

TROPICAL ANDES

Project Proposal Application Form GEF-Satoyama Project

SECTION A: General Information of the proposed subgrant project

1. Title of Project (Please make it descriptive but concise)

Improvement of the livelihoods of the communities through the sustainable management of productive landscapes and biodiversity conservation in mangrove (Estuaries Chone and Portoviejo), the dry forest (Cordillera del Balsamo) and rainforest (Comune Playa de Oro).

2. Project Location (Country, State/Province/City) and provide a map of the subgrant project site.

The project has 4 components, 3 of which will be implemented in two provincia (province of Manabí and Esmeraldas), and one of which (Training and Education) will be implemented nationwide (including community organizations in five provinces of the Ecuadorian coast that have presence of mangrove forest, dry tropical forest and rainforest).

Country: Ecuador

Province: Manabí and Esmeraldas (* For component 3: Santa Elena, Guayas y El Oro)

Canton: Portoviejo, Sucre, San Vicente, Tosagua (Manabí) Eloy Alfaro (Esmeraldas). (* For component 3: Jipijapa, Chone, Puerto López, Muisne, Santa Elena, Guayaquil, Machala).

Map:



3. Project Duration (start month, year – end month, year)

26 months. From June 2016 to July 2018

4. Number of beneficiaries

a) Number of persons to whom the project will provide *direct* benefit

1.452 persons

Please describe how this number was estimated

Below detail to the participating organizations that are direct beneficiaries of the project:

Organización	Beneficiarios/as	
	Mujeres	Varones
Commune Verdun	5	34
Community Tourism Center “Jóvenes del Manglar”	6	7
Artisan Center of Women “La Casita”	16	1
Association of Tourism Solidarity “Manglar Isla Corazón”	4	11
Association of Fishermen “12 de Octubre”	14	24
Association of Crabbers “15 de Agosto”	12	27
Association of Fishermen “Manglar”	2	21
Association of Salt Producers “ASPROSAL”	14	20
Commune Las Gilces	56	87
Commune San Jacinto	20	40
Commune San Roque	64	58
Commune Santa Teresa	30	26
Private Reserve “Natural Punta Gorda”	1	3
Private Reserve “Mesita-Punta Colorada”	2	2
Private Reserve “La Flaca”	1	0
Commune Playa de Oro	153	199
*Organizations of Santa Elena province	49	97
* Organizations of Guayas province	21	89
* Organizations of Esmeraldas province	34	51
*Others Organizations of Manabi province (Jipijapa, Puerto López, Chone)	62	89
Total Beneficiaries	566	886

* Participants of the component 3

b) Number of persons who might receive benefit from the project
indirectly

10.428 persons

Please describe how this number was estimated

The number of people was obtained from the projected number of people living in the communities because although the project work will be with organizations in each community, in the end the benefits (direct and indirect) will reach the entire population. The following table shows the estimated number of peoples:

Organización	Habitantes
Community of Verdun	220
Community of Salinas	1.490
Community of Portovelo	480
Community of Puerto Ébano	197
Community of Las Gilces	2.500
Community of San Jacinto	3.800
Community of San Roque	800
Community of Santa Teresa	580
Community Playa de Oro	352
Private Reserve Natural Punta Gorda	4
Private Reserve Mesita-Punta Colorada	4
Private Reserve Capuchino	1
Total Beneficiarios/as	10.428

5. Size of the Project Area (area the project *directly* influence)

11.120

Hectares

Please describe how it was determined

Place	Areas (hectáreas)						Source of information
	Mangrove	Estuary	Saline areas	Rain Forest	Agroecological	Dry Forest	
Rio Chone Estuary	1.189	1.623					Planimetric survey conducted in 2010 (C-CONDEM), and Ministerial Agreement of expanding protected area (Ministry of Environment).
Rio Portoviejo Estuary	58	700	52				Planimetric survey conducted in 2010 (C-CONDEM), and projected area of estuary.
Private Reserve Capuchino						70	Owner / representative of reserve (Mr. Lucas Oshum)
Private Reserve Mesita - Punta Colorada						226	Owner / representative of reserve (Association Cerro Seco)
Private Reserve Punta Gorda						52	Owner / representative of reserve (Mr. Ramón Cedeño)
Comune Playa de Oro				7.000	150		Community leaders.
TOTAL	1.247	2.323	52	7.000	150	348	

6. Size of the area benefiting from the project (area that *indirectly* benefit from the activities in the project site above)

11.886 hectares

Please describe how it was determined

Lugar	Áreas (hectáreas)						Fuente de Información
	Mangrove	Estuary	Saline areas	Rain Forest	Agroecological	Dry Forest	
Rio Chone Estuary	1.189	1.623					Planimetric survey conducted in 2010 (C-CONDEM), and Ministerial Agreement of expanding protected area (Ministry of Environment).
Rio Portoviejo Estuary	58	700	52				Planimetric survey conducted in 2010 (C-CONDEM), and projected area of estuary.
Cordillera del Bálsamo (9 private reserves committed to conservation)						964	Data from each of the nine reserves, these reserves are part of the Network of Private Forests of Ecuador.
Comune Playa de Oro				7.000	300		Community leaders.
TOTAL	1.247	2.323	52	7.000	300	964	

7. IUCN threatened species (www.iucnredlist.org) known to occur that will benefit or impacted by the project activities (*if applicable*). If the IUCN Red List is not up to date, provide information on nationally protected species.

- The Cordillera del Balsamo (dry forest) protects mono capuchino blanco (*Cebus albifrons aequatorialis*) which is listed as Critically Endangered A2cd (CR) under IUCN guidelines. According to Tiriria 2011 in the Red Book of Mammals of Ecuador, the national level is considered to be IN CRITICAL DANGER “in as much as has been estimated there has been an 80% reduction in its area of life in the last 3 generations (48 years) and threats will continue during the coming generations. In the international field it is also considered in CITES in Appendix II; while in the UICN (2008) the threat to this subspecies is considered to be IN CRITICAL DANGER by the same criteria of the national evaluation.” (p. 71).
- Commune Playa de Oro (rainforest): Studies conducted in the last seven years have uncovered the presence of several globally threatened species of mammals: *Caluromys derbianus* (VU), *Speothos venaticus* (VU), *Leopardus tigrinus* (NT), *Panthera onca* (NT), *Lontra longicaudis* (DD), *Bassaricyon gabbii*(LR/nt), *Choeroniscus periosus* (VU), *Platyrrhinus chocoensis* (VU), *Rhinophylla alethina* (LR/nt), *Cabassous centralis* (DD) y *Ateles fusciceps* (CR).
- The mangrove ecosystem protects locally important species for the communities (*Cardisoma crassum*, *Anadara similis* and *Anadara turberculosa*) and these species are in danger of disappearing in the Chone and Portoviejo estuaries.

