



ResCA
RESILIENT CENTRAL AMERICA

Semi-Annual Progress Report

**4th Semi-Annual Progress Report,
April – September, 2018**



Gift of the United States Government





Climate and Food Security in Central America

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACUGOLFO	Gulf of Fonseca Watersheds Association (El Salvador)
ADICOTZANI	Association of Integral Development of the Community of Tzanimacabaj (Guatemala)
AGEXPORT	Guatemalan Association of Exporters
ASODEL	National Association for Dairy Produce Development (Guatemala)
ASODINE	Association of Integral Development of Producers Nueva Esperanza (Guatemala)
ASOVERDE	Green Development Association of Guatemala
ASPROCE	Association Sacapulteca of Onion Producers (Guatemala)
ASPROCHIT	Farmers Association of the Chitapol Village (Guatemala)
ASPS	Asociación Salvadoreña Promotora de la Salud (El Salvador)
BFD	Belize Fisheries Department
BMP	Best Management Practices
CDRO	Association of Cooperation for Rural Development in Western Guatemala
CENAOS	Oceanographic and Seismic Atmospheric Studies Center (Honduras)
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
COCODE	Development Community Council (Guatemala)
COINACHI	Integral Agriculture Cooperative Unión Chipaquense (Guatemala)
COPECAFE	Integral Savings & Credit Cooperative of Coffee (Guatemala)
COPECO	Permanent Contingency Commission (Honduras)
CRS	Catholic Relief Services – United States Conference of Catholic Bishops
CSC	Salvadoran Coffee Council (El Salvador)
CSMS	Climate-Site-Specific Management System
DoS	United States Department of State
EGC	Office of Global Change, U.S. Department of State
ENADE	National Businessmen Meeting (Guatemala)
FFS	Farmer Field School
FIAES	Environmental Investment Fund (El Salvador)
FONAGRO	National Fund for Agriculture (Guatemala)
FUNDAECO	Foundation for Ecodevelopment and Conservation (Guatemala)
FY18	Fiscal Year 2018
GHG	Greenhouse Gas(es)
GIMBUT	Interinstitutional Group for Monitoring Forest and Land Use (Guatemala)
INAB	National Forest Institute (Guatemala)
LOP	Life of Project
MAGA	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (Guatemala)
MAMLESIP	Mancomunidad de Municipios Lencas de la Sierra de La Paz (Honduras)
MARN	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Guatemala)
MARPLESCA	Regional Management Plan for the Caribbean Spiny Lobster
MZSP	Sustainable Landscape Zoning Map (Guatemala)

NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NFC	National Fishermen's Cooperative (Belize)
OMAS	Municipal Water and Sanitation Office (Guatemala)
OSPESCA	Regional Unit for Fisheries and Aquaculture, SICA
PADECOMSM	Asociación Patronato para el Desarrollo de las Comunidades de Morazán y San Miguel (El Salvador)
PICSA	Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PPCSL	Placencia Producers Cooperative Society Ltd. (Belize)
RAICES	Restorative Agriculture in Critical Ecosystems (El Salvador)
RESCA	Resilient Central America, Program for Climate and Food Security in Central America
SAG	Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock (Honduras)
SICA	Central American Integration System
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UTAM	Municipal Agricultural Technical Unit (Guatemala)
WSP	Water Safety Plan(s)

Executive Summary

This is the fourth Semi-Annual Progress Report for the Program “Climate and Food Security in Central America” (S-LMAQM-16-GR-1290), or Resilient Central America (ResCA), led by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and submitted to the Office of Global Change (EGC), United States Department of State (DoS), for the period of performance from April to September 2018.

For the last two years, we have worked with key stakeholders to adopt climate smart agricultural (land-based and fisheries) policies and strategies, as well as pilot sustainable agricultural production practices in Belize, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, as well as at the regional level with the support of the Central American Integration System (SICA). These activities aim to address three pillars of sustainable agriculture in the face of climate change

- 1. trade and access to markets** – to link farmers and fishers to global and regional demand for more sustainable agricultural products;
- 2. increased sustainable and climate-resilient productivity** – to ensure a productive future avoiding natural habitat conversion or degradation and conserving sensitive fisheries replenishment areas; and
- 3. agricultural and environmental management** – to promote adoption by governments and producers of landscape- and seascape-scale planning for agricultural and fisheries development.

ResCA supports the adaptation strategic objective of the DoS Global Climate Change Initiative in two Program Areas: Adaptation (EG.11) and Sustainable Landscapes (EG.13).

Regarding **climate change adaptation**, this semester we trained a total of 1,649 people; 1,092 men (66.2%) and 557 women (33.8%). We also strengthened 7 institutions; 4 from the public sector (1 at the national level, 3 at the subnational level) and 3 local organizations. Furthermore, we proposed a total of 9 policies, 8 at the sub-national level and 1 at the regional/international level and one of these instruments was adopted at the sub-national level.

At the end of the Fiscal Year 2018 (FY18), the cumulative numbers on climate change adaptation are as follows: During the two years of implementation, we have trained a total of 1,659 people (1,115 men and 554 women), which represents 64.2% of the Life of Project (LOP) Target of 2,600 people trained. We have also strengthened a total of 8 institutions, thus achieving 40.0% of the LOP Target of 20 institutions. Finally, we have formally proposed 10 out of 33 policies, 30.0% of the LOP Target (see Graphic 1 and Table 1).

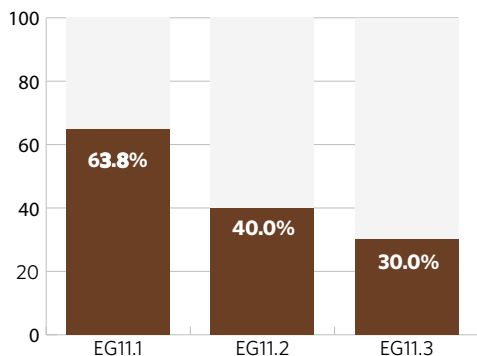
It is worth mentioning that the project “Agro-climatic forecast and climate-site-specific management system (CSMS) for climate-smart agriculture in dry bean crop in Choluteca and coffee crop in Copan (Honduras)”, led by the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), has successfully finished. A major highlight of this project was its recognition with the Momentum for Change Award, granted by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

On **sustainable landscapes**, this semester we trained 881 people; 604 men (68.6%) and 277 women (31.4%). We strengthened 3 institutions; 1 from the public national sector and 2 local organizations. Lastly, we proposed 1 policy instrument at the subnational level that was adopted.

