



# GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TF

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## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Implementing the strategic plan for Ecuador's Mainland Marine and Coastal Protected Areas Network			
Country(ies):	Ecuador	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	9369
GEF Agency(ies):	CI	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	Undersecretary of Marine and Coastal Management (MAE), CI-Ecuador	Submission Date:	10/11/2017
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity, Land Degradation	Project Duration (Months)	48
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of Parent Program	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	523,197

### A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES<sup>2</sup>

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
BD-1 Program 1	Outcome 1.1. Increased revenue for protected area systems and globally significant protected areas to meet total expenditures required for management.	GEFTF	2,192,791	13,894,845
BD-1 Program 1	Outcome 1.2: Improved management effectiveness of protected areas.	GEFTF	3,171,658	16,694,845
LD-2 Program 3	Outcome 2.2: Improved forest management and/or restoration	GEFTF	448,854	3,150,000
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
(select) (select) (select)		(select)		
<b>Total project costs</b>			<b>5,813,303</b>	<b>33,739,690</b>

### B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

<b>Project Objective:</b> 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						
Project Components/ Programs	Financing Type <sup>3</sup>	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
<b>Component 1:</b> Establishing the foundations for the efficient operation of the MPA network	TA	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 normative and</i>	Output 1.1.1.: The institutional, legal and administrative arrangement for MPA network management, completed and adopted by the Ministry of Environment. <i>Indicator 1.1.1.a:</i>	GEFTF	4,459,000	23,894,845

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number.

<sup>2</sup> When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#) and [CBIT programming directions](#).

<sup>3</sup> Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

		<p><i>administrative framework that enables it to function as part of the SNAP.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.: There is an online training program for enforcement and prosecution officers to facilitate coordinated action in the MPA network</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.3.: MPA officers have and apply guidelines for stakeholder engagement and bonding in support of sound protected area governance</i></p>	<p><i>During year 1, the Institutional, legal and administrative arrangement for MPA network operation has been formally adopted by the national authority.</i></p> <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>Output 1.1.2.: Curricula for specialized training of at least 100 MPA rangers, prosecutors and judges</p> <p><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) that have completed the training courses.</i></p> <p>Output 1.1.3: At least four new, updated regulations for tourism in marine protected areas.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.3.a.: Number of updated or new regulations for tourism in MPAs.</i></p> <p>Output 1.1.4: Three 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><i>Indicator 1.1.4.a: Number of guidelines to efficiently incorporate</i></p>			
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			<p><i>MPAs into coastal zone management and number of MPA officers (disaggregated by MPA and gender) introduced to the guidelines.</i></p> <p>Output 1.1.5: Three guidelines for moving from conflict to collaboration with key stakeholders (fisheries, tourism, and coastal activities) in MPAs designed and disseminated through training courses.</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>Outcome 1.2.: Effectiveness in detecting and sanctioning infractions in MPAs considerably increased</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.4.: MPA network prosecution effectiveness (PE)</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.5.: individual MPA prosecution effectiveness (PEa)</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.6.: Vessel availability index (VAI)</i></p>	<p>Output 1.2.1.: A regulatory framework and procedures for detecting and sanctioning infractions implemented.</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. (target – 5 agreements)</i></p> <p>Output 1.2.2.: Equipment and facilities for detecting and sanctioning infractions in MPA installed and operational; including a database.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.2.a.:</i></p>			

			<p><i>Vessel availability index (VAI) for each boat and vehicle purchased by the project</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.2.b.: Repeater Tower Uptime (installed and operative)</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.2.c.: Radio availability index.</i></p> <p>Output 1.2.3.: Specific monitoring, control and surveillance plans for five critical MPAs designed and under implementation.</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>Outcome 1.3.: Financial mechanism significantly improved for long-term sustainable financing of the MPA network</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.7.: Financial gap of MPA network (USD)</i></p>	<p>Output 1.3.1.: Dedicated sub-account and financing established and in operation within the Fund for Sustainable Environmental Investments (FIAS) to sustain the network of MPAs</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.3.1.: FIAS dedicated sub-account created before the end of year 2.</i></p> <p>Output 1.3.2 Expenditure management <i>strategy developed and under implementation</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.3.2. Expenditure management strategy under implementation before the end of year 1.</i></p> <p>Output 1.3.3 Strategy to diversify and increase funding for the MPA network developed and under implementation.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.3.3. Strategy to increase funding</i></p>			

			<i>under implementation before the end of year 1.</i>			
<b>Component 2:</b> On-the-ground active learning	TA	Outcome 2.1.: Lessons learned from pilots are fully incorporated into new/updated regulations and guidelines for MPA management <i>Indicator 2.1.: Number of guidelines that consider lessons learned from MPA conservation in buffer zones</i>	Output 2.1.1.: Two pilots to test lesson learned, new and updated regulations and guidelines designed and implemented. <i>Indicator 2.1.1.a: Number of governance processes and organizational structures functioning in coastal buffer zones that applied lesson learned, new and updated regulations and guidelines.</i> <i>Indicator 2.1.1.b: Perception of women about their decision-making impact in governance processes.</i>  Output 2.1.2.: At least 50 stakeholders know lessons learned and good practices from pilot projects and its applicability to the Ecuadorian coastal management. <i>Indicator 2.1.2.a: Number of people that participate in lessons learned and good practices dissemination events.</i> <i>Indicator 2.1.2.b: Number of people that apply lessons learned and good practices experiences.</i>	GEFTF	650,000	5,694,845
<b>Component 3:</b> Strengthening connectivity of mangroves with inland ecosystems within the MPA network	TA	Outcome 3.1.: Connectivity between coastal mangroves and adjacent inland habitats within the MPA network improved <i>Indicator 3.1.: Land area under sustainable management and/or restoration practices</i>	Output 3.1.1.: Pilot interventions in two areas to improve habitat connectivity implemented. <i>Indicator 3.1.1.a.: Biodiversity inventory for habitat connectivity completed</i> <i>Indicator 3.1.1.b: Number of ha under better management (through communication material and farm</i>	GEFTF	427,480	3,150,000

			tools). <i>Indicator 3.1.1.c.: Number of stakeholder agreements</i>				
			Output 3.1.2: Two guidelines to enhance or re-establish habitat connectivity between mangroves and inland habitats designed and disseminated. <i>Indicator 3.1.2.a.: Formal instruments that adopt the habitat connectivity guidelines.</i>				
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
Subtotal						5,536,480	32,739,690
Project Management Cost (PMC) <sup>4</sup>				GEFTF		276,823	1,000,000
<b>Total project costs</b>						<b>5,813,303</b>	<b>33,739,690</b>

### C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Ministry of the Environment (MAE)	In-kind	29,100,000
Others	Walton Family Foundation (WFF)	Grant	2,000,000
CSO	WildAid	In-kind	400,000
CSO	WildAid	Grant	600,000
Others	Walton Family Foundation (WFF)	In-kind	489,690
GEF Agency	Conservation International	In-kind	1,000,000
Donor Agency	GIZ	In-kind	150,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>33,739,690</b>

<sup>4</sup> For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

**D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS**

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee <sup>a)</sup> (b) <sup>2</sup>	Total (c)=a+b
CI	GEFTF	Ecuador	BD	(select as applicable)	5,364,449	482,800	5,847,249
CI	GEFTF	Ecuador	LD	(select as applicable)	448,854	40,397	489,251
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>					<b>5,813,303</b>	<b>523,197</b>	<b>6,336,500</b>

a ) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

## E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS<sup>5</sup>

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	679,295 hectares
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	1121 hectares
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	Number of freshwater basins
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	Percent of fisheries, by volume
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO <sub>2e</sub> mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	metric tons
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	metric tons
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	metric tons
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	ODP tons
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	Number of Countries:
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	Number of Countries:

## F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? NO

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Fund) in Annex D.

## PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

### A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Update the applicable indicators provided at PIF stage. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period.

<sup>6</sup> For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF, no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

A.1. *Project Description*. Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area<sup>7</sup> strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) [incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and [co-financing](#); 5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

A.1.1 No changes made from the PIF

A.1.2 No changes made from the PIF

A.1.3 Components and outcomes of the Results Framework remain the same. Outputs were improved to include quantitative targets and thereby facilitate monitoring, but the purpose of those outputs remains the same. In Outcome 1.3 (“Financial mechanism significantly improved for long-term sustainable financing of the MPA network”), two new outputs were included. These new outputs seek to develop a strategy for expenditure management (Output 1.3.2) and a strategy for diversification of funding (Output 1.3.3) for the MPA network. With respect to the capitalization of the dedicated sub-account in a trust fund to finance MPA management (Output 1.3.1), at the time of PIF approval, a sub-account with the National Environment Fund for Ecuador (FAN) was foreseen. Since then, the FAN was dissolved but the new Government of Ecuador, which took office in May 2017, created a new environmental fund in September 2017, called Fund for Sustainable Environmental Investments (Spanish acronym: FIAS). FIAS substitutes the FAN and within this project a sub-account within FIAS will be created to finance MPA management, as reflected in the adjusted wording of Output 1.3.1.

Under Outcome 3.1, Outputs 3.1.1 and 3.1.3 in the PIF are now activities under the other two outputs that remain the same as in the PIF (Output 3.1.2 from the PIF is now Output 3.1.1 in the ProDoc and Output 3.1.4 in the PIF is now Output 3.1.2 in Prodoc).

A.1.4 No changes made from the PIF

A.1.5. In the PIF, the project targets for Corporate Result 1 (“Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society”) and 2 (“Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes”) were 516,779 ha and 100 ha, respectively. After reassessment in the PPG phase, these project targets have been increased to 679,295 ha and 1121 ha, respectively.

A.2. *Child Project?* If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

A.3. *Stakeholders*. Identify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Do they include civil society organizations (yes X /no )? and indigenous peoples (yes X /no )? <sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project’s consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving..

<sup>8</sup> *As per the GEF-6 Corporate Results Framework in the GEF Programming Directions and GEF-6 Gender Core Indicators in the Gender Equality Action Plan, provide information on these specific indicators on stakeholders (including civil society organization and indigenous peoples) and gender.*

During project preparation, an initial stakeholder analysis for the entire MPA network was prepared. This served to identify the groups that participated in the inception workshop held in Guayaquil on 15 December 2016. Eighty-eight people participated, in group work they revised the PIF and proposed sites for the pilot interventions (Outputs 1.2.3, 2.1.1, and 3.1.1).

Once pilot sites were selected, specific stakeholder analyses were prepared for each site. The complete stakeholder analysis is in Appendix VIIc of the ProDoc. Key stakeholders were interviewed to assess their interest to participate in the project, and their suggestions for project activities.

The draft results framework and budget were analyzed by key stakeholders in the validation workshop held in Guayaquil on 21 February 2017. Fifty people participated, in group work. They (i) revised the baseline analysis and the draft proposed activities, and (ii) defined activities to be funded with GEF resources and their contributions to the project. A summary report was prepared and sent to all participants.

Stakeholder engagement is mainstreamed into the project. There will be a communications strategy to encourage participation and involvement (see paragraph 178 in the ProDoc ). In the pilot sites, key stakeholders will constitute working groups and will analyze their experience to identify lessons and good practice.

The project will work directly with civil society organizations. WildAid, Equilibrio Azul and WWF will be involved in the technical, research, control and surveillance, monitoring and financial reports to consolidate the MPA network. Local institutions such as state and private universities and research institutions (e.g. ESPOL) will be involved in environmental, aquaculture, fisheries and social research.

The project will not directly engage with indigenous peoples since the project will not intervene in lands or territories traditionally owned, customarily used, or occupied by indigenous peoples (Appendix VIIb). However, the project will directly work with Afro-Ecuadorian population in La Loma (under Output 3.1.2). Afro-Ecuadorians are not indigenous people, but are an ethnic group that will be addressed as part of stakeholder engagement actions.

*A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.* Elaborate on how gender equality and women's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men. In addition, 1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation (yes X /no )?; 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators (yes X /no )?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (women X%, men X%)? <sup>9</sup>

During the PPG phase, a gender analysis was completed for the project. The results of the gender analysis and the resulting Gender Mainstreaming Plan are presented in Appendix VIId of the ProDoc. It is important to note that gender has been mainstreamed throughout the ProDoc, including in the Results Framework. As noted in the gender analysis, the share of women and men direct beneficiaries is 75% men; 25% women.

The project will implement the following actions in support of gender equality and women's empowerment:

- Project participants will receive basic training in gender sensitization and gender awareness. This includes all project staff and the MPA network personnel, and the leaders of key stakeholder organizations participating in pilot interventions (Outputs 2.1.1 and 3.1.2). Project staff will receive training of trainers' preparation and

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<sup>9</sup> Same as footnote 8 above.

afterwards they will implement gender sensitization and awareness sessions for the other groups. A brochure on gender equality will be prepared and kept available throughout the project.

- Prepare a gender analysis of SNAP operation and encourage the new SNAP management model and its updated strategic plan to incorporate a gender perspective (Output 1.1.).
- Training courses (Output 1.1.2) will be gender sensitive in terms of participation, instructional design, and use of language. The course contents and materials will use gender-sensitive language.
- In the REMACOPSE and ANRPV pilots (Outcome 2.1), women’s perception about their level of impact on decision-making in governance will be measured. Perceptions and recommendations for improvement will be assessed at the project’s outset, and quarterly afterwards (Appendix III). Documents on lessons learned and good practice (Output 2.1.2) will present elements about women’s role in governance.
- Project staff and MPA network personnel will ensure that all meetings and events have equal participation, mutual respect, and collective decision making by women and men. They will also take affirmative action to empower women in meetings.
- Participation in meetings, training courses and other events will be documented using gender-disaggregated data.
- Communication materials, project documents and publications will use gender-sensitive language and will be made equally accessible to men and women. The process of documenting project lessons will make sure to record women’s and men’s contribution and role in each exercise.
- Gender equality will be taken into consideration when sourcing staff and consultants with GEF trust funds and/or co-financing.

Under the five gender indicators of GEF 6, the project will monitor the “share of women and men as direct beneficiaries of project.” Several project indicators will provide pertinent information (Appendix III of the ProDoc). The project’s monitoring plan incorporates three gender-specific indicators:

- Perception of women about the impact they have on decision-making. At project start, the baseline and targets will be defined with local female stakeholders of REMACOPSE and ANRPV.
- SNAP’s instruments and strategic plan incorporate a gender perspective. The target is that a gender perspective is embedded into (a) SNAP instruments (e.g., organizational structure, policies) and (b) the updated SNAP strategic plan.
- Number of participants in gender sensitization and awareness events. The targets are 100% of project and MPA personnel and  $\geq 80\%$  of leaders of key stakeholder organizations participating in pilot interventions.