8. Traditional knowledge that will be specifically conserved and/or promoted by the project (if applicable). Please describe, or write “n/a,” here.

The main traditional knowledges to be promoted are:

- In forestry: Lunar Calendars for processes of reforestation and forest management.
- Agriculture: The “eras” (crop system for vegetables and greens) is a traditional farming system that uses small platforms to control levels of moisture and thus prevents plants from rotting; and, companion planting.
- In fisheries: Community bans based on knowledge about proper adulthood sizes of shells and crabs, identification of sites and breeding seasons for certain species, which in some cases do not match bans determined by the fisheries authority.

9. If the proposed subgrant project site itself or area near it has been recognized as a site of global significance for biodiversity conservation (see the Call for Proposals for definition), please describe (name and size of the site).

The project site is part of the Ecuadorian Chocó Corridor. This Corridor is part of the Tumbes-Chocó Magdalena hotspot, which extends from southern Panama in the Darien region, on the western foothills of the Andes of Colombia and Ecuador up to the Tumbes region north of Peru. Conservation Corridor-Ecuadorian Chocó also includes the western foothills of the Andes, which form part of the Tropical Andes hotspot. The corridor covers an area of 200,000 km² and includes moist and wet forests of the Pacific region in Colombia and Esmeraldas in Ecuador, **and dry forests in the province of Manabi in Ecuador**. See link <http://conservation.org.ec/choco-ecuatoriano/>. Part of the project is implemented in the ECU70 (code CEPF) into province of Esmeraldas.

10. Implementation Capacity: Please outline the staff allocations for the proposed project in the table below.

Implementation arrangement within the organization-			
Title	Name	Experience (years)	Role in the proposed project
Project Coordinator and Coordinator of the Leadership Training School.	Mrs. Maria Dolores Vera	17	She will perform a dual function: Project Coordinator and Coordinator of the Training School for new leadership. The main functions are: Project Coordination: ✓ Prepare the annual operational plan (POA) according to the objectives and goal of the project results in a participatory manner (with the Committee Project Management) ✓ Implement the project based on the POA approved in coordination with the rest of the project staff and the Management Committee. ✓ Responsibility for the management and efficient use of financial resources, equipment and other resources. ✓ Develop technical and financial reports required. Coordination of the Training School for new leadership ✓ Participatory selection of the participants. ✓ Develop, with the support of one educational consultant, the curriculum and training materials. ✓ Hiring trainers and logistical aspects (calls, training sites, etc) for each module. ✓ Monitoring and evaluation to the participants with the support of the project personnel.

Implementation arrangement within the organization-			
Title	Name	Experience (years)	Role in the proposed project
Community technician Expert – Rio Chone Estuary.	Mrs. Gina Napa	6	Conducting effective training for children in schools, including : - Obtain permissions to the relevant educational authorities (Education Ministry). - Implement the theoretical and practical workshops. To support the restoration of mangroves.
Community technician Expert - Rio Portoviejo Estuary	Mrs. Alexandra Moreira	10	Support the process of formation of new leadership, including support for the calls and to monitor and evaluate the direct and indirect participants in the process. (Both technicians have extensive experience in these issues, they have been part of teams working on similar projects)
Community technician Expert – Comuna Playa de Oro	The community will select	Several candidates with many years of experience	To support the improvement of agroecological farms (cultivation of cocoa and “eras”) Coordinate with the leaders improving infrastructure and equipment storage facility and drying.
Reforestation technician in Dry Forest	Mr. Blas Cedeño	3	Give advice and monitor the whole process of reforestation of dry forest: nurseries, planting, purchase of plants, irrigation, etc.

11. Key project partners; organizations, experts, etc. (if relevant, and very briefly describe their roles in the project)

Decentralized Autonomous Government of the province of Manabí (GAD Manabí): - Support with financing the tourism infrastructure and infrastructure for processing traditional salt. - Coordination in the areas of watershed management (is the competent authority on the subject). - Support in promoting community tourism. Decentralized Autonomous Government of cantón Sucre (GAD Sucre): - Coordination in processes of conservation of beaches and bays (is the competent authority on the subject). Environment Ministry of Ecuador (MAE): - Coordination in the areas of ecosystem restoration (is the competent authority on the subject) National Coordinator Corporation for Mangrove (C-CONDEM): - Support coordination of Component 4 "Advocacy" and will provide organizational support as a national network of defense of the mangrove in Ecuador. - Technical support in mangrove restoration processes. Global Student Embassy: - Funding for one of the parts of the process of reforestation in the dry forest. Corporation Forestry and Environmental of Manabi (CORFAM) - Endowment of part of the plants for reforestation of dry forest. - Support for the maintenance of nursery species of dry forest. - Technical assistance in reforestation processes.

12. Will the private sector be specifically involved in this project?

X Yes · No / If yes, describe how in the box below?

In the dry forests of the Cordillera del Balsamo, the private reserves that have been working since 1998 will work to protect the dry forest of this mountain range that forms part of the habitat of this species as well as numerous others. The main actions that have been accomplished are the reforestation and enrichment of species of native flora of the dry forest.

The participating reserves of the project are:

- Private Reserve Natural Punta Gorda (Pajonal), represented by Sr. Ramon Cedeño, with an area of 52 hectares.
- Private Reserve Mesita-Punta Colorada, represented by the Cerro Seco Association, with an area of 226 hectares.
- Private Reserve Capuchino, represented by Mr. Lucas Oshum, with an area of 70 hectares.

For the commercialization of artisanal gourmet salt, relations with trading companies will be established, both private and community, to insert new artisanal salt products in the local and national market (value chains).

For the commercialization of cocoa, relations with trading companies will be established, both private and community for the exportation of the product.

Partnerships with private tour operators to promote national and international the community tourism in the 3 zones that intervene in the project.

SECTION B: Strategy of Proposed Project

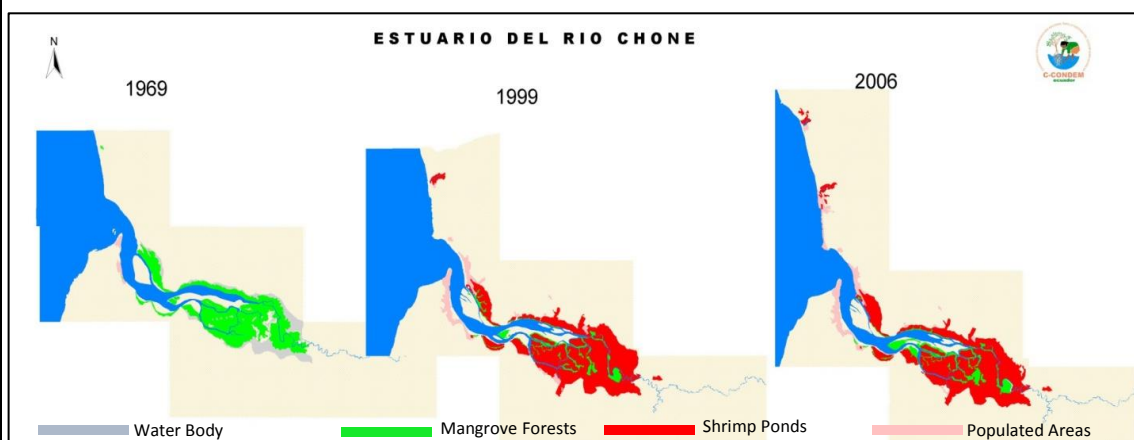
1. **Background** (*This may include the social/economic/environmental state and trend in the areas where the project is proposed, describe the benefits people receive from biodiversity and ecosystems in the area, identify the threats and challenges the area faces (social and environmental drivers of loss or deterioration of biodiversity and ecosystem services), and elaborate on how the proposed project can change the current situation.*)

