





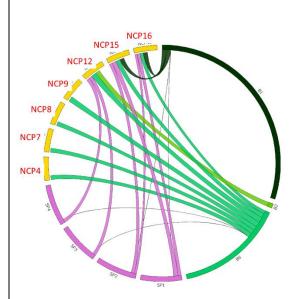
# **Project Final Report**

Project Name  Location	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 (Commune Playa de Oro)  Manabí and Esmeraldas, Ecuador
	Playa de Oro (rainforest)  Maria  Courses  Ambito  Pague  Reservada Pucacuro  Cordillera del Balsamo (dry forest)  Portoviejo River Estuary (mangrove)  Portoviejo River Estuary (mangrove)
Implementing	
Organization	Fundación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Social (FIDES)
Partners	Global Student Embassy
Size of	11 120 ha
Project Site	11,120 ha
Number of	4.452
Beneficiaries	1,452 persons
Key Species	Ecuadorian White-fronted Capuchin (Cebus aequatorialis)
GEF Funding	LUCACT 000
Amount	U\$\$87,000
Co-financing	US\$132,189
Period of	
Performance	June 2016 – December 2018

# Summary (Including relevance to values, Indigenous Language and knowledge (ILK), and governance)

The project restored and conserved biodiversity in mangrove ecosystems and dry forests 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". The project addressed issues of conservation and restoration of three ecosystems (mangroves, rainforest and dry forest) while improving productive activities. It improved the income of families dedicated to the production of artisanal salt, strengthening of agro-ecological farms (based on cocoa) and community tourism. The project trained and sensitized more than 1,500 children of 15 schools on mangrove ecosystems. Further, some 50 new youth leaders were prepared to take the lead in community development. More than 300 hectares of mangroves were restored, repopulated with black shell (*Anadara tuberculosa*, *Anadara similis*) and initiatives put in place to engage various public, private and community actors for the integrated management of the SEPLS.

The GEF-Satoyama Project aimed to address three barriers to SEPLS globally, namely, insufficient recognition of SEPLS values, disappearing traditional knowledge, and weak governance. A strong link between values, knowledge and governance can potentially enhance biodiversity and production in SEPLS. The interplay between values, ILKP and governance contributing to the sustainability and resilience of SEPLS was considered as well as the linkages between the drivers and corresponding policies are shown in the following figures and tables below.



# Ecosystem domain (deep green, yellow green, light green)

**B1**: Natural/protected forest **B2**: Managed/resource forest

**B6**: Coastal ecotone

#### Important species (purple)

**SP1**: Ecuadorian Capuchin (*Cebus albifrons aequatorialis*)

(CR)

SP2: Perro de monte (Speothos venaticus) (VU)

**SP3**: Blue crab (*Cangrejo azul*)

SP4: Black shell (Concha prieta)

#### Ecosystem services (NCP) (yellow)

NCP4: Climate regulation

NCP7: Freshwater and coastal water quality regulation

NCP8: Soil formation, protection and decontamination

NCP9: Hazard and extreme event regulation

NCP12: Food and feed

NCP15: Learning and inspiration

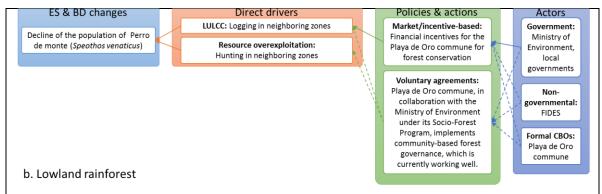
NCP16: Physical and psychological experiences

Connection between ecosystem domains, species and ecosystem services (NCP)

ILKP for the use and management of different ecosystem domains and species				
Ecosystem domain	ILKP			Knowledge holders
Species	Domain	Description	1 1	Local community
1.Natural/protected forest	1.Knowledge	Medicinal properties of the parts of some plants (roots, seeds, flowers, bark)	<b></b>	
2.Managed/resource forest	2.Mgt. system	Lunar calendar for agricultural activities, especially pruning.	1	
6.Coastal ecotone, e.g. mangrove 2.Mgt. sys		Community Vedas (closed season) based on the intervention of mythological beings (La Tunda and El Riviel)		
Black shell (Concha prieta)	1.Knowledge	Information on identification and taxonomy	1	0
Blue crab ( <i>Cangrejo azul</i> ) 1.Knowl		Information on identification and taxonomy	1	0

