA office, especially those where pilots are being carried out. Banners are being used for meetings and events so it can be widely known among the different stakeholders. The mechanism is also being socialized temporarily at the web page of CI-Ecuador and it will be shown on the web page of the project which will be delivered during the first quarter of FY22. So far, the project has not received any verbal or written complaint.

¹² O= Overdue; D= Delayed; NS= Not started on schedule; IS= Under implementation on schedule; and CA= Completed/Achieved

GENDER MAINSTREAMING				
1. Number of men and women that participated in project activities (e.g. meetings, workshops, consultations)	N/A	Men 348 Women 260	IS	43 meetings and workshops have been organized by the project, most of these meetings have been done to socialize the project with the main stakeholders, inspection of the signboard's installations, check the advances of the workplans, strengthen capacity processes, and raise gender awareness events.
2. Number of men and women that received benefits (e.g. employment, income generating activities, training, access to natural resources, land tenure or resource rights, equipment, leadership roles) from the project.	N/A	Men 255 Women 47		The project has provided Bay sailor training to 63 members from the MPAs. While WildAid as counterpart has provided training to 104 park rangers in topics about the Biosecurity protocol, navigation, docking and anchoring of boats, procedures and legislation for control and surveillance. 11 officials of GAD Salinas have received training in the use of territorial planning tools. The creation of the municipal protected area declared by the GAD Huaquillas will benefit 62 members of the surrounding communities, who will be trained to provide tourism services in Conchal-Isla Seca. In addition, 6 tourism operators, 1 cab cooperative, 5 restaurants, 2 national guides, 7 tourism police, and 6 hotels will be trained to provide tourism services in Conchal-Isla Seca For FY22, we will work on a matrix of gender indicators developed by the project for the AMCP Network.
3. Number of strategies, plans (e.g. management plans and land use plans), and policies derived from the project that include gender considerations (this indicator applies to relevant projects)	N/A	4		The project has developed 2 Management Plans of Beach Strip and Adjacent zone for Punta Carnero and Playas Villamil.
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT				
1. Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous people, and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase on an annual basis.	9	62	CA	C1 WILDAID, FIAS, MAATE, CI, Alexandra Vásquez, James Barboreak, NAUTIMOTORS, PCI COMMUNICATIONS, Volker Frank, Daniel Andrade, Sergio Larrea. C2 GAD Salinas, Capitanía Salinas, Gobernación Sta. Elena, MINTUR, MAE, GAD Playas, Gobernación Guayas, , REMACOPSE, ANRPV, Ericko Bernal, SANTDEV, Guido Mosquera, UTPL,19 Service Providers Associations.

<p>2. Number persons (sex-disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis)</p> <p>3. Number of engagement (e.g. meeting, workshops, consultations) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis)</p>	<p>120</p> <p>8</p>	<p>Men 348 Women 260</p> <p>40</p>	<p>CA</p> <p>CA</p>	<p>C3 GAD Huaquillas, MAATE, 5 Asoc. de pescadores, INPC, GAD El Oro, MINTUR, UTMACH, MINEDUC, Tourism Police, Gobernación del Oro, Commune Lucha y Progreso, REAR, REMACAM, Gabriela Vitrieri.</p> <p>Around 608 stakeholders have participated in socialization events, workshops, and meetings. It is important to remark that in most meetings there is reiterative participation of some actors.</p> <p>During this FY21, the project held around 40 engagement events have taken place. For this section, we consider workshops, meetings, socialization and training events. In all these events we have socialized the project or we have presented the progress achieved.</p>
<p>4. Percentage of stakeholders who rate as satisfactory the level at which their views and concerns are taken into account by the project</p>	<p>80%</p>	<p>TBA</p>	<p>NS</p>	<p>To be measured by CI-GEF agency.</p>
<p>PHYSICAL CULTURAL RESOURCES</p> <p>1. Number of physical cultural resources found in the project area that have been negatively impacted as a result of the project</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>IS</p>	<p>The project has provided technical advice to develop the ordinance for “Bosque y Conchal Isla Seca” that seek to protect its ecological and archeological value. The ordinance has been approved by the GAD from Huaquillas and its councils.</p>

b. Information on Progress, challenges and outcomes on stakeholder engagement

In FY21, COVID restrictions have been a challenge to work with local stakeholders. However, the project found ways to continue the engagement despite remote meetings are not having the same results as with in person meetings. In addition, the MAATE eliminated the Undersecretariat of Marine and Coastal Management (SGMC), who was the division in the government working as direct counterpart for the project. This not consulted change had a big impact in the project coordination and progress of activities. The constant changes of the National Director of the Project (MAATE point of contact and lead) and the recent change of the government caused the project to face the challenge of advancing in activities, especially in Component 1 but also with the pilots work. MAATE is a key partner of this project and the lack of guidance and decision making has been critical.

The park rangers and area managers have been involved in the design of: i) management tools (control and surveillance plans; annual operational management plans, education plans); and ii) practical training processes in control and surveillance.