*A.5 Risk.* Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

Twelve risks have been identified (Table 1 of the ProDoc), six of which are considered to be high-level. These risks include:

- i. Internal opposition, within MAE, to consolidate the MPA network
- ii. Limited political support to develop and implement SNAP's new management arrangements
- iii. Vandalism of surveillance and communication equipment,
- iv. Reluctance of enforcement authorities to collaborate and coordinate surveillance of MPAs and prosecution of offenders,
- v. Internal opposition, within MAE, to establish individual budgets to MPAs,
- vi. Low importance in the presidential agenda to sign the Presidential Decree,
- vii. Change of local governments in Ecuador. New authorities will take office in 2019<sup>10</sup>,
- viii. Reluctance of municipalities and user groups to accept MPA buffer zones,
- ix. Impact of illegal activities on managing mangrove and forest areas in REMACAM,
- x. Effects of El Niño / La Niña on agroforestry production in REMACAM pilot site
- xi. Execution problems caused by complex administrative system and frequent changes of authorities and public policies
- xii. Climate change

Internal opposition within MAE is a crucial risk that could affect consolidation of the MPA network. In 2015, when the the strategic plan was drafted, personnel from the provincial directorates and the Undersecretariat of Natural Heritage were reluctant to apply this new form of operation (Ecobiotec, 2015a). A main perceived concern is losing control and power over the MPAs. An additional element to consider is that Ecuador's General Code of the Environment (COA) requires MAE to update management arrangements for the SNAP. To address this significant risk, three actions will be taken. A core action will be to prepare and implement a change communications strategy to support the processes of Outcome 1.1. This strategy will focus on the emotional side of the change model, to address personnel anxiety and concerns.

*A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination.* Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The GEF implementing agency will be Conservation International, and the executing agencies will be the Ministry of Environment and CI-Ecuador (co-executing partners). The project builds upon long-term working collaboration between SGMC and CI-Ecuador on coastal and marine conservation. The project will be implemented over a period of 48 months following a co-execution arrangement based on the request of the Ministry of Environment.

The Ministry of Environment will be responsible at the highest level for ensuring project execution and management, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and the effective use of GEF resources. The Undersecretariat of Coastal and Marine Management will lead the project on a day-to-day basis. The project will be under the overall leadership of a National Project Director (NPD), who will be SGMC's Director of Marine Management and Coordination.

MAE has requested that CI-Ecuador be responsible for executing technical, administrative and financial actions. For this purpose, MAE will sign a letter of agreement with CI-Ecuador.

Two strategic partners (execution parties) will collaborate on project implementation:

- I. WildAid will be in charge of actions to strengthen surveillance, enforcement and prosecution in the MPA network (Outcome 1.2).

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<sup>10</sup> About the second year of project implementation.

- II. The Centre for Education and Professional Promotion (CEPP) will prepare the online training courses for MPA and enforcement officers (Output 1.1.2).

In both cases, a contract will be signed with CI-Ecuador. The project organization structure has a Project Steering Committee, a Project Management Committee, and a Project Management Unit.

### **Project Steering Committee**

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is responsible for making management decisions by consensus when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including approval of project plans and revisions. The Project Manager will be the PSC Secretary, prepare the minutes, and maintain the Committee records.

The Project Steering Committee will:

- a. Monitor project implementation, ensuring alignment with the PRODOC;
- b. Provide strategic guidance;
- c. Revise and approve quarterly project progress reports (PPR), the annual project implementation report (PIR), the financial reports, the annual workplan and budget, the audit reports, and project and budget revisions;
- d. Make decisions regarding project structure, coordination and implementation;
- e. Approve major changes to the plan or project strategy;
- f. Promote coordination and collaboration among project partners;
- g. Promote collaboration with key stakeholders and other projects and initiatives;
- h. Evaluate project performance, analyze the project's mid-term review and terminal evaluation, and provide comments and recommendations; and
- i. Arbitrate conflicts that may arise.

The PSC comprises the following members: Undersecretary of Coastal and Marine Management (who presides the PSC), Undersecretary of Natural Heritage, and the Director of CI-Ecuador. In addition, the CI-GEF Regional Technical Advisor for Latin America and the Caribbean can be invited to participate in the meetings. The PSC will make decisions by consensus. In case a consensus cannot be reached, the final decision shall rest with the Undersecretary of Coastal and Marine Management. The PSC will have in-person or virtual meetings at least once per year. Extra Committee meetings may be convened by the chairperson at members' request.

### **Project Management Committee**

A Project Management Committee (PMC) will operate to facilitate execution and coordination. This committee will comprise the NPD (who presides the Committee), the GEF Operational Focal Point, and the Director of the CI-Ecuador Coastal and Marine Program. This Committee will meet quarterly and will be convened by the NPD. The Project Manager, as the Committee Secretary, will prepare the minutes, and keep the Committee's records.

The PMC will:

- a. Ensure prompt implementation of activities and achievement of the targets, outputs and outcomes established in the PRODOC.
- b. Ensure effective, efficient use of the financial resources according to the budget and workplan.
- c. Review and comment on the draft annual workplan and budget, quarterly reports and PIR before submission to the Project Steering Committee.
- d. Prepare recommendations to the Project Steering Committee to improve project performance or revisions that might be necessary.
- e. Ensure effective coordination among project partners.
- f. The project will be under the overall leadership of a National Project Director (NPD), who will be SGMC's Director of Marine Management and Coordination. The NPD's responsibilities will include:
- g. Ensuring project alignment with Government policy and priorities.
- h. Maintaining regular communication with the lead institutions related to the MPA network (e.g., DIRNEA, FGA, municipalities).
- i. Being the signing authority for requests to CI-Ecuador for disbursements of project funds.
- j. Ensure the logistical, administrative and financial effectiveness of SGMC, as executing partner, in fulfilling its roles as set out above.

- k. Coordination and support within MAE; as well as maintaining a smooth communication and collaboration with the Undersecretariat of Natural Heritage.
- l. Provide guidance to the project team, and monitor and supervise the Project Management Unit.

Strategic partners WildAid, CEPP and other stakeholders will be invited to provide technical assistance to PMC on topics related to the project components, but will not vote.

### **Project Management Unit**

The Project Management Unit will be based within SGMC's office in Guayaquil. It will be headed by a Project Manager and includes seven specialists. These personnel will be covered by GEF resources.

The Project Manager will run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Ministry of Environment with the guidance provided by the PSC and SC. The Project Manager function will end when the project completion report, and other documentation required by the GEF and Conservation International, has been completed and submitted to CI-GEF (including operational closure of the project).

The Project Manager will oversee project activity implementation and will supervise the seven specialists. In addition, this person will (i) prepare project reports, work plans, budgets and accounting records, (ii) draft terms of reference, technical specifications and other documents, (iii) maintain smooth communication and coordination with project partners and key stakeholders, (iv) act as secretary of the PSC and PMC, and prepare and file the minutes.

The seven thematic specialists are:

- i. Two Marine Protected Areas Specialists. These persons will provide coordination and technical support to the project, but will be directly responsible for guiding and managing Outcomes 2.1 and 3.1. The specialists will be located strategically according to MAE directions.
- ii. MPA Network Coordinator. This person will coordinate the MPA network, including the preparation and implementation of meetings and knowledge exchanges.
- iii. Marine Enforcement Specialist. This person will concentrate on Outcome 1.2, but will provide technical support to other project elements, as requested. This person will be engaged by WildAid as part of its contract for the project.
- iv. Communications Officer. This is a part-time position. This will be a CI-Ecuador communications officer, based in Quito. This person will provide strategic guidance for the project, and will be responsible for all communication elements such as establishing and managing the project's website and multiple social media accounts (e.g., YouTube channel, Twitter, Facebook), and implementing pertinent communication strategies and plans.
- v. Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist. This person will be responsible for monitoring project progress to ensure that the products and results are achieved within the specified time and cost constraints. This specialist will ensure prompt implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan, and provide direct support for the mid-term review and the final evaluation.
- vi. Administration Officer. This person will keep the required records, prepare financial and operational information, consolidate accounting information, and will provide direct administration, logistics, procurement and finance support to the activities of the project.

All members of the project management unit will contribute to the monitoring and evaluation plan, and will have direct responsibilities that are detailed in Appendix III.

