



**Landscape Restoration in Conservation Area  
Bahía de Jiquilisco - Bajo Lempa - Estero de Jaltepeque  
El Salvador may 2014**



**Country Program Strategy of Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes  
(COMDEKS)**

**Photos: C 2013, Daniel Rodríguez, ADESCOCASAL**

"Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative" (COMDEKS)  
The GEF Small Grants Programme  
SGP El Salvador

**NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE**

**Roberto Valent**  
**Stefano Pettinato**  
**Carolina Dreikorn**  
**Ismael Sánchez**  
**Celina Monterrosa**  
**Raúl Artiga**

**National Coordinator**  
Juan René Guzmán Arbaiza

**SGP El Salvador**

**Edificio Naciones Unidas,  
Boulevard Orden de Malta Sur # 2-B  
Antiguo Cuscatlán, El Salvador C.A.  
Apartado Postal 1114  
Tel.: +503 2263-0066 ext. 3606  
Fax: +503 2209-3606  
Email: [juanreneg@unops.org](mailto:juanreneg@unops.org)  
[rene.guzman@undp.org](mailto:rene.guzman@undp.org)  
Web: <http://www.pnud.org.sv>**

**Antiguo Cuscatlán, El Salvador May 2014**

**Country Program Strategy of Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (COMDEKS)  
Landscape Restoration in Conservation Area  
Bahía de Jiquilisco - Bajo Lempa - Estero de Jaltepeque  
El Salvador may 2014**

**MAY 2014**

# CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION .....	6
1. PRIORITY AREA .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
2. LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS.....	9
3. METHODOLOGY.....	12
4. THE BASELINE ASSESSMENT RESULTS .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
5. STRATEGY TO THE LANDSCAPE APPROACH.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
6. CROSSCUTTING ISSUES .....	24
<b>6.1 Risk Management .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>6.2 Local Development .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>6.3 Gender Approach.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>6.4 Human Development .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>6.5 Governance .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>6.6 Environmental Education.....</b>	<b>25</b>
7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN .....	25

# LIST OF CRONYMS

<b>ADESCO</b>	<b>Community Development Association (for its acronym in Spanish)</b>
<b>NSC</b>	<b>National Steering Committee</b>
<b>COMDEKS</b>	<b>Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative</b>
<b>NC</b>	<b>National Coordinator</b>
<b>COMURES</b>	<b>Corporation of Municipalities of El Salvador</b>
<b>GEF</b>	<b>Global Environmental Facility</b>
<b>MARN</b>	<b>Ministry of environmental and natural resources</b>
<b>NAP</b>	<b>National Adaption Plan</b>
<b>ONG</b>	<b>Non Profit Organization</b>
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>United Nation Development Program</b>
<b>SELP</b>	<b>Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes</b>
<b>SGP</b>	<b>The GEF Small Grants Programme</b>
<b>STAR</b>	<b>The System for a Transparent Allocation of Resources</b>

# INTRODUCTION

The Satoyama Initiative aims to preserve natural environments influence human (Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes; SEPLS) through the widespread recognition of its value ([www.Satoyama - Initiatives.org](http://www.Satoyama-Initiatives.org)).

The main objective Its aim is to maintain, rebuild and revitalize the Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS) and conserving biodiversity to meet the socio economic needs of the communities living in these areas , ensuring sustainable use of natural resources and the preservation of cultural values that communities put on the environment.

The Satoyama Initiative Project for Community Development and Knowledge Management (COMDEKS) is a global project implemented by the United Nations Development Programme UNDP through the Small Grants Program of the Global Environment GEF SGP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment of Japan, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations University and the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (UNU - IAS).

The Country Programme document COMDEKS (Country Strategy Productive Landscapes and Seascapes COMDEKS) of El Salvador is a strategic document for the implementation of activities COMDEKS.

In El Salvador it was designed and developed in a participatory manner with communities and conservation area Bahia de Jiquilisco - Bajo Lempa - Estero Jaltepeque and the National Coordinator of the Small Grants Program of the Global Environmental GEF SGP; COMDEKS funded through the project to carry out a baseline assessment landscape destination.

The Republic of El Salvador, is located in Central America, with an estimated population of 6,279,783 country. Because of its land area 20,742 km<sup>2</sup>) has the highest population density in Central America. It has a warm tropical climate. It limits the north and east by Honduras, to the south by the Pacific Ocean, and west by Guatemala.

In El Salvador there is a law of natural protected areas, among them are the Volcanoes National Park, which comprises three major volcanoes of the Cordillera Apaneca-Ilamatepec: Izalco, Santa Ana and Cerro Verde; Montecristo National Park, part of the Trifinio Biosphere Reserve; El Imposible National Park; Tecapa volcano, which is also located Joy Lagoon; El Boqueron National Park in the San Salvador volcano; The reef Cóbano; Conchagua complex; Bicentennial Park. There are also sites such as RAMSAR Güija Jaltepeque resort complex lagoon The Jocotal, Jiquilisco Bay reservoir Cerrón Grande and Lake Olomega.