Within the framework of components 2 and 3, the construction process of the Management Plans for Playa de Mar and Adjacent Strip for Punta Carnero and General Villamil Playas; and the instruments to put under management the forest ecosystems of the pilot areas (mangrove use agreement and municipal ordinances) respectively, spaces were established where actors such as local governments, direct users, government institutions have been strongly involved generating meaning of appropriation and support for these processes.

c. Provide information on the progress towards achieving gender sensitive measures/targets

The main advances in FY21 in terms of gender have been aimed at:

- Measure women's perception on their level of impact on governance decision-making in the 2 pilot areas of component 2. This, by hiring a specialized consultancy that is being executed.
- Ensure that the meetings and events held virtually or in person in the pilot areas of component 2 and 3 are planned and executed with equal participation, mutual respect, and collective decision-making by women and men.
- Register participation in meetings, trainings, and other events, using gender-disaggregated data.

d. Overall Project Safeguard Implementation Rating

SUMMARY: PROJECT SAFEGUARD IMPLEMENTATION RATING BY TYPE OF PLAN

SAFEGUARDSTRIGGERED BY THE PROJECT (delete those not applicable)	CURRENT FY20 IMPLEMENTATION RATING	RATING TREND
Accountability and Grievance Mechanisms	HS	Unchanged
Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP)	S	Decreasing
Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	HS	Unchanged
Physical Cultural Resources	HS	Unchanged

OVERALL PROJECT SAFEGUARD IMPLEMENTATION RATING

RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
HS	The project developed awareness materials and continued to widely disseminate the AGM. The ratio of men: women participating in the project has declined compared to FY20. Also, the percentage of women receiving benefits is less than 10%. Considering the impact of the pandemic on gatherings, the number of stakeholders and engagements continues to be high. The project supported the development of an ordinance that seeks to protect the ecological and archeological value of “Bosque y Conchal Isla Seca”, and that ordinance has been approved.	Unchanged.

c. Recommendations

The GMP included these additional gender indicators: (1) Number of gender proposal, designed and approved by the MAATE; (2) Number and percentages of public functionaries of the MPA and the local gender sensitized GAD; and (3) Number of organizations and their representatives (men and women) in the processes of building governance and connectivity models. Kindly report on these indicators in the FY22 PIR.	PMU	June 30, 2022

SECTION V: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Required topics

1. Knowledge activities/products (when applicable), as outlined in the knowledge management plan approved at CEO endorsement/approval.

The project is currently designing the web page of the project, which in this case will become an informative website about the project and a public repository of its achievements as well as the documents generated during these 3 years of implementation. The design of the web page seeks to be friendly and easy to comprehend using simple language, gender-sensitive and graphic tools. However, in the meantime the project has created a folder in Google Drive with all the products developed so far by the project, this type of folder has been shared with MAATE authorities or officers and even with the evaluators. In this year, the most significant products generated by the project were: Management Plans of Beach Strip and Adjacent zone for Punta Carnero and Playas Villamil beaches; an inventory of priority sites to intervene in conservation/restoration of connectivity between mangroves and terrestrial habitats; Design of a Control and surveillance System based on the community for REMACOPSE and ANRPV; Monitor, control, and surveillance plans for REMACAM and Galera San Francisco; Ordinance proposal to declare the “Forest and Conchal Isla Seca” as a Municipal Conservation Area; and the proposal for obtaining the AUSCEM for Lucha y Progreso. As these documents have been developed jointly with the different stakeholders, its development and socialization processes have been disseminated through social media platforms. Likely, the quarterly bulletins have been distributed to a mailing list which includes the multiple stakeholders of the project as a mechanism to maintain them informed of its progress; these bulletins have also been uploaded into the GEF web page. The steering committees as well as the progress meetings held with authorities have been useful spaces to update them about the achievements and the obstacles the project is facing. On the other hand, a portfolio of pre-made materials such as PPT, matrix and summaries have been elaborated to be used when the restructuration processes, the change of authorities and the change in Ministry’s name occurred, keeping them always updated on the progress of the project. Regarding the implementation of gender perspective, pilots are carrying out specific actions to raise gender awareness among the stakeholders from the pilots and to collect information that establishes the next steps to promote greater engagement of women in the decision-making process and benefit-sharing.

Nevertheless, a lesson learned continues being that the pandemic is still a strong limiting factor for the execution of some activities, especially those related to the pilots and the formal adoption of normative tools, the latter ones have not been prioritized by previous administrations. Despite the virtual spaces promoted by the project to continue with the workplan established, pandemic outbreaks and emergency states have turned the attention of municipal and government officers to mitigate the consequences of the pandemic, leaving behind those activities related to the project execution. Similarly, the processes restructuration within the ministry, the changes of authorities (4 times) and the new government have also prevented the PMU from giving continuity to certain activities and their approval, delaying in some cases their execution. Another lesson learned for this project is that working remotely has also influenced heavily on the partial progress of the project, although the lack of physical presence has slowed down the execution of some activities. This shows that in some cases knowledge management have been adapted to the new situation, but still interaction is needed when results need to be obtained in a shorter time. As long as pandemic restrictions exist, virtual and face-to-face interaction is analyzed, depending on the conditions.