Mangrove Ecosystems: Provide a number of ecologically important functions, especially the reproductive zone. Approximately 70% of the marine organisms spend some part of their life cycle in an area containing mangroves or in coastal lagoons, hence the importance of this project. The mangrove habitats fulfill important economic, cultural, and social functions for the various communities settled on the banks of estuaries. The Communities are engaged in activities such as fishing, which have been ancestral sources of food supply.

Despite the environmental, social, economic and cultural importance, and the existence of a legal framework for protection, about 60% of Ecuadorian mangroves and more than 80% of mangroves in the Manabí province have been destroyed by the shrimp industry, which is the main cause of the loss and decline of many species, which affects fisheries. The result of a day's work in fishing and gathering shellfish has decreased by 90%, for example, three decades ago, an average of 800 shells (*Anadara similis* and *Anadara*

tuberculosa) were collected per day. Currently, less than 50 shells are collected per day. Similar situations exist with other species, such as crabs, in fisheries.

An example of the destruction of mangroves in one of the estuaries of Manabi:



Source: National Coordinating Corporation for the Defense of Mangrove Ecosystems (C-CONDEM)

In 2004, the Chone River Estuary became a Protected Government Area “Refugio de Vida Silvestre Islas Corazón y Fragatas”, in 2-011, the Portoviejo River Estuary became a Protected Community Area “Área Protegida Comunitaria Estuario del Rio Portoviejo”

The process of ecological restoration of mangrove ecosystems in the Chone River estuary and Portoviejo River estuary first requires a series of activities to reduce the main causes of deterioration, including mangrove restoration, which allows for the recovery of optimal conditions to recuperate the productive capacity of the ecosystem and its ecological functions. These activities include:

- Recovery of mangrove areas that were deforested illegally by the shrimp industry, which requires political will and decision making by the Ecuadorian government
- Integrated management of the River basin, which lowers pollution levels to the minimum, by relevant local governments.

Therefore, the project will also strengthen the processes of restoration of mangroves and alternative income generation and community tourism activities, including an important component of advocacy to start the recovery process of mangrove areas in the Rio Chone estuary (under the current legal framework) and agreements for the implementation of a management plan concerted in the Portoviejo River basin. These processes are coupled with a training process that generates local capacity to be the same community organizations who lead processes and will be sustainable.

Dry Forest: The equatorial dry forest is an important ecosystem in Ecuador, for its high endemism and biodiversity. More than 40 birds and 1 in 5 plants belong only to this ecosystem; however, in Ecuador it has lost more than 90% area of equatorial dry forest, due to the implementation of urban, agricultural and livestock projects, and logging timber processing. This has caused dry forest in Ecuador to become a fragile area, threatening the habitat of hundreds of native species. In the Cordillera del Balsamo there is a process where 9 private owners are protecting the dry forest, and are currently in the process of joining the National System of Protected Areas of Ecuador, in the subsystem of Private Protected Areas. It is several of these private initiatives that will support the project for the restoration of this important ecosystem.

Rain Forest: Playa de Oro is an Afro-descendant community located in northwestern Ecuador, on the banks of the river Santiago in the province of Esmeraldas. It is one of the first settlements of free blacks (Palenques) in the country, about 500 years ago. The Commune has collective ownership of approximately 10,000 hectares, covered largely by primary forest (lowland rainforest of Chocó). It is part of the buffer zone of the Cotacachi Cayapas Ecological Reserve state protected area. Its collective territory is traditionally managed. The current management plan includes zoning land use, establishing areas for the settlement of the community, two areas for tourism infrastructure, farm areas allocated to each of the families, areas reserved for new families, and a large forest reserve currently protected under agreement with the Socio Bosque Programme (7000 hectares under protection).

This area is one of the best examples of conservation established by an ethnic community. Although the community of Playa de Oro has a great conservationist vocation, and is determined to protect its land and forests, the community faces serious threats that could affect its current condition. The hope is that most of the problems can be resolved in order to protect this spectacular example of Choco Tropical Rainforest; making it one of the best preserved sites in its bio-region.

Most families have cocoa under mixed farming systems, cultivating other species such as banana, guava and other fruit. The sale of cocoa is the main source of income for families and is done collectively. Some families also work in community tourism. The community of Playa de Oro operates the hostel Reserve Los Tigrillos. The hostel is a little over half an hour by canoe upstream from the town of Playa de Oro. It is a wooden building of 2 floors with about 10 rooms suitable for tourism.

There are 8 trails technically designed and maintained by the community. There are several qualified guides, with groups led by at least two of them. In case the community tourism project is necessary to implement with minimal improvements in infrastructure and equipment, designing a security protocol and implementing a marketing system will allow the link with international tourism operators

- 2. Objective: Please describe as clearly and specific as possible the objective of the proposed project. Please write no more than 3 sentences.**

Restoring and conserving biodiversity in mangrove ecosystems, dry forest and rain forest to sustain the livelihoods of local communities, through the strengthening of local capacities in community organizations and coordinated work with public, private and community actors.