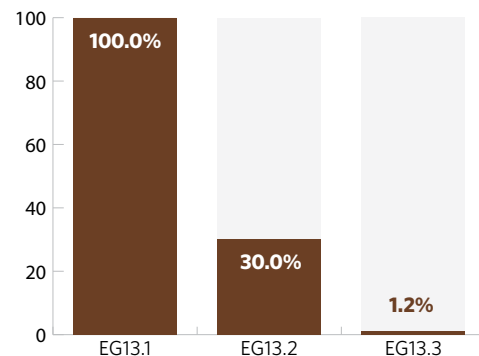
At the end of the FY18, the cumulative numbers on sustainable landscapes are as follows: During the two years of implementation, we have trained a total of 881 people (604 men and 277 women). Thus, the LOP Target of 100 people trained has been well exceeded. We have also strengthened 3 institutions, achieving 30.0% of the LOP Target of 10 institutions. We have formally proposed 3 policies, which represents only 1.2 % of the LOP Target of 250 instruments (see Graphic 2 and Table 1). This last indicator will be reviewed in the upcoming exchange of experiences with ResCA sub-awardees, to be held this December in El Salvador.

TABLE 1
RESCA FRAMEWORK INDICATORS: FY17, FY18 AND CUMULATIVE PROGRESS
TOWARDS THE LIFE OF PROJECT (LOP) TARGET AS OF SEPTEMBER 2018.

INDICATOR	LOP TARGET	FY17	FY18	CUMULATIVE (SEP 2018)	PROGRESS TOWARDS THE LOP TARGET (%)
EG11.1 Number of people trained in climate change adaptation supported by USG assistance	2,600	10	1,649	1,659	63.8 %
EG11.2 Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess or address climate change risks supported by USG assistance	20	1	7	8	40.0 %
EG11.3 Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing climate change adaptation formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance	33	0	10	10	30.0 %
EG13.1 Number of people trained in sustainable landscapes supported by USG assistance	100	0	881	881	100 %
EG13.2 Number of institutions with improved capacity to address sustainable landscapes issues as supported by USG assistance	10	0	3	3	30.0 %
EG13.3 Number of laws, policies, regulations, or standards addressing sustainable landscapes formally proposed, adopted, or implemented as supported by USG assistance	250	0	3	3	1.2 %



GRAPHIC 1.
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION INDICATORS (EG11):
CUMULATIVE PROGRESS TOWARDS THE LIFE OF PROJECT
(LOP) TARGETS, FISCAL YEAR 2018



GRAPHIC 2.
SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES INDICATORS (EG13):
CUMULATIVE PROGRESS TOWARDS THE LIFE OF PROJECT
(LOP) TARGETS, FISCAL YEAR 2018.



Objective 1

TRADE AND ACCESS TO MARKETS

ResCA seeks to link producers (farmers and fishers) to global and regional demand for transparent and more sustainable agricultural products through interventions such as building in traceability and validation mechanisms, as well as promoting policy and regulatory reform that supports the creation of and producer connection to sustainable supply chain initiatives. Encouraging regional and global market demand for goods produced through climate-smart agricultural is key to the Program's long-term success. Supporting governments to promote policies and extension services to establish Climate Smart Agricultural practices and verify sustainable sourcing of crops and fisheries is critical to the proliferation of climate-smart approaches at national levels, ensuring they are linked to and supported by market demand for environmentally friendly crops and seafood. This semester, we achieved the following outcomes per country.

Belize

- We achieved the installation, prior to the opening of the Caribbean spiny lobster season, of an electronic seafood traceability system, named Tally. It was custom-built and installed by ThisFish¹, representing a first of its kind in the country. The National Fishermen's Cooperative (NFC) is fully implementing Tally for the lobster supply chain. For the first time ever, we can see what individual fishers have caught, from where, when and how. Tally was built not only to meet the specifications of NFC, but also to meet the regional traceability criteria outlined in the Caribbean Spiny Lobster Regional Fishery Management Plan (MARPLESCA Plan).
- All data is collected in real-time and monthly reports are sent to the BFD with the click of a button. In the past, the Belize Fisheries Department (BFD) would have to send two personnel to NFC and spend two days transcribing all the data from paper receipts to logbooks that were then taken to the BFD offices for entry into a database. With Tally, this can now take place seamlessly. The system also supports the set of processes used to measure and assure the quality of a product and the process of ensuring products and services meet consumer expectations. Furthermore, the staff have been trained to operate the software so that they can adjust the system to meet their needs.
- TNC staff have been engaging with BFD to build their understanding of benefits of electronic traceability, and to incentivize them to support its development and expansion to ease their catch data collection needs. These actions are intended to promote Tally's expansion from the NFC to other cooperatives and seafood purveyors throughout the country. BFD is currently considering the system for upscaling nationally. The use of Tally will revolutionize fisheries management and sustainability.