Additional topics (please choose two)

2. Project institutional arrangements, including project governance

During FY21, the changes of authorities, the institutional processes restructuration, and government officers cut down have posed challenges to the project and its execution. With every National Project Director appointed the project has established a work roadmap to continue with key processes, important for the budgetary and technical execution. However, these types of changes have slowed down the execution of activities as scheduled, considering each authority means different strategies, priorities, agendas and in most cases different levels of compliance and commitment. Most of the normative tools developed by the project have not been formally adopted due to the lack of political will, despite consultancy products were worked jointly with MAATE officers.

On the other hand, core working groups and local authorities have been key to obtain final products such as the Management Plans of Beach Strip and Adjacent zone for Punta Carnero and Playas Villamil beaches, which include the establishment of buffer zones, as well as the development of ordinances that seek to regularize the use of the beaches. In this case, local authorities have shown greater involvement and willingness to develop tools that seek to improve the management of protected areas. The lesson learned in this case is that working with local governments has been more stable without suffering so many changes within the institution, allowing the project to advance with activities such as reducing conflict levels, improving governance processes, and creation of management tools and strengthen relationships among stakeholders.

The change of government as well as the pandemic situations and outbreaks have impeded the project from organizing steering and management committees to decide on key processes. Recently in May 2021, the Undersecretary of Natural Heritage stops being the technical counterpart of the project, delegating this responsibility to the DAPOFC, without consulting these changes with the Steering Committee. Within this context, a lesson learned is that project designs should include a back-up mechanism to the governance structure in the absence of specific authorities such as the National Project Director or considering restructuration processes within the public sector. In this case, it would be advisable to empower the project manager to make decisions and continue with processes that have been approved in the operational plans by previous authorities.

The situation described is quite similar to that one from FY20, however the adaptive measures have been taken by the project to align its work with the new Ministry structure. This has allowed the project to solve any doubt or request from new authorities immediately.

3. Capacity building

During FY21, the project supported the certification of 63 park-rangers as “bay sailors” so they could improve their navigations and surveillance skills and operate boats. Also, the project has developed a course curriculum for MPA officers to strengthen their capacities in terms of MPA management. Within the framework of the pilot 2 and the development of the Management Plans of Beach Strip and Adjacent zone for Punta Carnero and Playas Villamil, the project strengthened the local capacities of 12 officers from the municipality of Salinas to develop tools that help to solve conflicts around the use of the land (PUGS), and so become a complimentary instrument for the Development and land regulation plans of the city. Regarding gender training, the project has organized workshops with the project staff, core working groups, fishermen and service providers from pilots of component 2, to raise awareness about gender equity and the role of women within these governance schemes.

A clear lesson learned is that despite the existence of virtual platforms, there are some capacities strengthening processes that are better managed and obtain better results when done face to face, especially in the case of public entities, where multiple tasks can distract them from virtual trainings. On the other hand, the project had recommended to previous authorities carrying out the MPA management and legal courses in person, as it was a better strategy considering that presential courses can be more effective, a suggestion that was accepted. However, the new authorities of MAATE requested a virtual approach for these courses, changing the strategy again and delaying the process since ToR required to be adjusted for these purposes. In other words, the different requests and visions from each different authority have decelerated the project activities. It is also a lesson learned that the lack of empowerment and commitment of authorities on duty, can limit the execution of specific processes, when it comes to obtain approval for continuing with them.

Rating		Overdue (O)	Delayed (D)	Not started on schedule (NS)	Under implementation on schedule (IS)	Completed/Achieved (CA)
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	HS	0%			100%	
Satisfactory (S)	S	20%			80%	
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	MS	40%			60%	
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	MU	60%			40%	
Unsatisfactory (U)	U	80%			20%	
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	HU	100%			0%	

- **Highly Satisfactory:** 100% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project. The project can be presented as an example of “good practice” project,
- **Satisfactory:** 80% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; except for only 20% that are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action,
- **Moderately Satisfactory:** 60% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; while 40% are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action,
- **Moderately Unsatisfactory:** 40% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; while 60% are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action,
- **Unsatisfactory:** only 20% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; while 80% are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action, and
- **Highly Unsatisfactory:** 100% of the indicators: a) are overdue, and/or b) delayed in their implementation, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project.

APPENDIX II: RISK RATINGS

Rating

Low (L)	L
Moderate (M)	M
Substantial (S)	S
High (H)	H

- **Low Risk (L):** There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.
- **Moderate Risk (M):** There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.
- **Substantial Risk (S):** There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.
- **High Risk (H):** There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.