However, El Salvador is considered the most deforested country in Central America, the extent of forest, including mangroves, is 2,665 km<sup>2</sup> amounted to 12.6% of the territory, which corresponded to 1.1% of the regional forest. The factors reducing forest area have been caused by the historical cycles of agricultural production that began with the exploitation of indigo, and continued with the coffee and cotton; in addition, the high population pressure exceeds 300 inhabitants per square kilometer, causing the demand for wood for cooking and land for agricultural purposes. All this degradation magnifies the impact of natural phenomena that cause mudslides, floods or loss of fertile soil.

## 1. PRIORITY AREA

### 1.1 The development context of the Conservation Area Jiquilisco Bay - Bajo Lempa - Estero Jaltepeque.

The conservation area Jiquilisco Bay - Bajo Lempa Jaltepeque Estero, are areas of terrestrial, coastal and marine, with a combination of both, which have been recognized internationally as such the first under the Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB) of UNESCO and the second by the Ramsar Convention, both agree on the mouth of the Lempa river where you can see the different own wetlands in the Pacific coastal plain estuaries, intertidal mud and sand, sandy beaches, mangroves, seasonally saturated forests in Escuintla, Taura and Nancuchiname, shallow marshes in and around El Aguaje.

This ecosystem is a priority worldwide, because they represent the mangroves on the north Pacific coast of Mesoamerica dry eco region whose status has been declared critical. Since the productivity of these ecosystems communities benefit from the various natural processes to generate livelihoods from environmental services they generate.

Both Jiquilisco Bay as in the area of the lower Lempa Jaltepeque Estuary, it has the presence of community social organizations that are aimed at environmental management and promote productive activities of various kinds, aimed at developing sustainable production systems management risk, ancestral knowledge management and adaptation to climate change. This makes these areas of conservation units development of good practices on participatory management of natural resources and the recovery of ecosystems through the partnership working of different communities present in the area.

#### 1.1. The Chosen Landscape

The territory was approached from the perspective of the landscape; to be composed of terrestrial and coastal marine ecosystems ranging from 0 m to 200 m includes human system incorporating the partner systems - environmental, economic - environmental and cultural - environmental. Human and natural systems are complex adaptive systems, and as such are endowed with attributes that make them dynamic.

The area in question is composed of a mosaic of ecosystems and agro coastal marine and terrestrial ecosystems ranging from the conservation and sustainable use of mangroves in the coastal area to

the production of shrimp, coconut, sugarcane, and livestock on a small scale, species children, fruit, basic grains and vegetables in some of the wetlands.

Natural ecosystems present form a dynamic set of coastal marine ecosystems and terrestrial ecosystems remaining natural forests, where they can be seen in many places the transition between sweet and savory ecosystems.

The Satoyama initiative was officially adopted as part of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) during COP10 in October 2010. The vision of which is that societies in harmony with nature, this is developed through a focus triple: the first is to consolidate the wisdom in obtaining various services and ecosystem values, the second is to integrate traditional ecological knowledge and modern science to promote innovations and the third is given by exploring new ways of co-determination Traditional systems in respect of communal land tenure, based on five key approaches: use of resources within the carrying capacity and resilience of the environment; Cyclic use of natural resources; Recognition of the value and importance of local traditions and cultures; Participation and collaboration of multiple stakeholders and contribution to social economies.

#### Approach and expected outcome

The general approach of the Satoyama Initiative is based on the main perspectives of the Satoyama Initiative approach, focusing on ensuring that communities living in harmony with nature, with a clear emphasis on the use of natural resources within the capacity loading and environmental resilience, the cyclic use of natural resources, recognizing the value and importance of local traditions and cultures, natural resource management by various participants and operating companies, and local contributions.

Some of the expected outcomes sought are:

1. To improve the provision of ecosystem services in the landscapes defined by local actions for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.
2. Improving agricultural productivity in the target landscape by promoting sustainable agricultural practices, which result in food security and income generation.
3. Options for alternative livelihoods promoted within the landscape to allow access to markets and local financial institutions.
4. institutional systems of the organizations present in the landscape will be strengthened, promoting the exchange of knowledge and information on the efficient use of natural resources and activities that develop the same level, this will allow decision making in a participatory manner in the actions of the landscape.
5. A new learning after completing the activities and shared as a feasible for other communities and leaders resume best practices approach.