- 3. Please describe the intended outcomes and outputs, as well as the indicators used to monitor the progress and achievements in the template provided on the next page (See the definitions below in the template as a guide regarding the type of information to provide). Please feel free to add components as necessary, but do not include more than 5 components.**

TROPICAL ANDES

Subgrant Project Results Framework

Components	Key activities	Outcomes
Component 1: SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL. Conservation and restoration of mangrove, rainforests and dry forest ecosystem; and maintain or increase the services and products that are part of the livelihood of many local communities.	1.1 Conservation and restoration of mangrove ecosystem: 1.1.1 Active participation of communities in the implementation of management plans of protected areas in the two and permanent control of conserved areas. 1.1.2 Cleaning channels to recover the ebb and flow of water (salty and fresh) in areas that are prepared for reforestation, which currently do not have water because that have deflected or damaged the natural channels. 1.1.3 Mangrove reforestation process and other associated species (ecosystems transition) 1.1.4 Monitoring of reforested areas 1.1.5 Repopulation and monitoring of blue crab (<i>Cardisoma crassum</i>) and black shell (<i>Anadara similis</i>, <i>Anadara tuberculosa</i>) 1.2 Conservation and restoration of dry forest: 1.2.1 Support for the implementation of management plans of the participating private reserves. 1.2.2 Quick diagnosis to identify the areas to be restored, considering the need to strengthen ecological corridors of mono capuchino blanco (<i>Cebus albifrons aequatorialis</i>) and establishing agreements with reservists. 1.2.3 Establishment of nurseries and buying plants, especially those species that provide food (ovo - <i>Spondia purpurea</i>) and rest guachapeli (<i>Albiciaguachapele</i>) to mono capuchino blanco. 1.2.4 Seeding at final location 1.2.5 Irrigation during dry season for the better survival of plants. 1.3 Conservation of rainforest: 1.3.1 Active participation of communities in the implementation of management plans of Awa ancestral territory and permanent control of conserved areas.	Outcome 1: 1200 hectares of mangroves preserved and managed sustainably. Outcome 2: 2 areas of black shell repopulated and 4 areas repopulated blue crab, which are species that livelihood several families of fishermen. Outcome 3: At least 10 hectares of mangrove ecosystem restored two estuaries (Chone and Portoviejo). Outcome 4: At least 330 hectares of dry forest conserved and managed sustainably. Outcome 5: At least 200 hectares reforested by enrichment system dry forest (diversify species), with native species, especially those species that provide food and rest to the mono capuchino blanco (<i>Cebus albifrons aequatorialis</i>). Outcome 6: 7.000 hectares of rainforest conserved.

Components	Key activities	Outcomes
Component 2: SOCIO-PRODUCTIVE Sustainable production of goods and services derived from mangrove ecosystem. (Support to the improvement of artisanal salt production. community tourism; and, organic farms production and marketing of cocoa). Artisanal salt production is carried out by a community organization (Association of Salt Producers - ASPROSAL) of the Commune Las Gilces. Community tourism is done four Commune (Las Gilces, San Jacinto, Santa Teresa and San Roque) in the River Portoviejo Estuary; 3 community organizations in the River Chone estuary (Association of Tourism Solidarity "Manglar Isla Corazón", Community Tourism Center "Jóvenes del Manglar" and Artisan Center of Women "La Casita"); and Commune Playa de Oro (Esmeraldas) Organic farms production and marketing of cocoa (Commune Playa de Oro in Esmeraldas)	2.1 Support of artisanal salt production for human consumption (gourmet salt) 2.1.1 Preparation of a business plan to diversify the supply of gourmet salt for human consumption, by processing naturally flavored salt (currently only sold bulk salt for animal consumption and for making cheese). 2.1.2 Improvement of the infrastructure for salt processing. 2.1.3 Acquisition of equipment for processing. 2.1.4 Technical advice for the development of salt for human consumption. 2.1.5 Obtaining operating permits and sanitary records. 2.1.6 Update, improvement and socialization of the quality manual of salt. 2.1.7 Support for access to markets (marketing) 2.1.8 Upgrading the environmental management plan prior to the renewal of environmental permits of the salineras ponds. 2.2 Strengthening community tourism. 2.2.1 Improvement of tourism infrastructure 2.2.2 Preparation of two promotional videos (one for each estuary) to be broadcast on social networks (subtitled in English). 2.2.3 Establishing partnerships with relevant government organizations to expand tourism promotion in these two areas. 2.2.4 Creating a Tour Operator Intercommunity between community organizations Estuary Portoviejo, Chone estuary and private reserves of the Cordillera del Balsamo. 2.2.5 Training in quality management for tourist service. 2.2.6 Development of security protocols 2.2.7 Other marketing strategies (Commune Playa de Oro) 2.3 Strengthening of agroecological farms and marketing of cocoa in the Community Playa de Oro. 2.3.1 Training and consultancy 2.3.2 Improvement of the infrastructure and acquisition of equipment 2.3.3 Support for access to markets (marketing)	Outcome 1: the income of families salineras with the addition of new product gourmet salt are improved al 200% Outcome 2: We have obtained at least 2 gourmet salt presentations which are oriented to the local and national market. Outcome 3: Environmental management plan implemented by the salt families of Salt Producers Association, to ensure the sustainability of the artisanal salt production. Outcome 4: It has created a Community Tourism Operator that has a tourism development plan agreed by all stakeholders. Outcome 5: The tourist services have different quality standards and are managed according to them. Outcome 6: At least 2 strategic alliances are established with turistics operators at regional and national levels that increase by at least 40% more than the number of tourists. Outcome 7: At least 150 hectares of organic farms have been improved.

Components	Key activities	Outcomes
Component 3: EDUCACIÓN - SENSITIZATION This component has two parts: 1) Training of children / as in educational institutions to raise awareness of the importance of the mangrove ecosystem. 2) Formation of new leadership for environmental conservation and land management in community organizations (5 provinces). It will be an ongoing process of 16 months. The axes in the School of Leadership will be (is not in order): - Territories conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (Territorial rights, international conventions, traditional knowledge and practices, protected areas) - Watershed Management (integration of ecosystem landscapes in the basins). - Advocacy. - Gender and Rights - Climate change. - National Environmental Agenda - Leadership, teamwork, motivation, speaking. - Pedagogy (in order to provide tools for participants to replicate the training in their organizations)	3.1 Training for children: 3.1.1 Design of training curriculum for children in schools of the 2 estuaries. (Development of curriculum, guide of trainers and training materials for the children. 3.1.2 Training community staff to be promoters - trainers of this process in schools. 3.1.3 Manage Conventions in Education Centers 3.1.4 Implementation of the training schools (theoretical workshops, workshops with tours in the mangrove, evaluative sessions and awareness as drawing competitions, oratory competitions, etc.) 3.2 Training School for New Leaderships: 3.2.1 Elaborate the design of a Leadership Training School (school curriculum, guides, training material). 3.2.2 Call and selection of participants 3.2.3 Implementation of school leadership for 16 months in semi-classroom training with a modular system, with at least 3 days presencial each month. 3.2.4 Replica training organizations (10 participants for each school trained leader) 3.2.5 Training evaluation at two levels: 50 trained leaders in school and 500 participants trained for new school leaders)	Outcome 1: 1,500 children of 15 schools trained in the importance of the mangrove ecosystem. Outcome 2: 50 leaders at least 20 community organizations trained in aspects of environmental conservation and sustainable management of the territories by implementing a training school for New Leadership. At least 40% of the trainees are women. Outcome 3: 500 members of the organizations are trained through the system of replication of student-led training school (Each participating in the school, trained 10 members of their community organization). At least 40% of the trainees are women.