¹ <http://thisfish.info/>





PROGRESS REPORT OBJECTIVE 1

El Salvador

- We provided support to San Carlos Dos (coffee cooperative) in guiding and monitoring the agricultural and post-harvest management of the Pacamara coffee variety, to have better chances at the Cup of Excellence Competition. As a result, San Carlos Dos won the 38th position in the “Cup of Excellence-El Salvador 2018” competition. At the international auction, San Carlos Dos’ coffee’s sales price was \$7.20 a pound, with a small 720-pound lot of honey-processed fine green coffee. This achievement is important for several reasons:
 - The cooperative has earned recognition at the national and international levels. In the 2017-2018 harvest, they have signed contracts with 6 buyers; 5 of them facilitated by ResCA. Three of the buyers pay them a per quintal premium (from \$14 to \$32) for using good soil and water conservation practices.
 - This will generate interest in Cacahuatique coffees, which were largely unknown.
 - It reinforces the cooperative’s choice to produce specialty coffee, especially the board of directors who are supporting this new vision in the cooperative.
- It encourages the cooperative to invest in appropriate fertilization and farm management, and to take care in the post-harvest process, choosing micro-lots, and following the honey, natural and semi-wet processes.
- In coordination with the Morazán Coffee Producer Working Group, we held the first forum on “Options for Sustainability and Access to High Value Markets for Coffee Growers in Morazán.” The aim was to share the achievements in coffee commercialization, based on good farm management and post-harvest activities, as well as advances in resilience to climate change. One hundred and seventeen (117) producers and institutional representatives participated in the event. Producers shared their own success stories, and the Gulf of Fonseca Watersheds Association (ACUGOLFO) technical team presented the scientific basis that made their success possible.

OBJECTIVE 1: EL SALVADOR

- We also held the “Buy What Morazan Produces” business fair, in close collaboration with the Morazan Coffee Producer Working Group. One of the main objectives was to promote local coffee, principally when it is being managed using good agricultural practices that contribute to soil and water conservation. This event has also served as a source of encouragement for other producers to start implementing practices that contribute to landscape restoration and sustainable production.
- In coordination with the Salvadoran Coffee Council (CSC) we co-hosted the national “Environmental Footprint of Coffee” on July 11-13, 2018. The main objectives of the event were to build capacity in the coffee-growing sector to ensure it can meet national and regional commitments, objectives and goals on resilience, environmental sustainability, and adequate natural resource management in the face of adapting to climate change; 2) to introduce a methodological instrument that measures the environmental footprint of coffee; and 3) to strengthen positioning and competitiveness of Salvadoran coffee to meet new European Union demands and requirements. At this event, we presented the case study from the San Carlos Dos Cooperative, based on background information that ResCA had compiled and prepared.
- We also held a series of training sessions related to trade and access to markets:
 - In coordination with the CSC and the Morazán Coffee Producers Working Group, organized a 1-day training on coffee roasting methods. 28 farmers participated in this session, which covered variations in roasting processes according to grain variety to heighten flavor in the final cup. The training also covered the importance of traceability and the effect processing has on quality. The objective of the initiative is to improve the roasted and ground coffee available in Morazán to gain wider acceptance by consumers.
 - We organized a two-sessions training on coffee value chain analysis. The first part was held in San Simon on July 18 with 22 participants, and the second part in Arambala on July 25 with 20 participants. The workshop also provided an opportunity to discuss the degree to which practices learned in previous workshops

have been implemented. In both cases, brainstorming was the methodology used, with each of the producers contributing their own experiences. Producers largely agreed that their main barriers are lack of financing, low prices, extreme weather events such as droughts, and especially the failure to adopt technology and technical assistance.

- Finally, we organized the forum Options for Sustainability and Access to High Value Markets for Coffee Growers in Morazán. The forum included sharing good results obtained since 2016 in terms of improved quality in the coffee of several producers, and in completing several international sales. Factors for success were shared, both at the farm level and in post-harvest processing. This event was held in Osicala on March 26, 2018, and 120 people participated. This activity was key in promoting a vision quality coffee among the main stakeholders in the Morazán coffee sector. The event was broadcasted on television.

² Cup of Excellence is the most prestigious worldwide competition and award for high quality coffees. The level of scrutiny that Cup of Excellence coffees undergo is unmatched anywhere in the specialty coffee industry. Each year, thousands of coffees are submitted for consideration, with winning coffees sold in global online auctions at premium prices, with the clear majority of auction proceeds going to the farmers. <https://allianceforcoffeexcellence.org/cup-of-excellence/>

³ The term micro-lot designates not only a small volume of coffee, but a lot produced separately, discretely picked or processed to have special character. In other words, a Micro-lot has been harvested from a plot of land, from a band of altitude, and processed in a specific way. Ultimately, it is the result of some concerted effort to separate and carefully prepare an individualized lot of coffee that will have special characteristics. Coffees that fall under the micro-lot banner are different in their uniqueness and flavor.



Guatemala

The Guatemalan Association of Exporters (AGEXPORT), ResCA sub-awardee, secured an investment of USD \$168,800 to build two cold rooms for apple storage in the Cooperativa Integral Agrícola Unión Chiquense (COINACHI). Likewise, COINACHI provides the storage service to other cooperatives as an additional way to generate income. As a result, two local producer associations were benefitted by this action, as they are available to store their production and commercialize it when the market price is higher. This investment came from the National Agricultural Fund (FONAGRO). The two cold rooms have a capacity of 400,000 pound (180,000 kilograms) of apple. It is worth mentioning that, on August 13-17 2018, Hillary Clifford, DoS Grants Officer Representative for ResCA, visited this field project. During the fieldtrip, it was observed that these plantations sequester carbon in tree biomass, and retain soil better than other crops. A short video documenting the trip is available here <https://bit.ly/2Qqlowu>

Nicaragua

With the support of Technoserve, we visited six cooperatives to introduce the opportunity to participate in ResCA. These cooperatives include NICACENTRO (Nicaragua's largest dairy cooperative in Matiguas, Matagalpa), CASANJO Cooperative (Matiguas Cooperative), Masiguito Cooperative (Boaco), Cerro Alegre Cooperative (Boaco), San Felipe Cooperative (Boaco), and San Francis de Asis Cooperative (Boaco), which together collect milk from over 800 farmers. Every cooperative agreed to participate, and they all sent representatives to the first business modeling training delivered in August. They also sent the contact information of their dairy farmer suppliers, and most sent nominations of who should host the model farms, based on several criteria including: leadership, a positive attitude, willingness to receive frequent visitors, road access, and existing investments that implement silvo-pastoral systems.