## COMDEKS Activities

Considering the focus of the Satoyama Initiative, through COMDEKS project is globally considered are the following: maximizing the potential communities as a key to success; help manage climate risks and maintain landscape-scale climate resilience; innovative development funding and support for business development ; capture local innovation and knowledge management for the learning and development of the reproducibility and scaling (central objective COMDEKS ); design tools to support rapid replication of good practices; facilitate communication in the design of policies in two lines : the first is linking local actions at national level; and the transformation of politics in practical activities that generate development opportunities to communities.

## 2. LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

The Conservation Area Bahia de Jiquilisco - Bajo Lempa - Jaltepeque Estero is located in the central Pacific coast of El Salvador between the coastal departments of La Paz, San Vicente and Usulután, with a population of at least 25,000 inhabitants.

Livelihoods are there local people are subsistence by a combination of livelihoods to survive when they are possible, since most people who live in the area do not own land, rented land year after year, for the cultivation of basic grains and many live in coastal marine activities, the human development index of the municipality of San Luis La Herradura is 0.677, 0.717 on the municipality of San Vicente and the municipality 0.685 Jiquilisco according to the UNDP 2009.

The size of the land ranges from 0.20 to 2.8 hectares, when individually but as part of a cooperative is formed, the land is allocated collectively and usually monoculture of sugarcane are handled.

The change in land use, traditional agriculture, the pressure on the mangrove ecosystem, pollution of soil and water are some of the limitations that affect the quality of life of communities in the area and therefore mention development the same, according to the poverty map of the country communities of the municipalities of San Vicente Jiquilisco and is within the moderate and low level of communities in the municipality of Villa de San Luis La Herradura poverty.

During the rainy season the area affected by the floods generated by the overflow of rivers Lempa Jiboa and, associated with this location in the floodplain, the deterioration of ecosystems, loss of riparian forests, high deforestation in the area:

Is paramount expand local actions to make a change in agricultural practices, livestock and management of natural resources to more communities in the area to change the current conditions of the degradation of natural resources to good practice, they to enable their sustainable livelihoods.

## Natural Major threats to the human population of the Conservation Area Jiquilisco Bay - Bajo Lempa - Estero Jaltepeque

<b>Natural Major Threats</b>	
Landslides:	The susceptibility to landslides in the town of Jiquilisco is moderate
Floods:	High rainfall in the municipalities of Jiquilisco and San Luis La Herradura. Jiquilisco Township is highly susceptible to flooding, San Luis La Herradura as susceptible
Seismic Activity:	Moderate Seismicity
Volcanic Eruptions:	Low volcanic threat

Source: Modified records Conservation Areas of El Salvador MARN 2011.

## Main problems affecting Conservation Areas Bahia de Jiquilisco - Bajo Lempa - Estero Jaltepeque

<b>MAIN PROBLEMS</b>
<b>Governance</b>
Environmental laws do not apply to the relevant authorities. No ordinances apply
There delayed policy response to local proposals to implement protective actions in natural areas. The population asks for more participation in the formulation of environmental laws and policies. They have insufficient information on the management of natural areas management of the Conservation Area and communication channels with the MARN.
Distrust of the population towards the management of development projects and conservation of natural resources.
Competition between different NGOs and local organizations working in the Conservation Area to economic resources and advocacy of their communities and projects.
Limited access to information on biodiversity Conservation Area, access rights and responsibilities in management.
<b>Income</b>
Insufficient income to implement optimal management areas.
No studies on the valuation of ecosystem services, but there is research on the extracted organic goods.
Absence of clear and effective mechanisms to involve users of ecosystem services in their conservation and / or environmental compensation.
<b>Capacity</b>
The technical and managerial capacity of the productive sectors is developing. The communities do not have the business vision, experience and expertise to manage competitive, orderly and sustainable tourism projects. They also lack the financial resources to implement the initiatives. It requires specialized technical assistance and investment.
Deficit of infrastructure and local capacity to meet tourists from different markets and position the Conservation Area as a tourist destination.
Housing deficit and social infrastructure including water and sanitation.
<b>Pressure on natural resources</b>