Components	Key activities	Outcomes
Component 4: ADVOCACY Development and implementation of two advocacy plans: One for the recovery of mangrove areas in the Rio Chone estuary, under current legislation, and who are currently illegally occupied by the shrimp industry. And another to reach agreements for the development of a management plan for the river basin Portoviejo. This component is linked to the education component as a module in the Leadership School will address the issue of advocacy and the development of these two advocacy plans, it will be part of the practical work that will make the participants (students) with advice from a team multidisciplinary and support of a national network unionized several community organizations participating in the project.	4.1 Advocacy Plan in the Chone river estuary based on compliance of the Decree 1391 by the shrimp industry. 4.1.1 Design of the advocacy plan. 4.1.1.1 Technical and legal diagnostics for to know about compliance of the Decree 1391 in the Chone river estuary. 4.1.1.2 Based on the technical and legal diagnosis, the number of areas that still have not recovered as mandated by the Act are verified (there is evidence of breach of the Decree, but there are no studies as evidence) and the proposal is formalized recovery of these areas (advocacy plan) in coordination with the advocacy module on the Leadership Training School (Component 3) 4.1.1.3 Socialization in community organizations the Rio Chone estuary on the results of technical and legal diagnosis and advocacy plan. 4.1.2 Implementation of advocacy plan: 4.1.2.1 Meetings with officials, community meetings, press releases, lobbying. 4.1.2.2 Evaluation of the results. 4.2 Plan advocacy in Portoviejo River Estuary to reach agreements for the development of a management plan for the basin. 4.2.1 Design of the proposed of advocacy. 4.2.1.1 Technical and legal diagnostics through review of existing studies and regulations on integrated watershed management in Portoviejo River Estuary. 4.2.1.2 Based on the technical and legal diagnosis, advocacy plan is drawn up in coordination with the advocacy module on the Leadership Training School (Component 3) 4.2.1.3 Socialization in community organizations the Portoviejo estuary on the results of technical and legal diagnosis and advocacy plan. 4.2.2 Implementation of advocacy plan: 4.2.2.1 Meetings with officials, community meetings, press releases, lobbying. 4.2.2.2 Evaluation of the results.	Outcome 1: Is recovered or are recovering at least 300 hectares of mangrove ecosystem resulting from advocacy plan. Outcome 2: It has reached agreements with major government entities with responsibilities in the management of watersheds, to implement a management plan to eradicate the main causes of pollution and erosion of the Portoviejo River basin. Outcome 3: It established or strengthens a citizen oversight space to ensure the implementation of the management plan for the river basin Portoviejo with community participation.

4. Please provide the schedule of key activities under each component.

Implementation Schedule

Components / key activities	Year/month		Year 1 (2016-7)										Year 2 (2017-8)										Year 3 (2018)			
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Component 1: SOCIO-AMBIENTAL																										
1.1 Conservation and restoration of mangrove ecosystem:																										
1.1.1 Active participation of communities in the implementation of management plans of protected areas.																										
1.1.2 Cleaning channels to recover the ebb and flow of water (salty and fresh) in areas that are prepared for reforestation.																										
1.1.3 Mangrove reforestation process and other associated species.																										
1.1.4 Monitoring of reforested areas																										
1.1.5 Repopulation and monitoring of blue crab and black shell.																										
1.2 Conservation and restoration of dry forest:																										
1.2.1 Support for the implementation of management plans of the participating private reserves.																										
1.2.2 Quick diagnosis to identify the areas to be restored.																										
1.2.3 Establishment of nurseries and buying plants.																										
1.2.4 Seeding at final location																										
1.2.5 Irrigation during dry season for the better survival of plants																										
1.3 Conservation of rainforest:																										
1.3.1 Active participation of communities in the implementation of management plans of Awa ancestral territory and permanent control of conserved areas																										

Components / key activities	Year/month	Year 1 (2016-7)										Year 2 (2017-8)												Year 3 (2018)			
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
C. 2: SOCIO-PRODUCTIVE																											
2.1 Support of artisanal salt production for human consumption (gourmet salt):																											
2.1.1 Preparation of a business plan to diversify the supply of gourmet salt.																											
2.1.2 Improvement of the infrastructure for salt processing.																											
2.1.3 Acquisition of equipment for processing.																											
2.1.4 2.1.4 Technical advice for the development of salt for human consumption.																											
2.1.5 2.1.5 Obtaining operating permits and sanitary records.																											
2.1.6 2.1.6 Update, improvement and socialization of the quality manual of salt.																											
2.1.7 Support for access to markets (marketing)																											
2.1.8 Upgrading the environmental management plan.																											
2.2 Strengthening community tourism:																											
2.2.1 Improvement of tourism infrastructure.																											
2.2.2 Preparation of two promotional videos to be broadcast on social networks.																											
2.2.3 Establishing partnerships.																											
2.2.4 Creating a Tour Operator Intercommunity.																											
2.2.5 Training in quality management for tourist service.																											
2.2.6 Development of security protocol																											
2.2.7 Other marketing strategies (Commune Playa de Oro																											
2.3 Strengthening of agroecological farms and marketing of cocoa in the Community Playa de Oro.																											
2.3.1 Training and consultancy																											
2.3.2 Improvement of the infrastructure and acquisition of equipment																											
2.3.3 Support for access to markets (marketing)																											

Components / key activities	Year/month	Year 1 (2016-7)										Year 2 (2017-8)												Year 3 (2018)			
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Component 3: EDUCACIÓN - SENSITIZATION																											
3.1 Training for children:																											
3.1.1 Design of training curriculum for children in schools.																											
3.1.2 Training community staff to be promoters - trainers of this process in schools.																											
3.1.3 Manage Conventions in Education Centers																											
3.1.4 Implementation of the training schools.																											
3.2 Training School for New Leaderships:																											
3.2.1 Elaborate the design of a Leadership Training School.																											
3.2.2 Call and selection of participants.																											
3.2.3 Implementation of school leadership for 16 months																											
3.2.4 Replica training organizations.																											
3.2.5 Training evaluation at two levels.																											
Component 4: ADVOCACY																											
4.1 Advocacy Plan in the Chone river estuary.																											
4.1.1 Design of the advocacy plan.																											
4.1.1.1 Technical and legal diagnostics.																											
4.1.1.2 Based on the technical and legal diagnosis, the proposal is formalized.																											
4.1.1.3 Socialization in community organizations.																											
4.1.2 Implementation of advocacy plan:																											
4.1.2.1 Meetings with officials, community meetings, press releases, lobbying																											
4.1.2.2 Evaluation of the results.																											
4.2 Plan advocacy in Portoviejo River Estuary.																											
4.2.1 Design of the proposed of advocacy																											
4.2.1.1 Technical and legal diagnostics.																											
4.2.1.2 Based on the technical and legal diagnosis, the proposal is formalized.																											