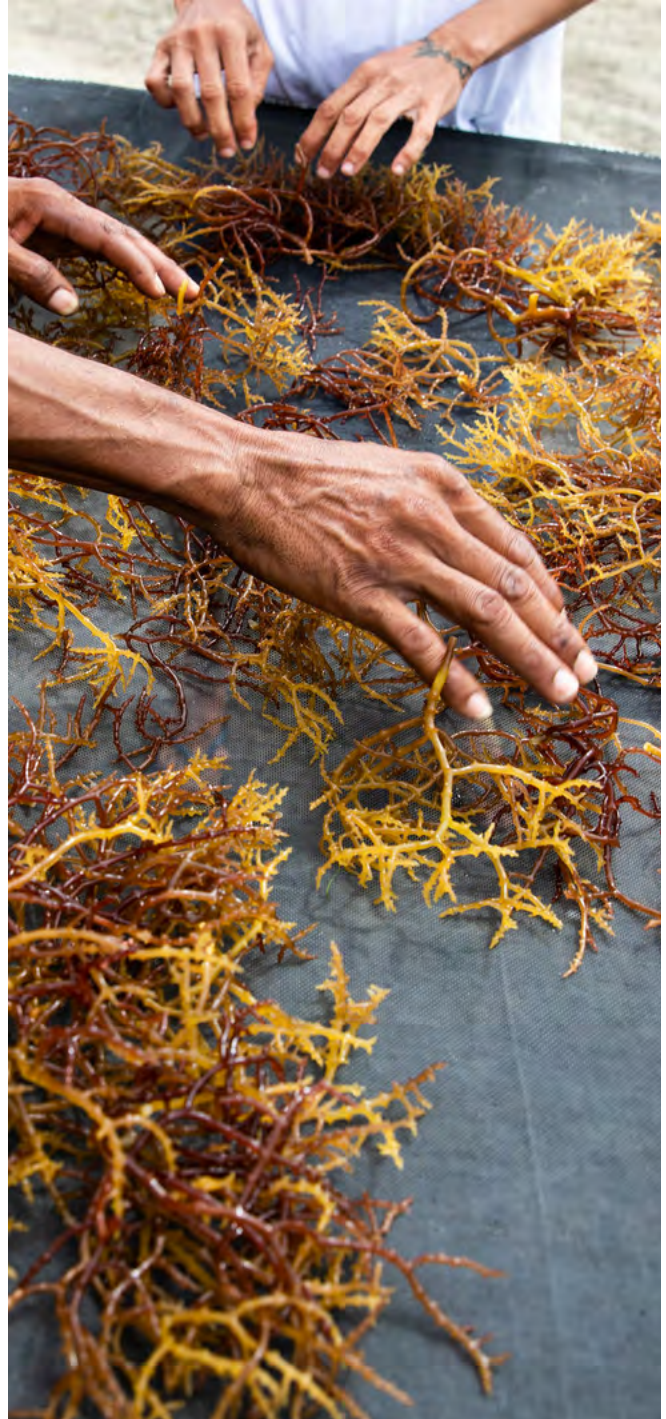
Objective 2

INCREASED SUSTAINABLE AND CLIMATE RESILIENT PRODUCTIVITY

ResCA seeks to establish agricultural policies, strategies, and practices that sustainably increase productivity and decrease pressure to expand into new, forested areas that would release greenhouse gases; fisheries and mariculture practices that improve the resilience of fish stocks and their resilience to climate change; and new sources of finance (or facilitate access to current sources of finance), such as agricultural credit and innovative business models. It will also add more value to farm and fisheries products locally to make the proliferation of these practices possible. This semester, we achieved the following outcomes per country.

Belize

- We successfully implemented seaweed pilot farms on the ground to serve as models for expansion across the rest of the country. These farms provide additional ecosystem benefits such as nursery habitat for ecologically and commercially important species, contributing directly to the health and resilience of our marine ecosystems.
- We also completed the first edition of the Sustainable Seaweed Cultivation - Best Management Practices (BMP) Handbook, for the establishment and maintenance of sustainable seaweed mariculture farms, both in marine protected areas, and non-marine protected areas. The contents in this document are based on BMP that have been identified as relevant to Belize, and that exist to ensure optimum socio-economic and ecological benefits, while ensuring minimal negative impacts. The development of the BMP Handbook is one of the first steps in drafting a national seaweed mariculture policy. This edition will be further refined after a series of consultations and will be combined with permitting guidelines as these are developed in collaboration with the authorities.
- Based on the BMP Handbook, TNC along with the Placencia Producers Cooperative Society Ltd. (PPCSL), trained and certified ten coastal fishing community members in seaweed cultivation. All seaweed farmers are required to participate in this training prior to the establishment of farms within the waters of the country. The seaweed mariculture certification course is an important step for communities to increase their resilience against climate change through fisheries diversification.



El Salvador

- After receiving training and participating in farmer-to-farmer exchanges, 6 cattle producers in Chilanga planted 0.35-hectare plots of drought-resistant pasture grass (hybrid Caymán and Brizantha Marandú). ResCA provided the seed. They have shown interest in taking additional steps, including paddock division and expanding the area planted with improved forage grasses. There is potential for scaling-up, as neighboring producers have already expressed interest in replicating what they have seen on the participating farmers' fields.
- Additionally, four new producers in Chilanga have changed the way they manage basic grains. They used to apply fertilizer based on the recommendations made by agro-chemical suppliers. Now they base their fertilization decisions on soil analysis and they follow fertilization management plans. In the next semi-annual report, we will include details of the results they are achieving, as well as details on the volume and cost of fertilization. These producers have also incorporated shorter spacing and the use of green manures.



- We also worked with the 9 water committees in the Ciudad Barrios Municipal Network to draft a project proposal to improve water source protection. The main activities included training, establishment of tree nurseries, installation of sediment filters, and the manufacture of organic agricultural products.
- We organized 7 training sessions for individual producers and 3 cooperatives on the use of soil amendments and fertilizing techniques. Based on the results of the soil analysis (when available), we provided concrete explanations of the soil nutrient profile (excesses and deficiencies) for each farm, which made it possible for producers to plan and perform smart fertilization, promoting adaptation and resilience to climate change. 70 producers received feedback and training on the results of soil samples from their respective farms (there were 86 samples in total, including 16 from San Carlos Dos). Smart fertilization is based on correcting soil pH using soil improvers (generally lime) and applying macro- and micro-nutrients on an as-needed basis. Producers are taught to apply the law of the 4Rs (R is for right or recommended): 1) apply the right nutrients, 2) in the right dosage, 3) at the right time, and 4) in the right place.