Constant and high impact deforestation caused by fires, overgrazing of livestock and agricultural expansion, fuelwood and timber and illegal occupation of land resulting in the loss of forest and scrub habitats.
The introduction of crops and tourist infrastructure causes loss of freshwater and mangrove forest.
Occurrence of the exploitation of marine and coastal resources and inappropriate fishing practices, shellfish and Curileo. Particularly harmful to aquatic biodiversity practices are the use of trawls. The load capacity is unknown fishing area.
Uncertainty over land tenure and limitations of state and private properties generated conflicts over land and resources.
Illegal occupations of human settlements and agricultural work, including fishing and shellfishing within protected areas and buffer zones, impacts include land use change, pollution and reduced capacity buffer areas and increasing social risks, environmental and economic for stocks.
Loss of natural habitat and forest beach subdivisions, messy tourism development and other projects of private initiative.
The local population perceives the industrial tourism as a threat by environmental and socio-economic risks that have been created elsewhere. There are spaces of rapprochement with the private sector investor to manage joint projects.
The local economy is based on productive activities that damage natural resources. Subsistence farming and livestock on land not suitable exploitation of coastal and marine resources. Reliance on these activities cause the overexploitation of resources which affects the quantity, quality and hence market price of the harvested products, forcing the productive population increase / expand into new areas including protected natural areas. There is a proposal to regulate the local resource management.
<b>Environmental Health</b>
Soil and water contamination by the indiscriminate use of chemicals affect human health and the reproductive cycle of many marine coastal species.
Inadequate management of upper watersheds increases the vulnerability of the populations of the Conservation Area. The area is particularly vulnerable to flooding and the Lempa and Jiboa river.
Soil and water contamination by the indiscriminate use of chemicals affect human health and reproductive cycle of many coastal marine species

Source: Modified records Conservation Areas of El Salvador MARN 2011.

<b>RESULTS AND OPPORTUNITIES</b>
The existence of scenic spots and historical sites of special ecological value with high tourist and recreational potential. Form the lower Lempa River Basin and the western edge of the Biosphere Reserve Xirihualtique - Jiquilisco. It is part of the extension of the large forests in the country and contains a rich biodiversity, with many species difficult to see in other parts of the country, including crocodiles, resident and migratory shorebirds.
Basic organizational structure facilitates the coordination of multiple actors Conservation Area allows a space for citizen participation in various management activities management of natural areas and natural resources and community development. It gives authority to local communities to negotiate rights and responsibilities and creates a basis for promoting community management of the Conservation Area.
High level of local governance. The population of the Conservation Area is particularly organized. It enjoys a special interagency coordination based on historical links as communities, political ideology

and shared experiences in risk management that facilitates his governance and self - management. They have a clear vision of community development, including the conservation of natural and cultural heritage of the place and its people. We demonstrate commitment to the sustainable management of resources. Strengths include a program of clean fishing, crabbing nurseries, curiles, plan community management of coastal marine resources, community policing unit and coordinated risk management.

Conservation Area provides multiple ecosystem goods and services that could generate revenue to subsidize the costs of conservation areas and resources. These include rural tourism ecological and recreational nature , carbon sequestration , reduction of vulnerability to natural disasters, water production , fisheries and aquaculture , wood / wood, non-timber forest products , bioprospecting, certified sustainable agriculture and biodiversity conservation. It should conduct a feasibility study for environmental goods and services, including its economic assessment.

Source: Modified records Conservation Areas of El Salvador MARN 2011.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

The baseline construction and the development of the strategy COMDEKS Project in El Salvador, three workshops involving the participation of communities in the Earth's seascape and landscape that make up the conservation area developed Bahía de Jiquilisco - Bajo Lempa Jaltepeque estuary.

#### General objective

Facilitate a participatory assessment process line qualitative basis of productive landscapes landscape Land and Marine Conservation Area Bahía de Jiquilisco - Bajo Lempa - Jaltepeque Estero, and the development of a country strategy in line with the approach of the landscape COMDEKS project under the Satoyama Initiative.

#### Specific objectives

To. Building of participatory baseline of production landscapes and seascapes under the approach in identifying a group of SELPs qualitative indicators.

b. Develop participatory manner Landscape Strategy Project in El Salvador COMDEKS in the form and guidelines for the Satoyama Initiative.

The workshops were facilitated by the National Coordinator of the Small Grants Program of the Fund for Global Environment SGP GEF, in which they shared and explained in a participatory manner the purpose of the Satoyama Initiative, vision and approach approach through audio visual presentation with information to develop, so it was easy to interpret and assimilate information. Additionally, a review of the work that the GEF SGP has made in recent years in the area, which is the basis for the work through the project was carried COMDEKS.

To this end, projects can be financed in the future in the area will be made in two ways the Area Jiquilisco Bay through STAR GEF SGP funds and projects Bajo Lempa Estero Jaltepeque with funds from the COMDEKS project assigned to the country.

Each workshop participants apply the guidance of the Satoyama Initiative indicators, to assess the baseline, which is designed with the method of summary assessments which contains five levels (pronounced upward trend, slow increase / slight increase, without change, slow descent / slight decline and pronounced downtrend), with twenty questions, where the following four categories are evaluated: Protection of ecosystems and preserving biodiversity; Agricultural biodiversity; Knowledge learning and innovation; and social equity and infrastructure.

Each workshop was developed with a target population of 25 leaders of men and women living in the territory which has defined the landscape and daily benefit from the goods and services provided by landscapes. He worked with a target group of ten communities of which involved two members from each community and three leaders of organizations with relevance in the area. For this exercise have 20 ballots with complete information which form the basis of the developed exercise.