APPENDIX III: PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT EXPECTED OUTPUTS

INDICATORS	PROJECT TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ¹³	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
Outcome 1.1: Institutional, legal and technical capacity substantially improved to efficiently manage the MPA network				
<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1: <i>Indicator 1.1.1.a: During year 1, the Institutional, legal and administrative arrangement for MPA network operation has been formally adopted by the national authority.</i></p>	<p>Existence of legal instruments (e.g., administrative resolutions) that establish institutional and administrative arrangements for MPA network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPA Network Action Plan – need adjustments • Technical norm for fishing and aquaculture developed. • Guidelines and technical criteria to design, establish, and manage connectivity corridors formally adopted by MAATE. 	IS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PMU has continued insisting through emails and during virtual meetings about the need of adopting the tools developed by the project. • Although the project put into consideration of MAATE developing the proposal for recategorizing the protected areas and special conservation areas, the Steering Committee decided that these resources should be used to develop the management plans of Santa Clara and Machalilla. However, so far the project did not receive the ToR, as agreed during the SC in August 2020. However, in a recent meeting in June 2021, MAATE requested help to draft these ToR.
<p><i>Indicator 1.1.1.b: Until year 3, the MPA network has been embedded into the new management arrangement for the SNAP.</i></p>	<p>Updated SNAP plan New management categories of MPAs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support meetings to obtain inputs for the updating process of the SNAP-EP • Two inputs in terms of climate change and gender mainstreamed in the SNAP strategic Plan (comments requested by the MAATE) 	D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SNAP Strategic Plan continues without showing any significant advance during this period. Despite the technical advice provided by the project and CI managers, which includes the mainstreaming of the MPA Network and the inputs developed, the formal issuance of the SNAP strategic Plan is still a pending issue. • The project made several requests to the Undersecretary of Natural Heritage to adopt formally the MPA Network Strategic Plan, however, no progress has been made towards its adoption.

¹³ O= Overdue; D= Delayed; NS= Not started on schedule; IS= Under implementation on schedule; and CA= Completed/Achieved

<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2: <i>Indicator 1.1.2.a.: Number of MPA rangers per year (segregated by gender) that have completed the training courses.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.2.b.: Number of enforcement and prosecution officers per year (segregated by organization and gender)</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">100</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">262</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">IS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">IS</p>	<p>Within the framework of the project and in accordance with the practical training strategy, WildAid has trained 63 additional MPA (04 women 59 men) staff in subjects related to Marine Sailor certification. Additionally, WildAid also provided training in different areas to 102 MPA officers such as biosecurity protocols; navigation, docking and anchoring of boats; and procedures and legislation about control and surveillance operations.</p> <p>The MPA management course design is ready, and the inputs provided by the education directorate from MAATE were included in the document. In the second phase during the FY22, the project will hire the implementation of this course. Although the legal course was ready in FY20, the adjustments required by MAATE for the ToR, its approval and the change in the strategy of implementation significantly delayed its execution.</p>
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<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3:</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.3.a.: Number of updated or new regulations for tourism in MPAs.</i></p>	<p>End of project target 4 updated or new regulations</p>	<p>2 regulations were updated and 1 was developed based on the ProDoc requirement</p> <p>1 Reforms proposal to TULAS section 9 – request made by the environmental authority</p>	<p>IS</p>	<p>As mentioned in previous FY20, the 1. Regulations of tourism in protected areas for tourism of adventure, the 2. Regulation for observing whales and dolphins and the 3. Regulations for diving/observation of marine megafauna (sharks, sea turtles, manta rays) were delivered to MAATE. Additionally, the project Revise, identify, and propose reforms to TULAS section 9 in what refers to public use, tourism, and recreation fees in SNAP protected areas. All these products were already delivered in FY20. The project has insisted via email and during meetings with authorities, the need to continue with the process to adopt them formally. It has even offered the necessary technical assistance, but the change of authorities and the new government have left this process aside. The project is expecting to have a meeting with new authorities to explore mechanisms to fulfill with the indicator.</p>
<p>Output Indicator 1.1.4:</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.4.a: Number of guidelines to efficiently incorporate MPAs into coastal zone management and number of MPA officers (disaggregated by MPA and gender) introduced to the guidelines.</i></p>	<p>End of project target - 3 guidelines to efficiently incorporate MPAs into coastal zone management designed and disseminated and at least 10 MPA officers trained in the guidelines use.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>NS</p>	<p>Guidelines will be generated after obtaining results from C2 pilots. It is expected that at the end of FY22 the project can have this product ready.</p>
<p>Output Indicator 1.1.5:</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.5.a: Number of guidelines for moving from conflict to collaboration and number of MPA officers (disaggregated by MPA and gender) trained in the guidelines use.</i></p>	<p>End of project target - 3 guidelines for moving from conflict to collaboration with key stakeholders in MPAs designed and disseminated through training courses</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>NS</p>	<p>The project made several requests to the Undersecretary of Natural Heritage to adopt formally the MPA Network Strategic Plan, however, no progress has been made towards its adoption.</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2 Effectiveness in detecting and sanctioning infractions in MPAs considerably increased</p>				