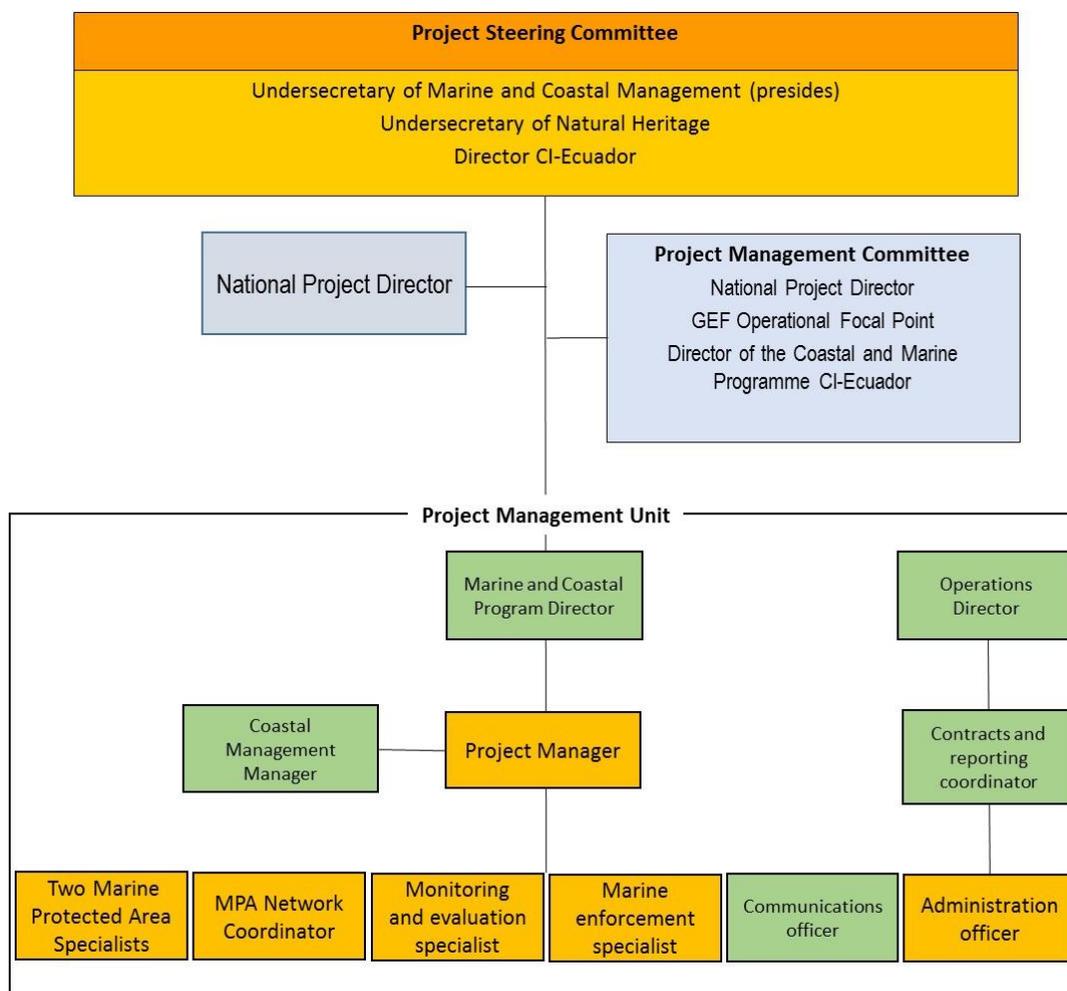
CI-Ecuador staff will provide technical support for the implementation of this project. The following personnel will be partially covered with GEF resources as well as with co-financing resources:

- a. The Director of the Coastal and Marine Program will participate in the PMC.
- b. The Coastal Management Manager will provide technical assistance to the PMU.
- c. The Communications Coordinator will serve as Communications Officer in the PMU.

The Ministry of Environment will assign personnel to participate in project execution. These personnel will be covered with co-financing resources:

- a. Director of Marine Management and Coordination (SGMC), who will be the National Project Director. This person will have a part-time assignment.
- b. Director of Marine and Coastal Regulations and Projects (SGMC). This person will have a part-time assignment.
- c. MPA officer (SGMC). This person will have a full-time assignment.
- d. Biodiversity officer (SPN). This person will have a part-time assignment.
- e. Heads of the MPAs. These persons will have a part-time assignment.

The CI-GEF Project Agency will support project implementation by maintaining oversight of all technical and financial management aspects, and providing other technical assistance upon request of the Ministry of Environment or CI-Ecuador as co-executing agencies. The CI-GEF Project Agency will also monitor the project’s implementation and achievement of project outputs, ensure proper use of GEF funds, review and approve procurement plans, budgets and workplans. CI-GEF will approve quarterly technical and financial reports and, furthermore, the annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) prior to GEF submission. Finally, CI-GEF will make recommendations to optimize project performance, and will arbitrate and ensure resolution of any execution conflicts.



- Personnel hired by the project
- Personnel of CI-Ecuador core staff

## Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

**A.7 Benefits.** Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

Direct project beneficiaries will be the groups that have direct participation in project activities. These groups were identified during project preparation and have agreed to participate and contribute to the present project:

- a. The personnel of the 19 MPAs (207 people as of January 2017) and the enforcement officers from DIRNEA, MAP, MINTUR, FGE, and the municipal commissioners. These people will be engaged in cross-jurisdictional agency cooperation and will receive specialized training.
- b. For the pilot in La Loma (Output 3.1.2) the beneficiaries will be the members of the Comuna de Afroecuatorianos Lucha y Progreso. The project will work directly with 12 families (ca. 60 people), but it is expected that the other members (ca. 100 people) will benefit from practical actions in La Loma.
- c. For the pilot in REMACOPSE (Output 2.1.1) the beneficiaries will be the Municipality of Salinas, the beach merchants' associations<sup>11</sup> (ca. 21 organizations aggregating about 1,100 merchants) and the informal beach merchants operating in Punta Carnero, and residents (ca. 62 families) of the area.
- d. For the pilot in ANRPV (Output 2.1.1) the beneficiaries will be the Municipality of Playas, the beach merchants' organizations (35 organizations aggregating about 822 merchants) and the informal beach merchants (ca. 69 people) who operate in the work area, and the seven fishers' organizations that use the beach.
- e. For the pilot in El Conchal (Output 3.1.2) the beneficiaries will be the Municipality of Huaquillas, the six fishing organizations that use the area (279 people<sup>12</sup>), and the Camaronera Agua Marina where the relict forest and archaeological site are located.

Direct beneficiaries will have improved conditions to develop their productive activities. For example:

- a. In La Loma, agroforestry practices will sustain production of subsistence-food-crops, cash-crops and construction materials, while ensuring soil conservation.
- b. In Punta Carnero and Playas, stakeholders will have mechanisms for collaboration and improving the quality of decision-making.
- c. In El Conchal, a group of fishers will diversify their income by formally engaging in tourism activities.

The project will generate two additional direct social benefits:

- a. Increased awareness of gender issues in MPA personnel and key stakeholders. In REMACOPSE and ANRPV there will be increased participation by women in the decision-making processes.
- b. Preservation of the Isla Seca archaeological site and its cultural value.

Project outputs and outcomes will indirectly benefit all the stakeholders and users of the MPA network; ca. 200 park rangers, 16,000 fishermen, 800 tourist services, 1,000,000 of MPA visitors yearly.

## **A.8 Knowledge Management.**

Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

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<sup>11</sup> Mainly two organisations: Asociación de Alquiler de Carpas, Parasoles and Comerciantes Minoristas de Ventas Varias "Playas Limpias" (established in 2002; about 70 members) and the Asociación de Alquiler de Carpas, Parasoles y Comerciantes Minoristas de Ventas Varias "Sirenita del Mar" (established in 2001) (canopy and umbrella rental and small mercants associations).

<sup>12</sup> Two organisations will be directly involved in developing tourism activities (i.e., 49 people).

The project communication strategy and multi-year workplan will be prepared at the project’s outset. This strategy will be assessed annually and adjusted accordingly. The project management unit will include a communications officer, who will be responsible for implementing the communication strategy.