A session for the return of the results among participating communities in the implementation of the instrument in order to define the activities to develop within the four categories were developed:

- Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity preservation
- Agricultural biodiversity
- Knowledge, learning and innovation
- Social equity and infrastructure

The communities identified for the study of reference COMDEKS, were defined under the methodological approach of the GEF SGP El Salvador, which allows developed based on the use of environmental goods and services provided by different ecosystems, gender, and also an increase in the educational level, key components for sustainable long-term development and as indicators of human development, the above provides answers to local development, strengthening local capacities and helping to integrate women and youth in the process community development capitalized in recent years.

The activities that have worked with have been diverse, from mangrove reforestation, sustainable management of artisanal fisheries in burrows, sustainable use of shells, donkey helmet, curilillas, clams, sustainable use of presser crab, blue crab and punches, making preserves, jellies, jams and pickles, hive management to obtain honey, conservation pacaya Salvadoran planting palm cultivation of native maize seeds; rural electrification with solar panels, establishment of energy forests and agroforestry systems, construction of improved stoves, ovens construction craft; equipment and construction of multipurpose centers, ecotourism centers, waterways, flight paths mangrove land routes; interpretive trails; collecting plastics, aluminum, glass, paper, organic material; minimum tillage and agroforestry, establishment of hedgerows, organic agriculture and conservation, establishing productive home gardens and patios, sustainable use of rangelands and development of artisanal sweet brown sugar cane harvesting.

The activities that the allied program communities have developed over several years as livelihoods are shared, which through the Satoyama Initiative, will become sustainable.

## Las Camelias Community

Families living in Las Camelias mostly engaged in marine coastal extraction of punches and artisanal fisheries and on land for growing corn, coconut and musaceae as main sources of income.



## El Cordoncillo Community

Coastal Activities within this community marinas Develops if they Removing ajalines , shells , boat trips, fishing and land for growing corn , processing and repair networks , as major sources of income.





### El Chingo Community

This community is dedicated to coastal marine mining activities punches and artisanal fisheries and on land for growing corn, coconut and musaceae as main sources of income for their families.



### El Astillero Community

Income generation is carried through livelihoods which are combined between the terrestrial and coastal activities in the first corn crop with native seeds, small animals, livestock subsistence and development of hammocks are made, as well as fishing and extraction of marine coastal punches part.





### El Palmo Community

This community is dedicated to coastal marine mining activities punches and artisanal fisheries and on land for growing corn, coconut and musaceae as main sources of income for their families.



### Guadalupe La Zorra Community

Livelihoods on which this community is based are fishing, subsistence farming, selling fruits and monkey beans, actions that depend on terrestrial and coastal marine ecosystems.







### El Salamar Community

His experience working in the restoration of ecosystems has allowed this community to generate sustainable means from mangrove reforestation, local palm cultivation, cultivation of native corn seeds, livestock subsistence and activities rural community ecotourism and sustainable use of blue crab.



### El Ranchón Community

This community is dedicated to marine coastal artisanal fishing activities and on land for growing corn and musaceae, livestock and subsistence lets you produce products of the milk in the production of handmade cream, to supply local consumption, as main sources of income for their families..





### La Calzada Community

Esta comunidad se dedica a las actividades costeras marinas de extracción de conchas, cangrejo azul y en tierra al cultivo de maíz, mango, coco y a las actividades de transporte de cosechas, como principales fuentes generadoras de ingresos para sus familias.