<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1:</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.1.a: During year 2 a regulatory framework and procedures for detecting and sanctioning infractions has been adopted by the MoE.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.1.b: Number of inter-institutional agreements for analysis and apply of the regulatory framework and procedures have been signed.</i></p>	<p>A regulatory framework and procedures for detecting and sanctioning infractions implemented</p> <p>End of project target – 5 agreements and 5 addendas</p>	<p>2 signed specific agreement within the framework of the reversal note with the Ministry of Defense.</p> <p>2 operational addendums</p> <p>5 agreement proposals developed by the project</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>Within the framework of the MPA Network Project and the contract signed with WildAid during Y2, WildAid delivered a diagnosis report that identifies and assess the level of compliance of the existing collaboration agreements between MAATE and other public institutions. Within this diagnosis, WildAid include some agreement proposals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposal – Agreement between Dirnea and MAATE to carry out control and surveillance operations in Bajo Cope, El Pelado, Cantagallo Machalilla, and Santa Clara Marine Reserves; Wildlife Refuge Pacoche and Puntilla Santa Elena Coastal Marine Fauna Production Reserve. 2. Proposal – Cooperation Framework Agreement between the Ministry of Production, Foreign Trade, Investment and Fisheries; and MAATE. 3. Proposal – Agreement between the National Police and MAATE to support the control operations against the crime in the Ecological Reserve Manglares-Churute, Arenillas and Manglares Cayapas-Mataje. 4. Proposal – Agreement between MAATE and the Prosecutor’s General Office to fight effectively against the environmental crime. 5. Propocal – Agreement between the Ministry of Tourism, MAATE and Playas Municipality for touristic service provision in beaches included in the SNAP. <p>These agreement proposals will require the willingness of institutions to be signed. However, among the recommendations, is that MPA</p>
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				<p>officers find more effective sign specific agreements with local enforcement authorities (Police and Army). Additionally, the analysis concluded that sign agreements with the Ministry of Defense and its branches, the Fisheries authority and the National Police, would be more useful according to MPA officer's needs.</p> <p>Furthermore, within the framework of the project, WildAid signed one specific Agreement and two new specific operational addendums:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Agreement to carry out joint control and surveillance operations in the Marine Reserve Santa Clara between the Loja Coordination Zone and the South Guardcoast Subcomand.</i> 2. <i>Operational Adenda between Santa Clara MPA and the South Subcomand of Coastguards.</i> 3. <i>Adenda to operationalize the control and surveillance operations in REMACOPSE, between Port Salinas Captaincy and REMACOPSE.</i> <p>Regarding the evaluation of the agreements already established, in February 2020, WildAid carry out a meeting to assess the effectiveness of the agreement between SGMC-MAE and DIRNEA, which was signed in December 2018, and included as part of the achievements of the project during the steering committee meeting in August 2019.</p>
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<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2:</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.2.a.: Vessel availability index (VAI) for each boat and vehicle purchased by the project.</i></p>	<p>End of project target VAI >60%</p>	<p>Please refer to ANNEX- 1 0 (with the project). However, the project just delivered in June 2021 5 boats to 5 MPAs.</p>	<p>IS</p>	<p>Within the framework of the project, WildAid delivered 1 boat to Santa Clara and renewed 2 boats for REMACOPSE and REMACAM. The project has concluded the procurement and the donation of boats, motors and navigation kits. Five MPAs received boats equipped with motors and navigation accessories. Four areas have received 2 motors and 3 navigation kits to complement the boats they already owned. In total nine areas were beneficiaries of this donation.</p> <p><i>Within this context, the indicator of VAI is calculated for the MPA with the equipment they currently own (ANNEX-1 VAI per MPA) and those that will be donated by the project, measure that will be reflected in the next FY22</i></p>
<p><i>Indicator 1.2.2.b.: Repeater Tower Uptime (installed and operative)</i></p>	<p>End of project target Target RTU>99%</p>	<p>Please refer to ANNEX- 2</p>	<p>IS</p>	<p>Within this context, the RTU indicator, the first phase of the Radio communication System proposal was implemented by the project, the antenna within Machalilla National Park located at Bola de Oro was repaired and updated. Additionally, the one located in Cerro Salinas, which belongs to the Navy, was updated improving the quality of the communications for REMACOPSE.</p>
<p><i>Indicator 1.2.2.c.: Radio availability index.</i></p>	<p>End of project target Target RAI>95%</p>	<p>Please refer to ANNEX- 3</p>	<p>IS</p>	<p>Regarding the RAI indicator only for 10 MPA, the project can make the calculus for this indicator. Although MPAs such as REMACOPSE, EL PELADO, PNM and PACOCHE had good coverage, the first</p>