Three lines of work will be pursued:

- i. Develop and maintain electronic channels to facilitate information dissemination. To communicate news, lessons and good practice, the main channels will be a website hosted on MAE’s portal, multiple social media platforms (e.g., Twitter, Facebook, YouTube), and a mailing list server. Project information and documents (e.g., PRODOC, publications, evaluations) will be available for download from the website.
- ii. Implement communication instruments for specific cases:
  - a. A change communication strategy will be prepared and implemented to support the process of establishing the administrative foundation for the MPA network and mainstreaming it into the new organizational arrangements for the SNAP.
  - b. A communication strategy will be prepared to support cross-jurisdictional collaboration among enforcement agencies.
  - c. Communications plans will be prepared and implemented in the pilots in REMACOPSE and ANRPV (Outcome 2.1). These plans will contribute to building social capital and engagement among key stakeholders. Stakeholders from both sites will exchange their experiences and lessons learned.
  - d. Communications plans will be prepared and implemented in the pilots in La Loma and El Concha (Output 3.1.2). These plans will build social capital among key stakeholders.
  - e. A communication plan for gender awareness. This plan will organize a range of formal and informal events and activities to raise awareness of MPA personnel, stakeholders and project partners. It will also contribute to mainstreaming a gender perspective into the SNAP and the MPA network. The pilots in REMACOPSE and ANRPV will have specific actions to promote greater engagement of women in decision-making processes and benefit sharing.
- iii. Systematically document and disseminate lessons learned. On every output, the project team together with project partners will methodically record experiences and lessons, and will disseminate them through electronic channels. This is a critical element of the project because it implies cultivating a learning approach and capturing key lessons and good practices. There will be five documents to present experiences and lessons:
  - a. Guidelines to mainstream MPAs in coastal zone management (output 1.1.4).
  - b. Guidelines to assess and strengthen governance and engagement with key stakeholders (Output 1.1.5).
  - c. Learning experience documents of the pilots in REMACOPSE and ANRPV (Outcome 2.1).
  - d. Learning experience documents of the pilots in La Loma and El Conchal (Output 3.1.2).
  - e. Guidelines to enhance or re-establish habitat connectivity between mangroves and inland habitats (Outcome 3.1).

The communications officer will ensure that all communication and training materials, project documents and publications will use gender-sensitive language, and will be made equally accessible to men and women. The process of documenting project lessons will record the contribution and role of women and men.

B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1 *Consistency with National Priorities.* Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.:

As outlined in the ProDoc, the project is consistent with the national priorities of Ecuador (See Para 190-201 of ProDoc). The table below provides a summary of project alignment with national priorities.

National Priorities	Project Consistency
2008 Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador	The project contributes to implement article 405 which established the structure and key elements of the SNAP, and article 406 which established special measures for fragile ecosystems, including mangroves and coastal

National Priorities	Project Consistency
	and marine ecosystems.
General Code of the Environment of 2017 (COA)	The project will contribute to implement COA's directives about the new management arrangement for the SNAP, protected areas categories and regulation for special conservation areas. In addition, the project will contribute to mainstreaming a gender perspective into the SNAP and the MPA network.
National Biodiversity Strategy 2015-2030	The project contributes to advancing Results 6, 13 and 16.
Policies and strategic plan of the National System of Protected Areas of Ecuador 2007 - 2016.	The project contributes to advancing Objectives 1, 4 and 6 of the existing strategy, and will add to mainstream coastal and marine conservation matters, gender concerns and the MPA network into SNAP's updated strategic plan.
Financial Sustainability Strategy of the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) of Ecuador.	The project contributes to advancing in defining a new institutional framework for the SNAP (Strategies 1 and 3) and diversifying funding sources (Strategy 6).
National Strategy for Climate Change 2012 – 2025.	The project is in line with adaptation objective 5. It associates with lines of action 1 and 2 of the 2017 timeframe, and line of action 2 of the 2025 timeframe.
National Agenda for Women and Gender Equality 2014-2017.	The project is consistent with line of action 8 about environment.
Conservation strategy for the cocodrilo de la costa ( <i>Crocodylus acutus</i> )	The project will contribute to implementing in situ conservation actions.
National plan for conservation of marine turtles	The project will contribute to operationalizing results 1A (to protect nesting beaches), and actions 2B2 and 2C2 (training enforcement officers)
Ministry Resolution 030 of 17 May 2017, which creates the MPA network	The project will contribute to operationalizing the MPA network and to advance its strategic plan.

### C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established Conservation International and GEF procedures by the project team and the CI-GEF Project Agency. The project's M&E plan will be presented and finalized at the project inception workshop, including a review of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

#### A. Monitoring and Evaluation Roles and Responsibilities

The Project Management Unit on the ground will be responsible for initiating and organizing key monitoring and evaluation tasks. This includes the project inception workshop and report, quarterly progress reporting, annual progress and implementation reporting, documenting lessons learned, and supporting and cooperating with independent external evaluation exercises.

CI Ecuador, as co-executing Agency, is responsible for ensuring that monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out in a timely, comprehensive manner, and for initiating key monitoring and evaluation activities, such as the independent evaluation exercises.

Key project executing partners are responsible for providing any and all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate.

1. The Project Steering Committee plays a key oversight role for the project, with regular meetings to receive updates on project implementation progress and approve annual workplans. The Project Steering Committee also provides continuous ad-hoc oversight and feedback on project activities, responding to inquiries or requests for approval from the Project Management Unit or Executing Agency.
2. The CI-GEF Project Agency plays an overall assurance, technical backstopping, and oversight role with respect to monitoring and evaluation activities.
3. CI General Counsel's Office is responsible for engaging and overseeing the planned independent external evaluation exercises at project mid-point and end, and annual financial audits.

*B. Monitoring and Evaluation Components and Activities*

4. The Project M&E Plan includes the following components (see M&E Table 6 of ProDoc for details):

- a. **Inception workshop**

Project inception workshop will be held within the first three months of project start-up with the project stakeholders. An overarching objective of the inception workshop is to assist the project team in understanding and taking ownership of the project's objectives and outcomes. The inception workshop will be used to detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of the CI-GEF Project Agency and the Executing Agency.

- b. **Inception Workshop Report**

CI-Ecuador as EA will produce an inception report documenting all changes and decisions made during the inception workshop to the project's planned activities, budget, results framework, and any other key aspects of the project. The inception report should be produced within one month of the inception workshop, as it will serve as a key input to the timely planning and execution of project start-up and activities.

- c. **Project Results Monitoring Plan** (Objective, Outcomes, and Outputs)

A Project Results Monitoring Plan was developed during the PPG phase, and includes objective, outcome and output indicators, metrics to be collected for each indicator, methodology for data collection and analysis, baseline information, location of data gathering, frequency of data collection, responsible parties, and indicative resources needed to complete the plan. Appendix IV provides the Project Results Monitoring Plan table where this M&E component is completed.

In addition to the objective, outcome, and output indicators, the Project Results Monitoring Plan table will also include all indicators identified in the Safeguard Plans prepared for the project, thus they will be monitored consistently and in timely manner.

The monitoring of these indicators throughout the life of the project will be necessary to assess whether the project has successfully achieved its expected results.

Baseline Establishment: in the event that all necessary baseline data have not been collected during the PPG phase, these data will be collected and documented by the relevant project partners *within the first year* of project implementation.

- d. **GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools**

The relevant GEF 6 Focal Area Tracking Tools was completed at CEO endorsement submission and will be updated prior to mid-term review, and at the time of the terminal evaluation.