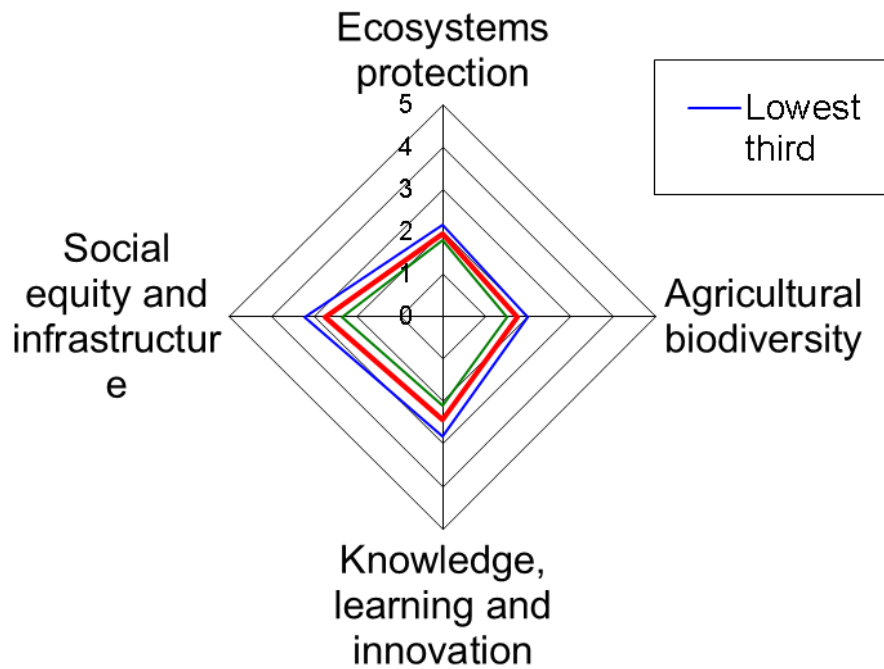


## 4. EVALUATION OF BASELINE RESULTS

In this section the results of the exercises in each community workshops developed are shared:

	Ecosystems protection	Agricultural biodiversity	Knowledge, learning and innovation	Social equity and infrastructure
Lowest third	2.16	2.00	2.81	3.25
Mean rating	1.96	1.75	2.42	2.74
Highest third	1.81	1.50	2.08	2.35
Standard dev.	0.33	0.30	0.44	0.53

## SEPL Performance



The results show a positive outlook on the current conditions of socio-ecological production landscape.

Agricultural biodiversity was the one who received the lowest rating with 1.75; in all four categories and the category of social equity and infrastructure it received the highest: 2.72, both the category of ecosystem protection and knowledge, learning and innovation are among the ranks of both categories 1.96 to protect ecosystems and 2.41 for learning knowledge and innovation.

From the above, it shares the appreciation that families inhabiting the landscape and are perceived by users productive and socio ecological conditions in all four categories assessed as acceptable, with an overall rating of 2.72. The dispersion with which it has processed data regarding the overall average is insignificant: 0.53.

## 5. LANDSCAPE APPROACH STRATEGY

With the vision to preserve natural environments of human influence (Productive Landscapes and seascapes Socio- Ecological; SEPLS) through the widespread recognition of its value. The communities of Conservation Area Bahia de Jiquilisco - Bajo Lempa - Estero Jaltepeque develop local actions from the management of the theoretical and practical knowledge for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources that generate economic, social and environmental benefits in harmony to the environment.

### 5.1. DEVELOPMENT GOAL

Develop local actions generating sustainable livelihoods, contribute to the protection, restoration and sustainable use of productive landscapes Socio - Ecological Land and Marine.

The Country Strategy Productive Landscapes Socio - Ecological Land and Marine Conservation Area in Bahia de Jiquilisco - Bajo Lempa - Estero Jaltepeque is within the framework of action of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification of land (UNCCDD ).

For which the SGP GEF through the Satoyama (COMDEKS) Initiative will provide specialized technical assistance and funding for Community Development Associations (ADESCOs) through local actions to improve the quality of life, contribute to capacity building in the communities through this strategy, which will allow for systematization processes, technology validation and management of resources in their projects, share successful strategies and methodologies through the horizontal exchange of experiences, achievements fairs and systematization of lessons learned.

### 5.2. PROGRAMS

The programs to be developed in accordance with the Satoyama Initiative are:

#### A. Protection and Conservation of Ecosystems

##### **Result:**

They preserved and Bay Conservation Area Jiquilisco ecosystems recover - Bajo Lempa - Estero Jaltepeque.

##### **Indicators:**

Hectares of marine and terrestrial ecosystems in various stages of regeneration, recovered.

Hectares of marine and terrestrial ecosystems with sustainable practices.

Number of shares and effective management of ecosystems by individuals, groups and ADESCOS interested in increasing the resilience of the landscape.

**Eligible activities:**

Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in mangrove ecosystems, wetlands, estuaries, marine and freshwater bodies.

Development of integrated management plans for communities and localities in coastal, lake and river areas.

Developing alternative community-based subsistence to relieve pressure on conservation areas and protected, which preserve the coastal marine biodiversity and freshwater bodies.

Developing alternative community-based subsistence to rehabilitate populations of flora and fauna endemic in those areas.

Participatory inventory and assessment of community use of coastal and marine biodiversity.

Development of integrated management plans for freshwater basins and coastal areas to address the causes and sectoral activities that endanger the mangroves that serve as nursery for the living resources of the ocean.

Rehabilitation and / or improved management of forested watersheds and wetlands in floodplains.

Integrated management of coastal marine ecosystems, to improve planning of land use and protection of coastal habitat degradation of global importance.

Development of alternative livelihoods to rehabilitate populations of endemic species in these ecosystems (mangroves, shells, fish, sea turtles and crabs).

Development of environmentally sustainable ecotourism schemes with participation and community management (ecotourism and solidarity groups).

**B. Agricultural Biodiversity****Result:**

Conservation of agricultural land increases, by promoting actions to improve sustainable land management and the use of native seeds, organic agriculture and minimum tillage on degraded soils.