#### **Ecosystem governance structure in the landscape**

Ecosystem governance structure in the landscape					
Ecosystem type	Mangrove		Coastal dry forest	Lowland rainforest	Stakeholder type
Ownership	The Chone Rive State The Portoviejo Community	•	Private land owners (private)	Playa de Oro community (formal community organisation)	31
Management right holder	Primarily mana national protec system. Some re under commun for custody and use (formal con organisations)	ted area emnants are ity concession sustainable nmunity	Private land owners (private)	Playa de Oro community (formal community organisation) has communal management right of forests in general, except for the cocoa farms which are managed by individual community members	
Other stakeholders	Ministry of the Local governme FIDES		Provincial government of Manabí FIDES	Ministry of the Environment (socio-forest program) in Playa de Oro Community. FIDES	Government or public
			Foundation Cerro Seco Foundation Private Owners Network National (Nodo El Bálsamo)	Playa de Oro community	Formal community org.
Decre	S & BD changes  Mangrove loss and ecosystem degradation easing fish, crabs and so (including Blue crab)	UtCo: Expansion farm Urbanisation & i Construction Resourc Overfishing, ille Pollution: Waste and livestock or	of shrimp aquaculture ponds, land expansion infrastructure development: no fhouses and hotels e overexploitation: gal logging, indiscriminate hunting dumping, sewage, farmland utflow, chemical inputs for np farming, etc.	Regulatory: Size and seasonal limitations for crab catch under Ministerial Agreement  Regulatory: Regulations for waste and sewage management  Moluntary agreement: The	Actors Sovernment: Ministry of Environment, local sovernments  Non- powernmental: FIDES  FIDES  Fine Sovernmental: Figure Sovernmental: Fide Sover
resulting in increased  Economic: Shrimp aqua		with of urban and rural populations awage and deteriorating estuarine water quality ulture constitutes the nation's majo onomic gain	Information/education-based: Training workshops on the importance of mangrove ecosystems	persons	
0.140	277010	mangroves, with the y leaving Policies & governance sy	nishing interests in the value of oung in the coastal communities artisanal fisheries stems: Chone River Estuary: limited nmunities; Portoviejo River Estuary:		
a. Mai	ngrove	no legal support to t	he enforcement of community of management provisions		



Configuration of the linkages between ecosystem and biodiversity changes, their direct and indirect drivers and corresponding policies and actions

This project has contributed to the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):









This project has contributed to the following Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs):











#### **Project Achievements**

Name	Description
Intercommunity	The Intercommunity Committee of Portoviejo River Estuary was
Committee of	created to manage the area in an effective and efficient way. This
Portoviejo River	paves the way for continuity during the post GEF-Satoyama Project
Estuary	funding period.
Mangrove	Establishment of a mangrove nursery which produces seedlings for
Reforestation	the reforestation exercises of mangrove forests.
Improved	Revitalization and improvement salt production facilities and the
Production	operationalization of the salt processing unit. Establishment of
	cocoa processing infrastructure for better production.
Marketing of	Generation of new markets for salt products such as gourmet salt
Products	and niche markets for organic cocoa products.

#### **Lessons Learned**

Description	Recommendation
Natural disasters (earthquake on 16th April,	The formulation of a disaster response
2016 affected the equatorial coastline	plan which addresses aspects that are
including Manabí resulting in damages to	critical for projects to continue as early as
the salt ponds and a reduction in tourist)	possible.
Subsidies to shrimp industry resulting in an	Community mobilization is critical to

enlargement	of	areas	and	а	higher	ensure that a united front is established to
mangrove des	truct	tion.				address any further destruction to the
						mangrove forests.
Declaration of the state of emergency, 27th				gen	icy, 27 <sup>th</sup>	Empowerment of community members is
January, 2018 to 27 <sup>th</sup> June, 2018 caused by				ca	crucial since accessing communities during	
FARC dissidents in Ecuadorian territory.				rrito	these periods is difficult.	

# Outputs

Туре	Details
Video	La Reina de los Manglares
	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YEiSSzMq3HM
Publication	Cartilla: Amiguitas del manglar <a href="http://gef-satoyama.net/wp/wp-">http://gef-satoyama.net/wp/wp-</a>
	content/uploads/2017/02/Cartilla-ni%C3%B1os-Satoyama-GGF.pdf
Publication	Proceso de Fortalecimiento de capacidades de Liderazgos
	Comunitarios <a href="http://gef-satoyama.net/wp/wp-">http://gef-satoyama.net/wp/wp-</a>
	content/uploads/2019/04/55Escuela-Formaci%C3%B3n-
	<u>Liderazgo-Comunitario.pdf</u>
Publication	Plan Ambiental Pampas Salineras Las Gilces <a href="http://gef-">http://gef-</a>
	satoyama.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Plan-Ambiental-
	Pampas-Salineras-Las-Gilces.pdf
Publication	Protocolo Seguridad Turistica Playa de Oro <a href="http://gef-">http://gef-</a>
	satoyama.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Protocolo-
	Seguridad-Turistica-Playa-de-Oro.pdf
Publication	Cría en Cautiverio de Concha Prieta (Anadara Tuberculosa –
	Anadara Similis) en el Estuario del Río Portoviejo y el Estuario del
	Río Chone para Fortalecer Los Medios de Vida Tradicionales
	Comunitarios, en Los Cantones Portoviejo, Sucre y San Vicente
	http://gef-satoyama.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/54
	INFORME-RESULTADOS-MAE-PROYECTO-CONCHA-PRIETA.docx.pdf
Publication	Plan de Negocio Asociación ASPROSAL <a href="http://gef-">http://gef-</a>
	satoyama.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/57PORTADA-
	PLAN-DE-NEGOCIO-ASPROSAL-BYRON-CORAL-CEDE%C3%910-
	merged.pdf

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