- e. **Project Steering Committee Meetings**

Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings will be held annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as appropriate. Meetings will be held to review and approve project annual budget and work plans, discuss implementation issues and identify solutions, and to increase coordination and communication between key project partners. The meetings held by the PSC will be monitored and results adequately reported.

f. **CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions**

The CI-GEF PA will conduct annual visits to the project country and potentially to project field sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Oversight visits will most likely be conducted to coincide with the timing of PSC meetings. Other members of the PSC may also join field visits. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the CI-GEF PA staff participating in the oversight mission, and will be circulated to the project team and PSC members within one month of the visit.

g. **Quarterly Progress Reporting**

CI Ecuador as EA will submit quarterly progress reports to the CI-GEF Project Agency, including a budget follow-up and requests for disbursement to cover expected quarterly expenditures. These reports will be approved by the MoE before CI-GEF final approval.

h. **Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)**

CI-Ecuador as co-executing agency will prepare an annual PIR to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the reporting period (July 1<sup>st</sup> to June 30<sup>th</sup>). The PIR will summarize the annual project result and progress. A summary of the report will be shared with the Project Steering Committee. This report will be approved by MoE before CI-GEF approval and submission to GEF.

i. **Final Project Report**

The Executing Agency will draft a final report at the end of the project.

j. **Independent External Mid-term Review**

The project will undergo an independent Mid-term Review within 30 days of the mid-point of the grant term. The Mid-term Review will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. The Mid-term Review will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions, and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings and recommendations of the Mid-term Review will be incorporated to secure maximum project results and sustainability during the second half of project implementation.

k. **Independent Terminal Evaluation**

An independent Terminal Evaluation will take place within six months after project completion and will be undertaken in accordance with CI and GEF guidance. The terminal evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The Executing Agency in collaboration with the PSC will provide a formal management answer to the findings and recommendations of the terminal evaluation.

l. **Lessons Learned and Knowledge Generation**

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation through lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. There will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

m. **Financial Statements Audit**

Annual Financial reports submitted by the executing agency will be audited annually by external auditors appointed by the Executing Agency.

The Terms of References for the evaluations will be drafted by the CI-GEF PA in accordance with GEF requirements. Procurement and contracting for the independent evaluations will be handled by CI's General Counsel's Office. The funding for the evaluations will come from the project budget, as indicated at project approval.

## M&E PLAN SUMMARY

Type of M&E	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Budget from GEF (USD)
<b>a. Inception workshop and Report</b>	Within three months of signing of CI Grant Agreement for GEF Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Team</li> <li>• Executing Agency</li> <li>• CI-GEF PA</li> </ul>	5,000
<b>b. Inception workshop Report</b>	Within one month of inception workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Team</li> <li>• CI-GEF PA</li> </ul>	0
<b>c. Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes and Outputs)</b>	Annually (data on indicators will be gathered according to monitoring plan schedule shown on Appendix IV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Team</li> <li>• CI-GEF PA</li> </ul>	0
<b>d. GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools</b>	i) Project development phase; ii) prior to project mid-term evaluation; and iii) project completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Team</li> <li>• Executing Agency</li> <li>• CI-GEF PA</li> </ul>	0
<b>e. Project Steering Committee Meetings</b>	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Team</li> <li>• Executing Agency</li> <li>• CI-GEF PA</li> </ul>	4,000
<b>f. CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions</b>	Approximately annual visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CI-GEF PA</li> </ul>	7500
<b>g. Quarterly Progress Reporting (PPR)</b>	Quarterly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Team</li> <li>• Executing Agency</li> </ul>	0
<b>h. Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)</b>	Annually for year ending June 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Team</li> <li>• Executing Agency</li> <li>• CI-GEF PA</li> </ul>	0
<b>i. Project Completion Report</b>	Upon project operational closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Team</li> <li>• Executing Agency</li> </ul>	0
<b>j. Independent External Mid-term Review</b>	CI Evaluation Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximate mid-point of project</li> </ul>	15,000

	Project Team CI-GEF PA	implementation period	
<b>k. Independent Terminal Evaluation</b>	CI Evaluation Office Project Team CI-GEF PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluation field mission within three months prior to project completion.</li> </ul>	15,000
<b>l. Lessons Learned and Knowledge Generation</b>	Project Team Executing Agency CI-GEF PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least annually</li> </ul>	0
<b>m. Financial Statements Audit</b>	Executing Agency CI-GEF PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annually</li> </ul>	8,000

**PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)**

**A. GEF Agency(ies) certification**

**This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies<sup>13</sup> and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.**

<b>Agency Coordinator, Agency Name</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date (MM/dd/yyyy)</b>	<b>Project Contact Person</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Email Address</b>
Miguel Morales		10/11/2017	Daniela Carrion	7033415526	dcarrion@conservation.org

<sup>13</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT  
GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-August2016

**ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK** (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

<b>Objective:</b>	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
<b>Indicator(s):</b>	<p>a. MPA network self-assessment checklist. Un-weighted Overall Score. Baseline (May 2017): 21.7%. End of project target: <math>\geq 50.0\%</math>.</p> <p>b. MPA network self-assessment checklist. Weighted Ecological Coherence Score. Baseline (May 2017): 25.8%. End of project target: <math>\geq 50.0\%</math>.</p> <p>c. MPA network Biodiversity Tracking Tool METT-GEF 6. Current baseline of MPA network effectiveness is 55.94% (March 1, 2017). End of the project target: <math>\geq 65\%</math>.</p>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
<b>Component 1: Establishing the foundations for the efficient operation of the MPA network</b>			
<p>Outcome 1.1.: Institutional, legal and technical capacity substantially improved to efficiently manage the MPA network</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1: The MPA network has a formal normative and administrative framework that enables it to function as part of the SNAP.</i></p>	<p>The MPA network operated ad hoc for many years; it was officially established in May 2017. The SGMC has the mandate to administer MPAs, but the existing administrative framework generates operational problems.</p> <p>The MPA network is not an element of the existing SNAP’s strategic plan 2007 – 2016. This plan will be updated during 2017.</p> <p>Current SNAP administration arrangements do not include using</p>	<p>The MPA network is embedded into SNAP’s operation. There are at least three key elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Institutional and administrative arrangements for network operation have been formally adopted by the national authority.</li> <li>2. The MPA network is embedded into the new management arrangements of the SNAP.</li> <li>3. The MPA network is embedded into the updated SNAP’s</li> </ol>	<p>Output 1.1.1.: The institutional, legal and administrative arrangement for MPA network management, completed and adopted by the Ministry of Environment.</p> <p><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><i>Indicator 1.1.1.b: Until year 3, the MPA network has been embedded into the new</i></p>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
	networks of protected areas as a way to optimize operations. MAE has initiated a process to redefine the management of the SNAP. The General Code of the Environment requires updating the SNAP management framework.	strategic plan.	<i>management arrangement for the SNAP.</i>  Output 1.1.2.: Curricula for specialized training of at least 100 MPA rangers, prosecutors and judges  <i>Indicator 1.1.2.a.: Number of MPA rangers per year (segregated by gender) that have completed the training courses.</i>
<i>Indicator 1.2.: There is an online training program for enforcement and prosecution officers to facilitate coordinated action in the MPA network</i>	Aula Verde is an online platform for education and training of park rangers. Each course cycle lasts six months. Short-term specialized courses are not offered. Base line: Zero  MPA enforcement officers and prosecution officers from other entities are not offered specialized training opportunities. Base line: Zero	MAE 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 at least:  1. At least 10 online courses that are offered to enforcement and prosecution officers.  2. Permanent staff assigned to administer and manage the program.  3. National Budget allocation to finance the program.  4. A multi-year workplan with performance indicators for the program.	<i>Indicator 1.1.2.b.: Number of enforcement and prosecution officers per year (segregated by organization and gender) that have completed the training courses.</i>  Output 1.1.3: At least four new, updated regulations for tourism in marine protected areas.  <i>Indicator 1.1.3.a.: Number of updated or new regulations for tourism in MPAs.</i>  Output 1.1.4: Three guidelines to efficiently incorporate MPAs into coastal zone management designed and disseminated and at least 10 MPA officers trained in the guidelines use.
<i>Indicator 1.3.: MPA officers have and apply guidelines for stakeholder engagement and bonding in support of sound protected area governance</i>	MPA officers do not have guidelines to orient their work on stakeholder engagement and the construction of MPA governance	There are guidelines for:  (i) Engaging and bonding with key stakeholders (mainly fisheries, tourism and coastal activities).  (j) Evaluating and strengthen MPA governance.	<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</i>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
		<p>The guidelines must be easily accessible to MPA staff.</p> <p>Most MPA technical staff (<math>\geq 95\%</math>) have been introduced to the guidelines</p>	<p><i>gender) introduced to the guidelines.</i></p> <p>Output 1.1.5: Three guidelines for moving from conflict to collaboration with key stakeholders (fisheries, tourism, and coastal activities) in MPAs designed and disseminated through training courses.</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>Outcome 1.2.: Effectiveness in detecting and sanctioning infractions in MPAs considerably increased</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.4.: MPA network prosecution effectiveness (PE)</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.5.: individual MPA prosecution effectiveness (PEa)</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.6.: Vessel availability index (VAI)</i></p>	<p>Prosecution effectiveness is known to be low, but limited data availability hinders quantification.</p>	<p>MPA network</p> <p>Year 1 Baseline for prosecution effectiveness</p> <p>Year 2 - PE &gt;30%</p> <p>Year 3 onwards PE &gt;60%</p> <p>Individual MPAs</p> <p>Year 1 Baseline for prosecution effectiveness</p> <p>Year 2 PEa &gt;30%</p> <p>Year 3 onwards VAI &gt;60%</p>	<p>Output 1.2.1.: A regulatory framework and procedures for detecting and sanctioning infractions implemented.</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. (target – 5 agreements)</i></p> <p>Output 1.2.2.: Equipment and facilities for detecting and sanctioning infractions in MPA installed and operational; including a</p>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
			<p>database.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.2.a.: Vessel availability index (VAI) for each boat and vehicle purchased by the project</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.2.b.: Repeater Tower Uptime (installed and operative)</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.2.c.: Radio availability index.</i></p> <p>Output 1.2.3.: Specific monitoring, control and surveillance plans for five critical MPAs designed and under implementation.</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>Outcome 1.3.: Financial mechanism significantly improved for long-term sustainable financing of the MPA network</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.7.: Financial gap of MPA network (USD)</i></p>	<p>Financial gap for five MPAs (Galera, Pacoche, Machalilla, Sta. Elena and El Morro): is 416,760 USD per year. The five MPAs required 1,259,531 USD per year and the current budget from the government is in FY16 842,771 USD</p>	<p>Financial gap reduced in 38%. (Estimated from the GAP baseline 416,760 USD per year and the revenues from the FIAS subaccount - 160,000 USD per year)</p>	<p>Output 1.3.1.: Dedicated sub-account and financing established and in operation within the Fund for Sustainable Environmental Investments (FIAS) to sustain the network of MPAs</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.3.1.: FIAS dedicated sub-account created before the end of year 2.</i></p> <p>Output 1.3.2 Expenditure management strategy developed and under</p>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
			<p><i>implementation</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.3.2. Expenditure management strategy under implementation before the end of year 1.</i></p> <p>Output 1.3.3 Strategy to diversify and increase funding for the MPA network developed and under implementation.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.3.3. Strategy to increase funding under implementation before the end of year 1.</i></p>
<b>Component 2: On-the-ground active learning</b>			
<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>	<p>There are no local regulations in coastal areas that complement the conservation efforts of neighboring MPAs. Usually, there is little or no cooperation between MPA administrators and neighboring municipalities.</p>	<p>At least two guidelines that complement MPA conservation in coastal buffer zones.</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1.: Two pilots to test lesson learned, new and updated regulations and guidelines designed and implemented.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.1.a: Number of governance processes and organizational structures functioning in coastal buffer zones that applied lesson learned, new and updated regulations and guidelines.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.1.b: Perception of women about their decision-making impact in governance processes.</i></p> <p>Output 2.1.2.: At least 50 stakeholders know lessons learned and good practices</p>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
			<p>from pilot projects and its applicability to the Ecuadorian coastal management.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.2.a: Number of people that participate in lessons learned and good practices dissemination events.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.2.b: Number of people that apply lessons learned and good practices experiences.</i></p>
<b>Component 3: Strengthening connectivity of mangroves with inland ecosystems within the MPA network</b>			
<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>Pilot areas do not have actions to conserve or restore connectivity between mangroves and inland vegetation.</p> <p>REMACAM pilot</p> <p>840 ha - Equatorial Choco evergreen lowland forest</p> <p>177 ha - Equatorial Choco mangrove</p> <p>El Conchal pilot</p> <p>7.4 ha - Jama-Zapotillo low forest and deciduous shrubs</p> <p>97.4 ha - Jama-Zapotillo mangrove</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</p> <p>840 ha - Equatorial Choco evergreen lowland forest</p> <p>177 ha - Equatorial Choco mangrove</p> <p>El Conchal pilot</p> <p>7.4 ha - Jama-Zapotillo low forest and</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1.: Pilot interventions in two areas to improve habitat connectivity implemented.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.1.a.: Biodiversity inventory for habitat connectivity completed</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.1.b: Number of ha under better management (through communication material and farm tools).</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.1.c.: Number of stakeholder agreements</i></p> <p>Output 3.1.2: Two guidelines to enhance or re-establish habitat connectivity between mangroves and inland habitats</p>

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
	1,121.8 ha total	deciduous shrubs 97.4 ha - Jama-Zapotillo mangrove	designed and disseminated. <i>Indicator 3.1.2.a.: Formal instruments that adopt the habitat connectivity guidelines.</i>

**ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS** (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

<b>PIF Review</b>				
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response	Agency Responses expanded during the PPG phase and included within the ProDoc
<b>Project Consistency</b>	1. Is the project aligned with the relevant GEF strategic objectives and results framework? <sup>14</sup>	<p>January 19, 2016</p> <p>PIF fails to address this as the PIF draft has cut out some of the text of the PIF format for GEF-6 which specifically asks for links with the GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project including the articulation of contributions to the Aichi Targets. Please revise accordingly.</p>	<p>January 26, 2016</p> <p>We added information to clarify this point. Please see paragraphs 42, 43, and 47 of the PIF</p>	<p>Paragraphs 202-209 in the ProDoc elaborate on the consistency of the project with the GEF 6 biodiversity and land degradation focal area strategies. Paragraph 170 makes reference to the contribution of the project to the Aichi targets, specifically target 11.</p>
	2. Is the project consistent with the recipient country's national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions?	<p>January 19, 2016</p> <p>Yes, but please refer to revised NBSAP given that the one referenced is 16 years old. Even a reference to importance of the</p>	<p>January 26, 2016</p> <p>We checked with the government on the draft version of the updated NBSAP. Please see paragraph 108 of the PIF</p>	<p>The ProDoc extensively elaborates on the consistency of the project with the country's national strategies, plans, reports and assessments in paragraphs 190-201, summarized in Table</p>

<sup>14</sup> For BD projects: has the project explicitly articulated which Aichi Target(s) the project will help achieve and are SMART indicators identified, that will be used to track the project's contribution toward achieving the Aichi Target(s)?  
GEF6 CEO Endorsement /Approval Template-August2016

<b>PIF Review</b>				
<b>Review Criteria</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Secretariat Comment</b>	<b>Agency Response</b>	<b>Agency Responses expanded during the PPG phase and included within the ProDoc</b>
		project's focus in a draft version is preferable.		2.
<b>Project Design</b>	3. Does the PIF sufficiently indicate the drivers <sup>15</sup> of global environmental degradation, issues of sustainability, market transformation, scaling, and innovation?	January 19, 2016  Yes, this is adequate.		
	4. Is the project designed with sound incremental reasoning?	January 19, 2016  Yes, adequate reflection of incremental reasoning and how GEF investment builds on the baseline.		
	5. Are the components in Table B sound and sufficiently clear and appropriate to achieve project objectives and the GEBs?	January 19, 2016  Yes, but please provide more details on the sustainable finance strategy for the MPAs, identifying the current known gap at this point and the proposed gap	January 26, 2016  The MPA network financial needs assessment and gap analysis will be conducted during the PPG phase. Please see paragraphs 58 and 59 of the PIF for	The calculation of the finance gap and reduction of the gap through the creation of a specific subaccount is presented in paragraphs 124-126, and footnote 40.