**Indicators:**

Number of hectares protected and conserved through sustainable agricultural practices in areas related to watershed area attraction.

Number of hectares of women and men performing soil improvement practices and sustainable land management.

Number of women and men, by groups and ADESCOS committed to good practices for the protection and sustainable use of natural resources.

**Eligible activities:**

Sustainable management of agroforestry systems for multiple benefits, including soil and water conservation, aquatic biodiversity conservation, agricultural biodiversity, flood control, reduced sedimentation in water bodies and reduction of net emissions or improved storage, gas producing greenhouse

Sustainable management of agricultural land through organic farming and conservation (different species of native seeds, green manure, compost).

Promotion of appropriate land uses, improved farming and agroforestry to reduce erosion and improved management of agricultural waste methods.

Establish productive projects of smaller species, subsistence farming, dairy products, coffee, corn, fruit processing, ornamental plants.

Sustainable use of rangelands: promotion / strengthening of viable traditional systems; mechanisms for resolving conflicts over land use; protection, rehabilitation, prevention and fire management, groundwater recharge, all based on community action.

Rehabilitation of degraded forest areas; innovations of ecological services; energy forests, fruit, Local palm gallery forests, bamboo and native plants.

**C. Institutions and strengthened governance systems at the landscape level**

**Result:**

They have strengthened the capacities of people (women and men) and ADESCOS in the use of appropriate technologies, local knowledge and good practices to protect and / or recovery of natural resources, sharing these good practices and lessons learned at the level of landscape.

**Indicators:**

Number of policies developed at Community level for the sustainable use of biodiversity resources and best practices for sustainable agriculture.

Number of case studies of good practices developed at Community level.

Number of shares and effective management of governance systems by individuals, groups and landscape level ADESCOS

Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land use practices and good management of natural resources

Number of systems based on community control were established (specify)

Number of best practices developed and documented at the landscape level

**Eligible activities:**

Capacity building and technical assistance to train leaders for sustainable environmental management.

Community banks to establish and develop a collection of plant genetic resources for recovering traditional crops, extend and share those resources with other communities.

Establishment of integrated farms, sustainable and high resilience. Establishing mosaic of crops, mixed cropping and agroforestry systems will be promoted.

Forest management and forest land: promotion / strengthening viable indigenous management systems.

Establish silvopastoral systems integrated farms with shade trees in pastures, hedgerows, windbreaks, improved pastures and make better grazing management.

Documentation of local knowledge of the practices associated with the terrestrial and coastal marine activities.

**D. Diversification of livelihoods and income generation for development**

**Result:**

ADESCOS have been strengthened and local groups in their management capacity and / or recovery of natural resources and their livelihoods at the landscape level.

**Indicators:**

Number of shares and management of livelihood has been strengthened by the persons, groups and landscape level ADESCOS

Number of men and women who benefit from the project activities.

Number of media developed income generating livelihoods with the percentage of revenue increased with the project activities that allow sustainable use of natural resources at the landscape project.

Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land use practices and good management of natural resources

**Eligible activities:**

Energy efficiency projects (improved stoves that use wood or charcoal efficiency, manufactured locally), which contribute reducing wood consumption, under the methodology of energy forests.

Develop local project management and recycling of solid waste.

## 6. CROSCUTTING ISSUES

In each of the projects to be displayed crosscutting activities to develop. Although there are specific workshops to include these issues, including not only receives training, but rather to implement these issues in the execution of daily activities of the communities.

### 6.1 Risk Management

The risk is based on the probability that a combination of threats and vulnerabilities cause an event that impacts directly on the human, physical, social, natural and economic capital of communities.

Because the risk factors are different from one community to another, as the community capitals are not affected in the same way, organizations should conduct a comprehensive analysis throughout the project cycle, about the risks to which they face, formulating parallel actions in case events that affect to some extent the project activities occur.

Threats are the possibility that a harmful phenomenon, which may be caused by natural or human causes, or by a combination of both event occurs.

Vulnerability is the condition of frailty in a community is faced with a particular danger and is in turn, the capacity of that community to recover from the effects of a harmful phenomenon. Vulnerability is a complex, dynamic and changing process that is influenced by physical, social, economic, institutional, political, cultural and technological environmental factors.

### 6.2 Local Development

This is a key feature that allows strengthen participatory processes that generate and strengthen capacities for the use of human, physical, natural, social and economic capital in communities, this facilitates the management of supplementary resources to the project or to strengthen other needs in the community through strategic partnerships .

In the objectives and activities of each project must demonstrate how participation and strengthening alliances with each (as) actors.



### **6.3 Gender Approach**

Generally, women and men relate differently to the environment. Considering the gender division of labor and other factors, gender relations are intertwined with the management of natural resources and yet women are often excluded from decision-making, and their needs and rights often remain displaced, thus missing opportunities of development it deserves.