Year/month Components / key activities	Year 1 (2016-7)												Year 2 (2017-8)												Year 3 (2018)			
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
4.1.1.3 Socialization in community organizations.																												
4.1.2 Implementation of advocacy plan:																												
4.1.2.1 Meetings with officials, community meetings, press releases, lobbying.																												
4.1.2.2 Evaluation of the results																												

TROPICAL ANDES

5. List up to five potential/anticipated risks/challenges in achieving the outcomes and outputs described above, and describe how you intend to mitigate the negative impact.

Risk	Level (low-medium-high)	Mitigation Strategy
Natural phenomena (drought) that affect the processes of reforestation in the dry forest (death of plants in their growth stage)	High	- Resources foreseen in the project for irrigation in dry seasons (summer with projected extension of the dry season); arrangements with institutions also conducted to obtain new resources if these seasons go on too long. - Maintain longer plants in nurseries to lower costs for irrigation and maintenance (all together in one place) and transplanted into the forest a more vigorous and hardy plant. - Improve the soil with materials that retain more moisture.
Natural phenomena (intensification of rains in the winter and prolonged rains in the dry season) affects the production of artisanal salt, because it is an activity that need dry sunny seasons.	Medium	There will be a preliminary diagnosis to determine the areas less affected by climatic events to repopulate the shell black (<i>Anadara similis</i>, <i>tuberculous Anadara</i>) additionally we will begin restocking to adapt to climatic conditions starting in the dry season.
Natural phenomena (intensification of rains in the winter and prolonged rains in the dry season) affects the production of artisanal salt, because it is an activity that need dry sunny seasons.	Medium	A fund intends to expand the use of geomembranes in the salt ponds (covering for the floor of the ponds), as they help to accelerate the drying process and obtain salt, while pollution decreases because the geomembranes deteriorate more slowly than plastic.
Desertion (withdrawal) of women participating in the process of formation of new leadership for economic and family issues, as many of these women leaders are heads of households who depend on their daily income on fishing and / or collection (and cease to generate income in the days of participation in the training school), and in some cases have small children who cannot leave them alone for several days during the training process.	Medium	Being that the women's leadership training is so important, there are two strategies to ensure their full participation in the process: - Additional funds will be managed in organizations that support the training of women to provide women, as well as mobilization costs and accommodation are covered in the project. An additional fund is needed to give them a daily allowance proportional to the value of their work day (viatico), and in order not to affect the well-being of their families. - Voluntary child care is being organized to keep children for 3 days a month of training, logistical support for children so they come with their mothers, so that they can better participate, while their children are being cared for by volunteers in a temporary nursery within the workshop venue.
Pests and diseases in the cultivation of cocoa.	Low	Improve crop management practices such as sanitary pruning.

6. Key Features of the Project

Please elaborate on key features of the project with respect to the following aspects:

- a. In what way is the proposed project aligned with the NBSAP of the country where it will be implemented, global targets such as Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs?

Alignment of the project (components) with NBSAP and Aichi Biodiversity Targets:

Goal 2 (NBSAP Ecuador): To reduce pressures and inappropriate use of biodiversity at levels that ensure its conservation.	
Project components (aligned with this objective)	Aichi Targets*
Component 1 (social and environmental) - Conservation of ecosystems and species. - Ecosystem restoration - Sustainable management of fisheries (bans). All activities will be managed while taking into consideration and valuing traditional knowledge and practices. (Goal 18).	5, 14, 6 and 18
Component 2 (socio-productive) - Traditional production of salt - Strengthening of agroecological farms - Community Tourism - Sustainable management of fisheries (bans). All activities will be managed while taking into consideration and valuing traditional knowledge and practices.(Goal 18)	4, 14, 18
Goal 4 (NBSAP Ecuador): Strengthen knowledge management and national capacities to ensure innovation in the sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services.	
Project components (aligned with this objective)	Aichi Targets*
Component 3 (Education) - Training children about the importance of the mangrove ecosystem. - Training of new leadership for environmental conservation and sustainable management of territories.	1 and 14
Component 4 (ADVOCACY) - Recovery of mangrove areas for restoration. - Integrated management of watersheds.	14

* See in annex the Aichi Targets considered.

Alignment project (components) with [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs):

Project (components)	SDGs
Component 1 (social and environmental) - Conservation of ecosystems and species. - Ecosystem restoration - Sustainable management of fisheries (bans).	Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss
Component 2 (socio-productive) - Traditional production of salt (49% of the population that is based on salt production are women) - Strengthening of agroecological farms - Community Tourism (40% of the population that is based on tourism are women) - Sustainable management of fisheries (bans).	Goal 8: Promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
Component 3 (Education) - Training children about the importance of the mangrove ecosystem. - Training of new leadership for environmental conservation and sustainable management of territories (at least 40% of participants will be women)	Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Component 4 (ADVOCACY) - Recovery of mangrove areas for restoration. - Integrated management of watersheds.	Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss

b. How can the project make contribution to mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in specific sectorial, land use and/or development policies and plans?

Since 2012 one part the project area has been part of a broader process where construction of "biocorridors for Good Living" was started. The construction of "biocorridors for Good Living" are areas of the territory where the ecological connectivity is restored, linking fragmented habitats, incorporating sustainable and productive activities into the landscape and promoting association. In this process, a biocorridor Plan of Action was made that is aligned to the instruments of national and local public planning. The project is framed within the goals and objectives of this biocorridor Plan of Action and therefore is also framed in policies and development plans at various levels of government; however, coordination with the Ministry of Environment will be strengthened to have greater involvement in the implementation strategies of the Aichi Targets carried out by the national government.

c. How can the long-term sustainability of the project impact be secured?

Sustainability of the products generated by the project intervention generally is subject to a number of factors that facilitate or limit such sustainability, in this case there are some external factors that create conditions for sustainability.

In regards to the development of tourism activities, there is clearly a political will at national and local levels to promote these activities. Ecuador is in a campaign that attracts tourists worldwide, is involved in various international fairs, and campaigns such as “all you need is Ecuador” are developed. Additionally, Ecuador has received some international awards such as ‘Green Destiny of South America’.

Similarly in relation to the production of salt, it is clear the growing preferences of society in the consumption of healthy products and an interest in participating in markets that favor small producers and community enterprises will support our salt production. This is a still small but growing market in the sense that major information campaigns are being generated and access to centers of sale is being improved.

With regard to the production of cocoa, Ecuador is a leading producer of fine cocoa aroma, with a 62% global market share. The characteristics of unique flavor in the world of cocoa Ecuadorian, make it the favorite market for special chocolates, basically dark chocolates with high cocoa content, the market has grown by more than 35% per year as studies by GIZ since 2010, and coincides with the revival of niche markets for special cocoas as organic, fair trade, etc.