We organized **7 training sessions** for individual producers and **3 cooperatives** on the use of soil amendments and fertilizing techniques.

OBJECTIVE 2: EL SALVADOR

- We also held 4 workshops on soil sampling at farmer field schools in the municipalities of Gualococti, Chilanga and Yoloaiquin. The aim of these trainings was to raise awareness about: a) the importance of soil sampling for use in laboratory analysis; b) how soil analysis provides an overview of the deficit or excess of nutrients in soils; and, c) how adequate fertilization yields well-nourished and healthy plants, increasing yield and quality, for more productive farms that are more resilient to pests and extreme climate events. Participants were also taught how to take a soil sample.
- Additionally, we organized 2 learning exchanges. The first was a 2-day visit in June 2018 to see management of improved pasture grasses under the silvopasture system in Chalatenango. Participants observed the benefits of the paddock division system, and learned about improved varieties of forage grasses, and the use of grasses and legumes. The second learning visit, in July 2018, focused on forage grasses and basic grains. Participants traveled to see the experiences of producers in San Simon. They witnessed the results they achieved with corn production, planting green fertilizers, as well as improved forage grass varieties and their management (Cayman and Mulato).



- We also organized a series of training sessions on smart fertilization on coffee farms; good agricultural practices on maize production; mulch management; good grazing land management; coffee plant pruning; integrated pest management in coffee; coffee renewal with soil conservation; soil and water conservation practices; and agronomic coffee management to produce quality coffee.
- We provided tailored assistance to meet producers' specific needs. With the support of Catholic Relief Services (CRS), this semester we registered over 50 instances of technical assistance to participating farmers. This assistance has primarily focused on soil sampling, fertilization and soil conservation, and to a less degree on forage grass planting, basic grains (spacing, green manure, etc.), and coffee management (grain quality, coffee berry borer traps, identifying pests in soils, shade management, etc.).

They witnessed the results they achieved with **corn production, planting green fertilizers**, as well as improved forage grass varieties and their management

OBJECTIVE 2: EL SALVADOR

- In addition to providing tailored assistance to individual producers, we worked closely with the San Carlos Dos Cooperative to provide specific support to improve coffee production. During this reporting period, we worked with cooperative members to: develop crop forecasts for 2018-2019; conduct soil sampling (16 samples) and visual review of plagues, plant development, and cherry quality; design general fertilization plans that respond to the analysis of each of the samples; design full fertilization and soil pH correction programs to be carried out in an area covering 89 hectares of the cooperative's coffee plantation, distributed

into 16 lots; use the results from the sampling, fertilization and soil pH correction to establish an investment plan for the 2018-19 harvest on 315 hectares; set up demonstration plots; and supervise the application of soil improvers and fertilizers. It is worth mentioning that partly because of ResCA support for the cooperative, Banco de Fomento Agropecuario (BFA) approved a 6-year loan for USD \$1,250,000. The cooperative will use \$900,000 to pay their mortgage debt and other debts, and USD \$300,000 to cover payroll and fertilizer costs for 89 hectares.

Finally, we established a 130 demonstration plots in Perquin-Arambala and Chilanga.

- In Perquin-Arambala we established four plots. In the first one (Gilberto Benitez farm), we planted 0.14 hectares with 11 varieties of coffee; Inga trees to fix nitrogen and provide shade. Mr. Benitez's farm will serve as in-situ seed bank. Also, the farm is carrying out the following good practices: triangular planting, contour planting, individual terracing, larger planting holes (70x70cm), use of artisan fertilizer (Bokashi formula), and pH management with lime. In the second one (Rene Martínez farm) we planted 0.5 hectares of avocado and orange trees. Good practices include: triangular planting, contour planting, individual terracing, and larger planting holes (70x70 cm), and use of organic and green label products. Additionally, 2 demonstration plots have been set up in coordination with the Asociación Patronato para el Desarrollo de las Comunidades de Morazán y San Miguel (PADECOMSM) and with funding from the Environmental Investment Fund (FIAES).
- We established two demonstration plots at San Carlos Dos cooperative, on 8.4 hectares of its coffee farm (4.22 on El Estadio and 4.22 on La Florida). These plots may demonstrate how an adequate program of soil amendments and fertilization can lead to higher cupping scores and increased yields. The two San Carlos Dos lots were chosen for their potential. In the case of La Florida, it scored well and was ranked 38th in the 2018 National Cup of Excellence competition. A good fertilization and soil pH correction program is expected to produce an even better ranking. If expectations are met, it will be a good case study to attract greater interest among producers in fertilization and soil management.
- In Chilanga, we established four 0.16-hectare demonstration plots were set up with basic grains. The idea is to show the results of implementing the 4R principle and proper planting density, ground cover and shade management.
- We established six 0.35-hectare plots in San Simon. The 4R principle, improved varieties, paddock division and silvopasture systems are being demonstrated on these parcels.
- We established eight basic grain plots in the municipalities of San Simón and Ciudad Barrios to demonstrate the 4R principle, planting density, and ground cover management.
- We also established 106 plots at producer's farms; in the municipalities of San Simón, Perquín and Arambala. The aim is to test soil improvers, the 4R principle, and soil cover management techniques.

A good fertilization and soil pH correction program is expected to produce an even better ranking.



PROGRESS REPORT OBJECTIVE 2

Guatemala

In collaboration with the Association of Cooperation for Rural Development in Western Guatemala (CDRO), we established a non-formal Agro-Environmental School in Tonicapán. This school is already training 56 people, including producers, community leaders, local government officials, and agricultural professionals who will undergo a six-month program after which they will receive a diploma. The aim of the program is to increase local capacity in sustainable and resilient agricultural production.

TOPICS COVERED ARE:

1. Environment, natural resources and community;
2. Environmental legislation
3. Risk management
4. Sustainable Landscapes
5. Climate change
6. Sustainable Agriculture and Adaptability. This training program has the support of the National State University.