				<p>phase of the radio communication included the change of technology from analogous to digital system of 4 MPAs. In total 23 radios were delivered and adapted to the technology used by the Navy. Therefore, the Ecuadorian Navy also received 5 radios as a mechanism of interinstitutional collaboration and to strengthen the control and surveillance operations of the MPAs beneficiaries.</p>
<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3:</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.3.a: Number of MPAs with specific monitoring, control and surveillance plans.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.3.b: Number of infractions leading to prosecution and penalties</i></p>	<p>End of project target 5 Specific monitoring, control and surveillance plans</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>8 Specific monitoring, control and surveillance plans updated</p> <p>2 Specific monitoring, control and surveillance plans developed</p> <p>1 register of operations and infractions being implemented.</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>So far, the project has updated and developed 8 control and surveillance plans for specific MPAs and 2 clusters control and surveillance plans. It is expected that during the FY22, 4 more plans can be developed, so all areas that have received boats can have their control and surveillance plans updated.</p> <p>Register of operations and infractions: the register continues being implemented in the Marine Protected Areas. In this case from June 2020 to May 2021, according to information provided by the MPAs, 121 technical reports were issued due to environmental infractions. The data mentioned was given by the MPAs, but it still needs to be compared and contrasted with the one from the legal area of MAATE Zonal Directorates. The matrix will be completed if MAATE Zone Directorates give access to the information. The project is working with new authorities to obtain the necessary information. The report on this product will be delivered during FY22</p>
<p>Outcome 1.3 Financial mechanism significantly improved for long-term sustainable financing of the MPA network</p>				

<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1: <i>Indicator 1.3.1.: FAP dedicated sub-account created before the end of year 2.</i></p>	<p>Date of creation of FAP's dedicated account</p>	<p>March 21st, 2019</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>The Subaccount Ecuador Azul has generated revenues for the year 2020 for US\$ 624K that have been distributed among 5 MPAs (Pacoche, REMACOPSE, El Morro, Machalilla and Galera San Francisco).</p>
<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2: <i>Indicator 1.3.2. Expenditure management strategy under implementation before the end of year 1.</i></p>	<p>Date starts of implementation</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>During the steering committee in August 2020, it was decided that no strategy would be developed. In this case, MAATE has made a new observation, and this is that focusing attention of the expenditure management strategy may not be possible considering this was already implemented with the budget cut-off already made by the government to this Ministry and the COVID-19 situation. In this case this indicator will not be achieved, and efforts will focus on Indicator 1.3.3 which has been reformulated jointly with MAATE officers for the next reporting period.</p>
<p>Output Indicator 1.3.3: <i>Indicator 1.3.3. Strategy to increase funding under implementation before the end of year 1.</i></p>	<p>Date starts of implementation</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>Although this is the same situation from previous indicator, in this case the project and CI Ecuador worked together to develop a proposal and so be able to access to an emergency fund of 350k for the 5 pilot areas, so they can face the COVID-19 situation. Additionally, MAATE has requested that resources are allocated in <i>updating the entrance fees for the MPAs and the revenue collection mechanism</i>. This will require hiring a consultant to update it.</p>
<p>Outcome 2.1 Lessons learned from pilots are fully incorporated into new/updated regulations and guidelines for MPA management</p>				
<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1: <i>Indicator 2.1.1.a: Number of governance processes and organizational structures functioning in coastal buffer zones that applied lesson learned, new</i></p>	<p>Midterm target: 2</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>IS</p>	<p>Within the framework of this indicator, a governance analysis was developed and governance models were structured jointly with the core working groups from both pilots. This type of input was included in the two</p>

<p>and updated regulations and guidelines.</p>				<p>management <i>Plans of beach strip and adjacent zone for Punta Carnero and Playas Villamil beaches</i>, developed by the project. It is important to highlight that this was a multi-stakeholder process where buffer zones were included. This type of tool aims to regularize the use of the beach and overall articulate the actions of REMACOPSE and GAD Salinas and between ANRPV and GAD Playas to manage the protected area. They are currently being used as complimentary tools to develop further regulations mentioned by the CODA. Within this context, and as mechanism to support the regularization processes that are being carried out in the two pilot beaches, they were marked off with signposts and flags to inform tourists about the risks and the rules of the beach.</p> <p>Additionally, the project is currently working with the MPAs to draft Interinstitutional Cooperative Agreements between GADs and MPAs (MAATE). It is important to remark that MAATE structure has changed, and the previous Co-management agreement subscribed in this case with Playas was not anymore valid.</p> <p>On the other hand, the project provided technical assistance to GAD Playas as a mechanism to support the construction of the municipal ordinance proposal that regularize the activities carry out in Playas Beach and it is currently hiring a consultant to develop an ordinance for environmental regulations.</p>
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<p><i>Indicator 2.1.1.b: Perception of women about their decision-making impact in governance processes.</i></p>	<p>Level of impact (high, medium, low, negligible) on decision-making governance processes</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>IS</p>	<p>This indicator is currently being measured. Focal groups were organized in ANRPV (5 women) and REMACOPSE (8 women). This event took place in June, the results will be delivered in the Product 2 that the consultant will deliver to the project during Q1 of FY22.</p>
<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2:</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.2.a: Number of people that participate in lessons learned and good practices dissemination events.</i></p>	<p>End of project target: > 1000 people ≥ 50% women</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>NS</p>	<p>Lessons learned will start being documented after results from pilot's implementation start being obtained. This might start at Q3 of FY22.</p>
<p><i>Indicator 2.1.2.b: Number of people that apply lessons learned and good practices experiences.</i></p>	<p>End of project target: > 300 people ≥ 30% women</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>NS</p>	<p>During the FY2 lessons learned will start being documented.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.1: Connectivity between coastal mangroves and adjacent inland habitats within the MPA network improved</p>				
<p>Output Indicator 3.1.1:</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.1.a.: Biodiversity inventory for habitat connectivity completed</i></p>	<p>1,121.8 ha</p> <p>1 inventory for habitat connectivity</p>	<p>4,763,22 ha in total</p> <p>1 inventory for habitat connectivity completed</p>	<p>IS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project developed an inventory of priority sites to intervene in conservation and restoration of connectivity between mangroves and terrestrial habitats. In this case, 4 macro zones were identified which are located in Esmeraldas, Manabi, Santa Elena, Guayas and El Oro, 10 validation points and 25 ecological corridors were defined as areas that require some type of protection,