The internal factors that the project will develop/stimulate and that will support the sustainability of the products are:

- To support the restoration and conservation of ecosystems. The livelihoods of communities come from ecosystems. The sustainability of the ecosystems directly affects the lives of families, as they depend on the services that are generated. Similarly, the various tourist services are developed use the landscape and scenic beauty that the ecosystem provides. This is what attracts tourism increasingly interested in nature. The different activities taking place should consider conservation in this regard to earlier interventions by various actors, and have developed the following instruments:
 - In the Chone River estuary: Updated Management Plan of the Protected Area and Community Tourism Plan, which essentially adjusts the activities undertaken in order to not disturb the rich biodiversity in the area.
 - In the Portoviejo River estuary, the extraction of salt, its Environmental Plan which is constantly renewed and is part of the Estuary Management Plan which is currently being worked on by the Municipality of Portoviejo.
 - With respect to the dry forest in the Cordillera del Balsamo, the reforestation in different reservations this year involves intensifying production of plants native to the area in the nursery production that responds to an inventory of reforestation needs.

These tools support the different activities that help develop the conservation and

sustainability of ecosystems.

- Another aspect to consider with regard to the sustainability refers to improving the incomes of families who are users of ecosystems. In the case of salt and tourism, the following strategies that contribute to the sustainability are:
 - Artisanal salt: The strategy is to generate added value. Currently, the salt is sold to bulk sea salt producers with low prices. Diversifying product presentation by adding natural flavoring will add value as well as create further business alliances such as peasant producers of pepper (*Capsicum annuum*) and other producers of oregano (*Origanum vulgare*). Access to these products will be spread to larger cities, and these actions will allow salt producers to triple their income.
 - Community tourism: The goal of this project is to improve the incomes of the families dedicated to these activities. This project plans to work on improving the tourist infrastructure with local materials and develop promotional activities in respect to, particularly those that preserve ecosystems. It is important to reach agreements with national and international tour operators to diffuse information about these projects. Intercommunity tour operations will be a major effort, as achieved in promotional campaigns pointing out the benefits and values of this type of tourism.
- Another issue that the project will address to create the conditions of sustainability relates to consolidation of local institutions to carry forward and / or support these initiatives. The training strategy aims to improve the processes of production activities (extraction and value addition salt and tourism services). The work of improving quality is important to achieve better positioning in the market. This involves improving the roles and structure of the organizations responsible for each of the production processes. It is necessary to strengthen and further the relationship with present stakeholders in order for them to support the implementation of the project. Statewide, there are clear responsibilities of the various agencies to support the project and thus help to keep the reforestation, tourism and advocacy at the level of grassroots organizations concerned about having a more prominent role in the territory.

d. What kind of innovativeness and/or lessons can be demonstrated by the project?

Processing of gourmet salt is an innovation for the families that currently sell salt. This activity will also to triple the income of 60 families dedicated to the production of artisanal salt and support a group of women who have organic gardens, who will provide inputs for the salt mixtures (oregano, pepper, and other spices). Also a part of the proceeds from the sale of gourmet salt will be implemented toward the environmental plan of the salt areas and strengthen connectivity to the entire mangrove ecosystem in the Rio Portoviejo estuary.

Creating a Tour Operator Community, which associates several mangrove communities with several private reserves, will strengthen 3 tourist areas with their established brands: Cordillera del Balsamo, Myths and Legends Mangrove; and Mangrove La Boca. This process will become a positive benchmark for private-community partnership.

Ultimately, the project will demonstrate that productive activities within the framework of sustainable management of the ecosystems that sustain the livelihoods of communities and private forest owners in the project area are possible.

e. What measures will the proposed project take for effective stakeholder engagement, including particularly to mainstream gender considerations?

As mentioned earlier, in 2012 one part of the project area became part of a larger process of building biocorridors for Good Living. This process seeks concerted interventions, expanding the impact of the work of communities and other social and institutional actors. Agreements between the public sector (GAD'S), community organizations, NGOs, academia and international cooperation concern priorities in the territories, and ensure that actions are not duplicated and investment is much more efficient. The proposed project responds to the interests, needs and realities of the participating population, and has aligned instruments of planning at national and local levels. This ensures the participation of both the beneficiary population and public institutions involved in the project issues (local governments, ministries).

Additionally, it provides for the creation of a Project Management Committee consisting of two representatives of the organizations of Rio Chone estuary, two representatives of the organizations Portoviejo River Estuary, two representatives of the Cordillera del Balsamo and two representatives of Commune Playa de Oro, which together with a FIDES delegate will be the governing body of the project. The management committee that will be tasked with monitoring the agreements and monitoring the progress of the project will meet every three months. This Committee will have 50% of women in representation of beneficiaries. This mechanism will guarantee that participating communities have management responsibilities and that there will be a learning experience for all members, as well as a mechanism for accountability (of all stakeholders).

GENDER: Participation of women in decision-making forums of the project and access to its benefits is guaranteed.

The decision space of the project is the Management Committee with the participation of 50% of women in representation of the communities and private reserves.

In terms of access to benefits, the training will have a minimum of 40% participation of women and strategies favorable to their participation will be implemented (see results of the project where strategies to ensure the participation of women is mentioned). The project has prioritized work on the development aspects of productive landscapes with community organizations that have good representation of women in order to improve their access to food and income.

Project staff is mostly women, two of which are technical experts of the communities.

SECTION C: Budget Summary

1. Amount of funds requested (to be between USD50,000 and 100,000)

USD

2. Please provide the budget summary in the table below in US Dollars. (If selected, a full budget must be provided in the template to be provided.)

Categories	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
	(Jun 2016 –Mar, 2017)	(Apr, 2017 –Mar, 2018)	(Apr, 2018 –Jul, 2018)	
Personnel salaries and benefits	27.460	20.000	7.100	54.560
Professional services	8.800	5.500	0	14.300
Travel and Accommodations	2.099	500	275	2.874
Meetings and Workshops	2.200	9.000	3.400	14.600
Grants and Agreements	5.000	0	0	5.000
Equipment	2.200	2.000	0	4.200
Other direct costs	550	1.910	0	2.460
Total direct cost	48.309	38.910	10.775	97.994
Indirect cost ^{a)}	800	800	400	2.000
Grand total	49.109	39.710	11.175	99.994

a) Indirect costs can be up to 15% of the total direct cost or up to the institutional policy, whichever the lower.