- With the support of AGEXPORT, we trained 239 people (201 men / 38 women) on climate change adaptation. We also trained 38 people (28 men/ 10 women) on sustainable landscapes.
- We also carried out two training processes in collaboration with the Green Development Association of Guatemala (ASOVERDE). In the first one, we trained 49 farmers from Sacapulas and Chichicastenango, in the Department of Quiché, on issues of sustainable landscapes. On the other hand, we trained 46 officials and producers on climate change adaptation, coming from of the municipalities of San Juan Ixcay, Department of Huehuetenango, and Rabinal, in the department of Baja Verapaz.
- On July 2018, we carried out reforestation activities in three municipalities: San Juan Cotzal, Quiché; San Lorenzo, San Marcos; and Santa Cruz Barillas, Huehuetenango. We distributed 30,000 trees in San Juan Cotzal; 24,300 trees in San Lorenzo; and 23,600 trees in Santa Cruz Barillas. In total, we recovered 60.28 hectares of forest. To secure the trees survival, TNC, the municipalities and PROIINOVA Project signed an agreement

OBJECTIVE 2: GUATEMALA

which includes forestry management actions. PROINOVA will invest an approximate of USD \$ 117,500 for 6-years period. The municipalities will contribute the labor for transplanting the trees.

- To promote more water-efficient productive projects, we installed rainwater harvesters in the plots of ASPUCI and the Tierra Caliente Irrigation Committee for irrigation purposes. We also installed drip irrigation systems in the plots of ASPROCHIT, the Association of Integral Development of the Community of Tzanimacabaj (ADICOTZANI) and the Association Sacapulteca of Producers of Onion (ASPROCE), benefitting 148 people (36 women and 184 men). We established 20 demonstration plots to disseminate climate-smart agriculture practices. Some technologies include water harvesters, soil conservation, integrated pest management, soil analysis, structures to protect against frost and hail, crop rotation, crop association, and mulch, among others.
- In coordination with AGEXPORT, we developed five diagnoses at the micro-basin level to identify the environmental threats of key value chains. We identified those factors that have the greatest impact affecting crops and livelihoods: droughts, frosts, erosion, forest fires, and landslides. We held a series of workshops to validate the vulnerability analyses. Key stakeholders to strengthen value chains were identified, including the following:

- Association of Integral Development of Agricultural Producers Palqui (ADIP) and Association of Producers of the Chitapol Village (ASPROCHIT) of the Municipality of Uspantán, Department of Quiché, located in the Palqui micro-basin.
- Integral Agriculture Cooperative Unión Chiquense R.L. (COINACHI R.L.) and ADICOTZANI of the Municipality of Chichicastenango, Department of Quiché, located in the micro-basin of Palcamá.
- ASPROCE of the Municipality of Sacapulas, Department of Quiché, located in the Río Pajarito micro-basin.
- Association of Integral Development of Producers Nueva Esperanza (ASODINE) of the Municipality of Santa Lucia La Reforma, Department of Totonicapán, located in the Sibila micro-watershed.
- Integral Savings & Credit Cooperative of Coffee (COPECAFE) of the Municipality of San Juan Ostuncalco, Department of Quetzaltenango, located in the Talcil micro-basin.

- Finally, we enhanced 29 sheepfolds in Todos Santos Cuchumatán and San Juan Ixcay, in Huehuetenango. This reduced the grazing time from 8 to 3 hours per day, thus granting the children, who culturally graze the sheep, the right to education, ensuring their regular attendance to the school. The sheepfolds also generate a more diversified income, as well as meat for self-consumption, thus improving food security in the communities. In addition to these benefits, a sheepfold produces 40 to 45 bags of organic fertilizer per year, which lowers the costs of local production of the vegetables.



Honduras



- Ten rural communities completed the cycle of training in sustainable climate production practices for bean and coffee cultivation, through the Farmer Field School (FFS) methodology. The aim was to generate changes in knowledge and behavior in the participating producers towards a sustainable agriculture adapted to climate. Farmers trained practiced the topics of each workshop sowing and harvesting a plot of approximately 6000 m². In total, 253 farmers, (147 men/ 106 women) completed the proposed training cycle, 15 training hours per farmer. The evaluation done through the tool “box test” is a simple and useful tool to assess changes at different level occurring during a FFS process. It was shown that approximately 37% of the beneficiaries improved knowledge of pests and diseases and 60% improved knowledge of better seeds adapted to climate.
- The communities where the training was conducted in coffee region were: Aldea Nueva, La Casita, Vado Ancho, Queseras and Tierra Fría in the municipality of Santa Rita, in the

department of Copán in Western Honduras. For bean farmers, Anona and Hato Viejo in the El Corpus municipality, La Tajeada in the Santa Ana de Yusguare and Burillo, Yoloran in the municipality of Namasigue, all in the department of Choluteca.

- Additionally, with the support of the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), we planted fic community plots and more than 2000 kg of beans were harvested by the farmers. Most of these beneficiary groups decided to save part of the harvest as an improved seed source for the next planting campaigns.
- We also held two capacity building workshops in collaboration with CIAT, the Oceanographic and Seismic Atmospheric Studies Center (CENAOS) of the Permanent Contingency Commission (COPECO) and the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG)

It was shown that approximately **37%** of the beneficiaries improved knowledge of pests and diseases and **60%** improved knowledge of better seeds adapted to climate.

OBJECTIVE 2: HONDURAS

- With CIAT and SAG, we developed two joint work sessions to use crop-modeling tools to predict yield reduction for basic grains and support local agro-climatic committees. Yield reduction forecast was obtained for the bean crop for the first and second season of 2018 in the southern region of Honduras; recommendations for better sowing date and crop management were generated in the agro-climatic bulletin of the Fonseca Gulf. The data mining and climate-site-specific management agriculture workshop was carried out in COPECO installations at Tegucigalpa, Honduras from July 3 to July 5 of 2018. During these three days, 16 participants from public institutions were trained in data analysis topics applied in agriculture, such as descriptive analysis, multivariate data, data processing, visualization and data mining. Analysis of climate and soil data, by clustering methods, were performed and validated with local actors. These are important inputs for subsequent crop modeling analyses that provide information to policy makers.