<p><i>Indicator 3.1.1.b: Number of ha under better management (through communication material and farm tools).</i></p>	<p>Number of ha under better management</p>	<p>10.81 ha Bosque y Conchal Isla Seca 840 ha already under conservation mechanism of Socio Bosque</p>	<p>IS</p>	<p>allowing to prioritize the potential zones to be restored. An action that is pending is the dissemination of this inventory with communities and can become an input for planning and land regulation.</p> <p>Equatorial Choco evergreen lowland forest – 840 ha: For this specific area the project supported with materials to signpost strategic areas under the conservation scheme of Socio Bosque, with the aim of improving the control and surveillance operations that are being implemented as a mechanism to discourage land invasion and deforestation, factors that could affect the connectivity processes.</p> <p>Manglares de Hualtaco - Bosque y Conchal Isla Seca – Ordinance approved to establish a municipal conservation area of be 10,81 ha.</p> <p>97.4 ha – Jama Zapotillo mangrove technical assistance given to implement the management plan for the AUSCEM already within this conservation scheme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three Quarterly Bulletins (2,3,6) explain the progress in number of ha of mangrove and inland vegetation under sustainable management. Additionally, the biodiversity study developed also becomes a channel to communicate about the potential areas to be restored. Similarly, the file prepared for the AUSCEM of Lucha y Progreso is a tool that aims to put more ha under sustainable
	<p>End of project target > 120 media reports</p>	<p>6</p>		

<p><i>Indicator 3.1.1.c.: Number of stakeholder agreements</i></p>	<p>End of project target ≥ 2</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>IS</p>	<p>management. The ordinance that is currently being promoted for Isla Seca is also a tool that provides information on the number of ha to be put under municipal conservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As previously reported a Memorandum of Understanding with the core working group of Huaquillas and a Commitment Act with the working group from "La Loma" were the mechanisms used to work on the products agreed already in the workplan.
<p>Output Indicator 3.1.2: <i>Indicator 3.1.2.a.: Formal instruments that adopt the habitat connectivity guidelines.</i></p>	<p>End of project target ≥ 1</p>	<p>1 AUSCEM to be granted 1 Ordinance GAD Huaquillas approved</p>	<p>IS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the indicator mentions MAATE formal instruments, so far a municipal ordinance from GAD Huaquillas was prepared jointly with the core working group and it will put 10.81ha from Jama-Zapotillo low forest and deciduous shrubs into a municipal conservation area that seeks to protect its natural and cultural value. It has already been delivered to GAD Huaquillas and it has been approved in a first debate. The project is expecting this ordinance can be approved during the next FY22. The project has provided technical assistance to the commune of Lucha y Progreso for preparing and submitting the necessary documents to obtain the Agreement of Use and Custody of Mangrove's ecosystem - AUSCEM of 425.88 ha. The file has been submitted to MAATE; a first favorable report has been issued. In this case the project is expecting the issuance of the

				Ministerial Agreement to grant it to the commune.
Output Indicator 3.1.3: <i>Indicator 3.1.3.a.: Number of downloads of lessons learned document.</i>	End of project target \geq 5000	N/A	NS	Lessons learned to be downloaded during FY22 or FY23.
Output Indicator 3.1.4: <i>Indicator 3.1.4.a.: Number of people that participate in dissemination events.</i> <i>Indicator 3.1.4.b.: Number of downloads of guidelines document.</i>	End of project target: > 1000 people \geq 50% women End of project target \geq 5000	N/A N/A	NS NS	Results to be disseminated during FY22 or FY23. Lessons learned to be downloaded during FY22 or FY23