3. Co-financing

Please provide the amounts, sources and types of co-financing using the table below. (Note: if selected, commitment letters from each source must be provided to the Executing Agency—not required at the time of application)

<u>Name of Co-Financier</u>	<u>Amount (USD)</u>	<u>Type (Cash or In-Kind)</u>	<u>Relevant Component</u>
Gobierno Autónomo Descentralizado de Manabí	67.250	In-Kind and cash	Component 1 and 2
FIDES Foundation (includes other projects)	96.608	In-Kind and cash	Component 1, 3
Global Student Embassy	68.200	In-Kind and cash	Component 1
ICCA Consortium	11.260	Cash	Component 3
20 Communities Organizations	64.700	In-Kind	Component 1,2,3,4

SECTION D: Safeguards

GEF-Satoyama Project will not fund projects that cause significant impact to critical natural habitat nor results in involuntary resettlement of residents.

Does the proposed project:

1. Cause significant negative impact on critical natural habitats (including unsustainable harvesting, introduction of potentially invasive species)?

· **Yes** **X No**

If yes please explain:

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2. Involuntary resettlement of residents? · **Yes** **X No**

If yes please explain:

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Once selected, proponents will undergo safeguard analysis to identify necessary safeguard measures. CI-GEF Project Agency's Environmental and Social Management Framework covers policies for 1) environmental and social impact assessment, 2) involuntary resettlement, 3) protection of natural habitats, 4) indigenous peoples, 5) physical cultural resource, 6) pest management, 7) accountability and grievance, 8) gender mainstreaming, and 9) stakeholder engagement (<http://www.conservation.org/about/Pages/CI-GEF-project-agency-resources.aspx>). For example, if the project involves Indigenous Peoples, the development and implementation of an Indigenous Peoples Plan might be required.

SECTION E: Information on the Organization

1. Please provide the information of the applicant in the form below. Please keep **within 1 page**. Also, please provide a document that describes the foundation of the organization, such as the organization's charter, by-law, and article of incorporation.

Name of the organization	Fundación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Social (FIDES)	Representative of the organization (title and name): Jairo Díaz Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
Address of the main office	Calle Granda Centeno, segunda transversal entre Av. Manabí y 5 de Junio. Portoviejo – Manabí – Ecuador. TEL: 593 05 2564416 FAX: 593 05 2564416 Email: fundacion-fides@transtelco.ec	
Type of organization	Civil Society Organizations (NGO. Non Profit Foundation)	
Established:	2009/03/09	
Staff	Permanent staff: 5 people	Temporary staff: 2 people, depends on the number of projects being executed.
History of the organization	FIDES was legally formed in the year 2009, but had been working several years prior with the population of Montubia to Support processes of implementation of integrated farms (Sustainable Agricultural Production) and artisanal fishers in the mangrove ecosystem. Our Work has consolidated and expanded, and now works in Restoration of dry forest with Forest Communities collectors and Private Reserves. Currently the FIDES foundation is member of 4 networks: <u>NGO Network - TEJEDORA</u>, created in 2005 and shaped by 25 NGOs that work in the province of Manabi with the aim to coordinate and supplement the actions that are being carried out in the province of Manabi. FIDES forms a part of the Steering Committee. <u>Coordinadora Nacional para la Defensa del Ecosistema Manglar (C-CONDEM)</u>: Group that involves more than 150 organizations of the mangrove people in Ecuador and NGOs that support said towns. <u>The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative</u>: Promotes collaboration in the conservation and restoration of sustainable human-influenced natural environments (Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes: SEPLS) through broader global recognition of their value. <u>The ICCA Consortium</u> is an international association dedicated to promoting the appropriate recognition of and support to ICCAs (Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas and Territories) in the regional, national and global arena. It is comprised of Members (Indigenous People Organisations (IPOs) and Community-based Organizations (CBOs) and civil society organizations working with IPs/LCs) and Honorary members.	
Vision/Mission or Mandate of the organization	FIDES promotes the active participation of the population in order to build alternative social, economic and environmental policies in the framework of the cultural characteristics of the population. Our work is characterized by incorporating an equity approach, caring for the environment, strengthening popular economies, and interagency	

	coordination in order to achieve human development in the groups with whom we work.		
Legal status of the organization	Legally registered: Ministerial Agreement 0030, granted by the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion.		
Financial Summary of the three most recent fiscal years (please provide the period)			
	MMM, 201X ~ MMM, 2015	MMM, 201X ~ MMM, 2014	MMM, 201X ~ MMM, 2013
Gross revenue	USD	USD	USD
Gross expenditure	USD	USD	USD
Website of the organization	http://fundacion-fides.weebly.com		
Focal point of communication	Mailing Address: Name: María Dolores Vera TEL: : 593 05 2564416 E-mail: proyectos-fides@transtelco.ec		

2. Please list up to five projects relevant to the theme of the GEF-Satoyama Project which the applicant has conducted in the past 5 years or is currently conducting.

Project name	Year	Donor	Budget (USD)	Description (highlight the relevance)
Reforestation in the Cordillera del Balsamo. Second phase.	2016	Global Students Embassy	234.184	Reforestation of the dry forest, Eco-action education initiatives, Cultural exchanges between Ecuadorian and United States students
Reforestation in the Cordillera del Balsamo, First phase.	2015	Global Students Embassy	172.210	Reforestation of the dry forest, Eco-action education initiatives, Cultural exchanges between Ecuadorian and United States students
Construction of Bio corridors of Good living: Strengthening of capacity in the coastal territory	2013 -2015	GSP/UNDP	150.000	Technical assistance, training, follow up and evaluation of 14 community projects
Ecological Community Tourism to Conserve the Mangrove Ecosystem	2013 -2014	Embassy of Finland	71.491 (€ 53.397)	Mangrove restoration, Community Tourism
Implementation of the Driving Plan in the Nature Refuge "Islas Corazon y Fragatas"	2010 -2012	SGP/UNDP	50.000	Mangrove restoration, training

Feedback) How did you learn about this call for proposals?

- ☐ GEF-Satoyama website
- ☐ CEPF mailing list
- ☒ IPSI mailing list/newsletter
- ☐ UNU-IAS mailing list
- ☐ IGES mailing list/newsletter
- ☐ Internet search engines
- ☐ Friend, colleague
- ☐ Other _____(please specify)

Permission) Application materials can contain very valuable information on the status of and threats to SEPLS in the world. The GEF-Satoyama Project would like to use such information to deepen the understanding of SEPLS globally (as part of the study under the Component 2 of the GEF-Satoyama Project). **May the information you provide in the application form be used by the GEF-Satoyama Project for the purpose of such study?** (Your choice here will not affect your consideration for the grant)

☒ YES / ☐ NO

Application Checklist

Please make sure that the following materials are attached to the email when you apply:

- X Project Proposal Summary Sheet
- X Completed Application form
- X Map of subgrant project site
- X Copy of document that describes the foundation of the organization, such as the organization's charter, by-law, and article of incorporation

ANEXO 1: Aichi Targets

Target 1

By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably

Target 4

By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

Target 5

By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced

Target 6

By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

Target 14

By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable

Target 18

By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.