Nicaragua

- Six cooperatives sent the contact information of their dairy farmer suppliers, and most sent nominations of who should host the model farms, based on several criteria including: leadership, a positive attitude, willingness to receive frequent visitors, road access, and existing investments that implementation of silvo-pastoral systems.



Objective 3

AGRICULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

ResCA seeks to establish systems of agricultural and fisheries management that are compatible with environmental management goals, such as multi-stakeholder alliances to adopt landscape-scale analysis of environmental, social, and economic values, in order to improve the efficiency of and plan scaling of private and public resources for agricultural development; seascape-scale management of resilient fisheries and their important habitats, such as replenishment zones; consortia of producers, companies, and governments that make the contributions of these systems part of national commitments to emissions reductions. In this regard, the Program supports local and national governments to develop and implement sustainable agricultural plans and policies that emphasize the promotion of public goods; policy and regulatory changes that establish national development and productive priorities favoring growth of Climate Smart Agricultural practices and access to markets for sustainable goods; the establishment of government-sponsored standards for landscape- and seascape-scale planning to identify climate-smart priorities for subsidies, extension, market development, and producers; as well as access to good practices related to land use planning for public and private sector.

El Salvador

- We met with all the municipal governments participating in the project to brief newly elected officials on ResCA and to offer technical support. Although some mayors were reelected in May 2018, there was turnover in the city councils. During these meetings, we presented technical support to strengthen local authorities, such as plans and ordinances to regulate water use and undertake landscape restoration to protect water resources in their jurisdictions. The municipalities of Delicias, Arambala, Chilanga, and Osicala responded favorably, requesting the support offered by ResCA.
- We supported the creation of regulations related with the Ciudad Barrios and San Simon Water Ordinances, as well as the statutes for the Osicala Water Committee Association.
- We continued supporting water committees in preparing statutes, ensuring they include references to resilience to climate change and landscape sustainability. In coordination with the Asociación Salvadoreña Promotora de la Salud (ASPS), we worked with the following water committees to create their internal statutes: San Francisco and Potrero Adentro Water Committees (San Simon) and Las Marias and El Volcan Water Committees (Gualococti). Additionally, we supported the approval of the regulations for the Ciudad Barrios Water Committee Network. A draft of statutes for the recently founded Osicala Association of 12 water service providers has been completed but not yet approved.
- We organized 3 workshops with water committees in Chilanga, San Carlos and San Francisco Gotera,. Training addressed the following topics: climate change, the water cycle, water service providers in El Salvador, and the roles and functions of the community water service provider governance bodies. We also held 3 workshops on water management in Perquin, Arambala, and San Fernando municipalities, where community and municipal water communities participated.
- In Ciudad Barrios, we attended 2 workshops to support the community water committees drafting of their water safety plans (WSP). As a result, 21 committees now have a WSPs. Additionally, these workshops contributed to the approval of the internal regulations for the Ciudad Barrios Municipal Network of 9 water service providers.
- In coordination with the Morazán Departmental Water Working Group, we organized 5 workshops with water committees in San Simon, Gualococti, and Osicala. The workshops covered topics such as water catchment management, operation and maintenance; sanitation, chlorination and water quality; and, community organizing and fee pricing.
- 30 people from 11 municipalities in Morazán and San Miguel, including 7 mayors, participated in a fieldtrip in Honduras (August 23-25, 2018) to meet with Mancomunidad de Municipios Lencas de la Sierra de La Paz (MAMLESIP) Salvadoran and Honduran participants actively networked and shared experiences with each other. The Salvadoran participants demonstrated keen interest in the experiences they visited and gleaned important lessons that they took back to their organizations. It is worth noting that the tour helped to introduce the “Water Fund” financial mechanism to a broader audience, and several mayors have expressed interest in joining the initiative.

We presented technical support to strengthen local authorities, such as plans and ordinances to **regulate water use and undertake landscape restoration to protect water resources** in their jurisdictions.

Guatemala



- In close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), we developed the first approach for the Sustainable Landscape Zoning Map (MZSP) for the Western and Central Highlands of Guatemala. This land use planning tool will support aligning investments from public and private sectors with a sustainable landscapes approach. The MZSP will be finished by March 2019.
- With the support of CDRO, we strengthened the Climate Change Adaptation Committee of Paraje León, Totonicapán. This increased capacity of the Committee was achieved through trainings on planning with adaptation to climate change and soil conservation. We also helped the Committee develop its work plan, incorporating climate change and sustainable landscapes related issues. Finally, we supported the Committee coordinating activities with the community authorities of Paraje León.
- Two instruments were formally proposed. The first one, at the subnational level, was the Municipal Environmental Policy of the Municipality of Olinstepeque, Department of Quetzaltenango. The second one, at the national level, consist on the National Strategy of Sustainable Livestock with Low Emissions, which was adopted and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA).
- With the support of ASOVERDE, we held four workshops to develop Municipal Plans for Adaptation to Climate Change and Risk. Two workshops were held in the Municipality of San Juan Ixcoy, Department of Huehuetenango; and two in the Municipality of Rabinal, Department of Baja Verapaz. A total of 46 people attended. The final documents of the Municipal Adaptation Plans for Climate Change and Risk will be ready the next semester.
- In coordination with the National Forest Institute (INAB), we held nine workshops with 5 producer associations, 3 cooperatives and a municipal government. In total, 102 people participated. The workshops aimed to create awareness of the forestry incentive programs in force in Guatemala, their guidelines, requirements, modalities and amounts to be disbursed by the government. As a result of the workshops, we identified producers and farmers organizations interested in applying to these incentives.