The commitment to gender equality and the environment means that any development action that seeks to strengthen the environmental benefits of a community should seek the active involvement of women, improving their condition, an equitable distribution of the benefits of development, and include in this process men; seek the active participation of women and men, increasing their level of decision-making and incorporation into different positions within the boards, as well as equitable access to resources and benefits the project generates in any community.

### **6.4 Human Development**

In this transverse issues, each community must demonstrate that projects contribute to the generation of sustainable livelihoods, improving the quality of life (as) beneficiaries in the different dimensions of human well beings, thus contributing to the Millennium Development Goals.

### **6.5 Governance**

Governance is the basis of democratic exercise in each of the communities, allowing them to interact with different sectors and actors that have a presence in these para community establish a harmonious relationship in its development, respecting different views and present structures in the community.

### **6.6 Environmental Education**

The focus of environmental education must be directly related to each of the activities to develop and not only the participation of workshops on environmental issues. In this regard, to ensure the sustainability of local actions financed, the environmental education component will be in close agreement with the principles of the Satoyama Initiative.

## **7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN**

The activities of Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) of the projects are carried out jointly with communities.

The main responsibility of the M & E belonging to the allied organizations, (as) community leaders and the community, because they (as) who every day see and realize the direct implementation of the planned activities.

After receiving funding organizations receive special training for project management, which are trained among other things, to use formats for presenting the technical, financial and counterparty required by each of the approved projects reports.

Meanwhile, throughout the project period and for three years after the end of the implementation period, there is a permanent accompaniment of M & E by the members of the CRC and UNCT GSP. An average of four visits per project, over its execution, visits where community meetings are held, checking the implementation of activities, and accompanying technical assistance to communities, which prepares you have defined a report on each of the visits, which is attached to the records of the portfolio.

Also, when by the ADESCOS arise specific questions in the programs of protection and conservation of ecosystems, agricultural biodiversity, knowledge, learning and innovation, and social and infrastructure equity, community members can go directly to a personalized assistance to be provided by the National Coordinator of the Small Grants Program GEF.

Similarly, the M & E visits are conducted jointly with other institutions to publicize the work that communities develop and give and share the good practices and lessons learned from the initiatives financed by the program.

Cada ADESCO deberá contribuir alcanzar un resultado e indicadores de resiliencia contenido en la presente estrategia.

### **Knowledge Management Plan**

Projects funded through the satoyama COMDEKS initiative, encourage community participation through management of ancestral and community knowledge, transmitted from generation to generation.

Because the projects are formulated from the availability of capital that each community has and priorities defined in each of the defined programs, the ancestral knowledge is an important and indispensable asset.

This is how the SGP GEF through COMDEKS project will encourage local community experiences (good practices), which form part of the human capital of the same, is reflected in the different stages of the project cycle, and thus will socialize each individual experiences within communities, human capital is strengthened and learn from good practices, lessons learned and knowledge of their neighbors.

In addition, exchange of experiences between communities, each project is driven, the community moved toward each other to learn from the lessons learned during the execution of similar processes, this in addition to motivating people of the community, can develop actions knowing advance the difficulties that may arise and the solutions found by others.

After each project, the experience and knowledge are systematized in a document of "Lessons Learned", which besides being a tool for the community of self-diagnosis allows them to recognize their strengths and weaknesses, is a way to share experience with other communities, organizations,

donors, municipalities, etc. These documents are distributed by the communities themselves and are for public use through the website of the SGP.

The methodology of the program also includes conducting exchanges of experience at national and regional level, in which a (a) representative from each community participates in a tour which will visit several community initiatives. These exchanges are very enriching and provide new knowledge or help to remember those who had forgotten what makes them work basic tools to implement the actions of the projects and other activities they wish to implement in communities.

Among the actions to be developed for replication and sharing of good practices are the following:

Develop tours and exchanges with allies of the various projects where learning spaces generated about and discuss best practices developed and results

Update Programme website as a tool through which they can share experiences at national and regional level.

Participate in different events with the academic community and cooperation to share best practices developed by the communities.

It will coordinate with UNDP to develop initiatives that contribute to the reduction of poverty and the protection of natural resources based on the MDGs that can serve as basis for the design of media projects.

Enhance the participation of community initiatives developed by the SGP in different events, meetings, workshops, tours, fairs, in order to publicize the actions of the program.

Share videos and documents on the initiatives developed by the projects in different media.

Each of the above actions or best practices are continuously reviewed by the members of the National Steering Committee of the program, so they can be shared horizontally with each of the partners as well as other institutions, both academic and cooperation.

This role of knowledge management is very important because it allows sharing at local, national and regional level, each of the lessons learned so they can be taken up by other institutions in similar activities.