ANNEX- 1 VAI (%) MPA to May 2021

AMCP	EMBARCACIÓN	junio/2020	julio/2020	agosto/2020	septiembre/2020	octubre/2020	noviembre/2020	diciembre/2020	enero/2021	febrero/2021	marzo/2021	abril/2021	mayo/2021
REMACAM	REMACAM1	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	13,33%	12,90%	13,33%	12,90%	16,13%	14,29%	12,90%	13,33%	12,90%
REMACAM	REMACAM2	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	16,67%	16,13%	16,67%	16,13%	16,13%	17,86%	16,13%	16,67%	16,13%
REMACAM	REMACAM3	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	16,67%	16,13%	16,67%	16,13%	12,90%	17,86%	16,13%	16,67%	16,13%
RIO ESMERALDAS	RIOESMERALDAS	0,00%	0,00%	6,45%	6,67%	6,45%	6,67%	6,45%	6,45%	7,14%	6,45%	6,67%	6,45%

AMCP	EMBARCACIÓN	junio/2020	julio/2020	agosto/2020	septiembre/2020	octubre/2020	noviembre/2020	diciembre/2020	enero/2021	febrero/2021	marzo/2021	abril/2021	mayo/2021
GALERA SAN FRANCISCO	LA CORCOVADA	0,00%	16,13%	25,81%	23,33%	32,26%	30,00%	29,03%	19,35%	32,14%	25,81%	30,00%	32,26%
RIO MUISNE	RIOMUISNE1	6,67%	6,45%	6,45%	6,67%	6,45%	6,67%	6,45%	6,45%	7,14%	6,45%	6,67%	6,45%
ISLA CORAZÓN	ZARAPITO	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	6,45%	9,68%	10,71%	9,68%	10,00%	9,68%
ISLA CORAZÓN	COCOI	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	3,33%	3,23%	20,00%	19,35%	29,03%	32,14%	29,03%	30,00%	29,03%
PACOCHÉ	GOLFINA 1	13,33%	3,23%	12,90%	10,00%	6,45%	20,00%	3,23%	3,23%	21,43%	29,03%	23,33%	25,81%
CANTAGALLO MACHALILLA	NO HAY EMBARCACIÓN												
PNM	BALSAMO 1	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	100,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
PNM	MEGAPTERA	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	0,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%
EL PELADO	SPHYRNA	6,67%	32,26%	16,13%	26,67%	22,58%	23,33%	25,81%	0,00%	14,29%	9,68%	16,67%	12,90%
BAJO COPÉ	NO HAY EMBARCACIÓN												
REMACOPSE	GIGIMA	40,00%	35,48%	19,35%	23,33%	32,26%	46,67%	25,81%	0,00%	3,57%	22,58%	0,00%	16,13%
PLAYAS	CAREY	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
EL MORRO	BUFEO	60,00%	64,52%	90,32%	30,00%	64,52%	60,00%	41,94%	61,29%	92,86%	77,42%	66,67%	64,52%
PARQUE LAGO	PARQUELAGO	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
EL SALADO	ELSALADO	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	3,33%	3,23%	6,45%	7,14%	6,45%	6,67%	6,45%
SANTAY	SPONDYLUS	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
CHURUTE	AHNIMA	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
SANTA CLARA	SPONDYLUS II	3,33%	0,00%	3,23%	30,00%	29,03%	43,33%	38,71%	29,03%	42,86%	38,71%	40,00%	45,16%
ARENILLAS	NO HAY EMBARCACIÓN												

ANNEX- 2 RTU (%) MPA to May 2021

♦ Empiezan a utilizar otra embarcación: OTARIA

Repetidora	junio/2020	julio/2020	agosto/2020	septiembre/2020	octubre/2020	noviembre/2020	diciembre/2020	enero/2021	febrero/2021	marzo/2021	abril/2021	mayo/2021
REMACAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RIO ESMERALDAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GALERA SAN FRANCISCO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RIO MUISNE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISLA CORAZÓN	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
PACOCHE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CANTAGALLO MACHALILLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PNM (Repetidora Cerro Bola de Oro)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
EL PELADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAJO COPÉ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REMACOPSE (Repetidora Cerro Salinas)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
PLAYAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EL MORRO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PARQUE LAGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EL SALADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANTAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHURUTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANTA CLARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARENILLAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**ANNEX- 3 RAI
(%) MPA to May 2021**

AMCP	junio/2020	julio/2020	agosto/2020	septiembre/2020	octubre/2020	noviembre/2020	diciembre/2020	enero/2021	febrero/2021	marzo/2021	abril/2021	mayo/2021
REMACAM	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
RIO ESMERALDAS	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
GALERA SAN FRANCISCO	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
RIO MUISNE	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
ISLA CORAZÓN	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
PACOCHE	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
CANTAGALLO MACHALILLA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
PNM	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
EL PELADO	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
BAJO COPÉ	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
REMACOPSE	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
PLAYAS	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
EL MORRO	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
PARQUE LAGO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
EL SALADO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
SANTAY	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
CHURUTE	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
SANTA CLARA	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
ARENILLAS	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%