<sup>15</sup> Need not apply to LDCF/SCCF projects.  
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PIF Review				
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response	Agency Responses expanded during the PPG phase and included within the ProDoc
		reduction the project estimates to achieve.	additional information.	
	6. Are socio-economic aspects, including relevant gender elements, indigenous people, and CSOs considered?	<p>January 19, 2016</p> <p>Yes, adequate at PIF stage for the most part; however, please elaborate the socio-economic aspects more thoroughly particularly with regards to the interaction and trade-offs that will have to be negotiated between those responsible for improving protection through better managed MPAs (control, enforcement, and surveillance) and the interests of the tourism and fisheries sectors and associated trade-offs between these different stakeholder groups. The PIF is more or less silent on this issue. Please embellish and strengthen in a</p>	<p>January 26, 2016</p> <p>Please see paragraphs 62 through 65 of the PIF where we address these questions.</p>	Further information on socio-economic benefits is given in paragraphs 174-177. Additional information can be found in paragraphs 88-90.

<b>PIF Review</b>				
<b>Review Criteria</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Secretariat Comment</b>	<b>Agency Response</b>	<b>Agency Responses expanded during the PPG phase and included within the ProDoc</b>
		revised PIF.		
<b>Availability of Resources</b>	7. Is the proposed Grant (including the Agency fee) within the resources available from (mark all that apply):			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The STAR allocation?</li> </ul>	January 19, 2016  Yes.		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The focal area allocation?</li> </ul>	January 19, 2016  Yes.		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LDCF under the principle of equitable access</li> </ul>	January 19, 2016  NA		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SCCF (Adaptation or Technology Transfer)?</li> </ul>	January 19, 2016  NA		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focal area set-aside?</li> </ul>	January 19, 2016  NA		
<b>Recommendations</b>	8. Is the PIF being recommended for clearance and PPG (if additional amount beyond the	January 19, 2016  No please revise and		

PIF Review				
Review Criteria	Questions	Secretariat Comment	Agency Response	Agency Responses expanded during the PPG phase and included within the ProDoc
	norm) justified?	resubmit per issues raised above.		
Review Date	Review	January 19, 2016		
	Additional Review (as necessary)			
	Additional Review (as necessary)			

PIF comments and Responses	
US Comment	Agency Response
<p>The United States is supportive of this very strong proposed concept, which will help lead to global environmental benefits relating to the treatment of coastal protected areas. As the proposal is further developed, we request that CI reflect on the recommendations provided by the STAP and our comments below:</p> <p>1. The proposal may be strengthened through greater consideration of public support and stakeholder engagement. What other local or regional CSOs are operating in the area? Women’s cooperatives?;</p> <p>2. Building social networks may be necessary to maintain the ecological MPA networks that will be strongly emphasized as a part of this project. For this reason, adding in person components and strengthening the capacity building effort could be helpful. For example, doing in person instead of video trainings provides an opportunity to bring together the MPA leads to learn from each</p>	<p>1. See Appendix VIC of the ProDoc for an extensive and detailed stakeholder analysis.</p> <p>2.The project has a strong emphasis on capacity building (Outcome 1.1) and the sharing of lessons learned (Outcome 2.1).</p>

<p>other and build their network.</p> <p>3. Addressing climate adaptation goals and resilience would strengthen the project and better ensure sustainability of efforts.</p> <p>4. A stronger elaboration and focus on creative collaborative management and engagement strategies rather than primarily enforcement would strengthen the project. Considering hotels and other tourism facilities would be beneficial. Are there successful models of sustainable tourism projects in the area that can be involved to help scale up models in this project? What type of tourism policy needs to be developed? Enforcement? Coastal development for tourism guidelines? Required infrastructure to support tourism (solid waste and waste water disposal and treatment for example? Use of local employees and materials? Also there are notations of guidelines (output 1.1.6) that are not listed.</p>	<p>3. The project will make sure to mainstream climate change considerations into the strategic plan for Ecuador's National System for Protected Areas (Table 1).</p> <p>4. New models for tourism are considered in the project under component 2 for two pilot sites with intense tourist use in municipalities that have a strong interest in solving tourism-related issues. New and updated regulations and guidelines will be designed and implemented, and lessons learned will be shared with stakeholders.</p>
Germany Comment	Agency Response
<p>Germany requests incorporating in the final project design, a stronger focus on incentives and benefits for the local population and communities within Component 1 as well as within Component 3 (71c). This focus is needed to achieve strong community support for conservation objectives with protected areas in implementation as for example Sociobosque/ SocioManglar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The potential for economic initiatives related to the sustainable use of mangroves should be explored, considering also the role the private sector can play in this respect. Methodically the TEEB approach could provide appropriate guidance.</li> <li>• The PIF makes reference to co-financing from the Ministry of Environment in several points (Table in part C, points 10, 34, 58, 87). Points 29 and 30 (Barrier 7) rightly mention that government funding to protected areas will be reduced in the future. Germany requests that the Sustainability strategy (85-88) be explained more explicitly under the current Ecuadorean government's co-financing limitations. It also suggests including financial limitations and</li> </ul>	<p>In the pilot sites, the project will work directly with local communities to identify opportunities for productive activities that sustainably use and protect coastal resources. This includes the protection of mangroves, production of subsistence food crops, and tourism activities.</p> <p>Outcome 1.3 in the ProDoc (paragraphs 124-126, and footnote 40) describes how the finance gap is calculated and by how much this gap will be reduced through the creation of a sub-account in the recently established FIAS. Further information on government financing for protected areas can be found in paragraphs 47, 49, 76 and 79.</p> <p>The impact of illegal activities on managing mangrove and forest areas in REMACAM has been included in the risk table of the ProDoc.</p>

<p>narco-trafficking in the risk table</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Germany requests that the pollution concerns mentioned in points 15 and 33 be addressed in the project proposal, especially in Components 1 and 2.</li> <li>• Under Part 5 Germany recommends adding the benefits an MPA network can provide for adapting to climate change impacts as well as for the sequestration of blue carbon.</li> <li>• In terms of cooperation with German Development Cooperation, synergies with the ongoing programme on Biodiversity and Climate Change (ProCamBío MAE-GIZ) and with the programme on protected areas (SNAP) should be explored (107).</li> </ul>	<p>For the pilot in REMACOPSE and ANRPV (Output 2.1.1) beach merchants will be involved and pollution issues will be addressed.</p> <p>The project will make sure to mainstream climate change considerations into the strategic plan for Ecuador’s National System for Protected Areas (Table 1).</p> <p>See references to GIZ’s ProCambio program in paragraph 210 and its program on protected areas in paragraph 211.</p>
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**ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS<sup>16</sup>**

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

<b>PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 150,000</b>			
<b><i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i></b>	<b><i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)</i></b>		
	<b><i>Budgeted Amount</i></b>	<b><i>Amount Spent To date</i></b>	<b><i>Amount Committed</i></b>
Personnel salaries and benefits	67,212	17,465	49,747
Professional Services	55,000	38,211	16,789
Travel	5,450	6,581	-1,131
Meeting and workshops/Grants	14,861	11,706	3,155
Other costs	7,477	2,011	5,466
<b>Total</b>	150,000	75,974	74,026

<sup>16</sup> If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

**ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)**

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)