OBJECTIVE 3: GUATEMALA

- After development of the National Sustainable Bovine Livestock Strategy, reported in the previous report, we continued participating in the National Roundtable for Sustainable Livestock. To support the Roundtable, we developed the Manual of Good Practices of Sustainable Livestock with Low GHG Emissions. With this manual, we strengthened the capacity of the MAGA to scale up sustainable ranching practices. We also had initial conversations with the National Association for Dairy Produce Development (ASODEL) and the Federation of Cattle Ranchers of Guatemala to support the dissemination of the manual among private sector stakeholders during 2019.
- In collaboration with the Sustainable Economic Observatory Project of the University of the Valley of Guatemala (UVG), we designed a survey to measure public opinion on some important aspects that the water law should address. This survey will be carried out with statistical rigor at the national level in the next semester.
- We also strengthened the Municipal Agricultural Technical Unit (UTAM) of Santa María Chiquimula, in close collaboration with CDRO. We achieved this supporting the UTAM coordinating meetings with the Municipal Water and Sanitation Office (OMAS) and the MARN. The aim was to prioritize immediate actions; such as, municipal regulations and policies regarding adaptation to climate change, as well as communicating the development process of a municipal environmental policy. As a result, the capacity of the officials of the technical unit has been increased and decision-making process of UTAM and OMAS has been harmonized.



The aim was to **prioritize immediate actions**; such as, municipal regulations and policies regarding adaptation to climate change, as well as communicating the development process of a municipal environmental policy.



PROGRESS REPORT OBJECTIVE 3

Honduras

With the support of the International CIAT, we formulated two Municipal Plans for Adaptation to Climate Change. The policy documents were proposed to the municipal authorities of Santa Rita and Cabañas in Western Honduras. As part of this process, we modeled climate scenarios for the municipalities; and we adapted to the local context the methodology of strategic planning for municipal plans of adaptation to climate change, designed by TNC.

The methodology included training, organization of planning teams, analysis of climate scenarios, identification of threats, preparation of risk perception maps, analysis of impacts and proposals for adaptation strategies. As a result, during the formulation of the policy instruments called Municipal Adaptation Plans, technicians from the municipalities of Cabañas and Santa Rita were trained in climate change.

REGIONAL LEVEL

- Between August and September 2018, SICA's Regional Unit for Fisheries and Aquaculture (OSPESCA) of the Central American Integration System (SICA) proposed the first version of the Regional Caribbean Spiny Lobster (*Panulirus argus*) Fishery Management Plan (MARPLESCA Plan) to fisheries authorities of SICA member countries: Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panamá. The goal is that SICA member countries adopt the MARPLESCA Plan by the end of 2018. OSPESCA also proposed the MARPLESCA Plan to representatives of Bahamas, Colombia, and Jamaica.

Issues for the attention of the U.S. Department of State

- **HONDURAS PROJECT FIRST PHASE HAS SUCCESSFULLY FINISHED.** The project “Agro-climatic forecast and climate-site-specific management system (CSMS) for climate-smart agriculture in dry bean crop in Choluteca and coffee crop in Copan (Honduras)”, led by CIAT, completed the first implementation phase (March 2017 - July 2018). A major highlight of this project was its recognition in 2017 with the Momentum for Change Award, granted by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Beyond this specific project, we have been looking for synergies with other ongoing initiatives implemented by CIAT in Honduras. The purpose is to ensure continuity of actions initiated with ResCA. In this sense, it is proposed to continue the institutional strengthening of CENAOS-COPECO with a training plan financed by USAID.
- **SECURITY SITUATION IN NICARAGUA.** While we maintained operations during the entire reporting period, we did have to suspend several trips due to road blocks and unrest in target areas, which delayed our implementation plan. By July 2018, the Government of Nicaragua eliminated road blocks, and the murder rate had decreased, though illegal detentions continue. Amid this crisis, rural dwellers continue farming, and dairy farmers continue producing milk. While the development of the dairy sector is now more challenging than prior to April, farmers are still eager to boost yields, and the feedback TechnoServe has received so far from participating cooperatives and farmers reveals a strong interest in learning about and adopting the silvopastoral practices we will be promoting.
- **DROUGHT AND HEATWAVE IN GUATEMALA AND EL SALVADOR.** The severe drought and heatwave delayed some planting activities in Guatemala, both with vegetables and with forest plants. This might have impact on the growth, flowering and yield of some crops. We will estimate the potential effects by the end of 2018. Similarly, during June and July El Salvador experienced a severe drought, which was particularly acute in the areas targeted by the project. Osicala endured 35 consecutive days with no rain (June 21-July 25). The drought had significant negative impacts on the agricultural production and water supplies in the affected region: 1) At least 90% of the first harvest was lost, and the crops that survived will not grow properly; 2) coffee bean development has been impaired, which will affect yields this year. Also, there have been significant pest outbreaks, including stem borers and locusts, which will also impact the coffee crop; and 3) surface water or groundwater flows have declined, and if winter rains do not improve, there may be serious water supply problems next summer. ResCA seeks to promote higher resilience to these events. However, even with more resilient productive systems it could be crop losses associated to severe droughts in critical stages of crop development.
- **INDICATORS UPDATE FOR THE RAICES PROJECT IN EL SALVADOR.** Discussions with CRS resulted in adjustments to the project’s logical framework. Some activities related to USDOS Standard Indicators for “adaptation to climate change” (EG11) were reclassified under USDOS Standard Indicators for “sustainable landscapes” (EG13). Likewise, small adjustments were made to the indicators to improve clarity. The PMP of this reporting period reflects this update, where 132 men and 51 women trained are moved from EG13.1 to EG11.1.



Proposed Activities for the next reporting period

Belize

- We will update our training curriculum on sustainable seaweed cultivation and engage with BFD to formalize it.
- We will work with NFC staff, ThisFish, and BFD to make changes to the “Tally” system and NFC floor procedures to generate framework for collecting highest possible quality data for fisheries management purpose (size frequency per fishing area).
- We will also develop a Case Study demonstrating benefits of using the Tally system.



El Salvador

- We will work with municipal authorities to design a 2019 plan for sustainable agriculture and water protection, including budget allocation to support these activities.
- We will develop digital soil maps and train local governments to use this tool. The aim is to use the maps for programming the delivery of agricultural subsidies, as well as for raising their awareness about the implementation of good agricultural practices.
- We will start the process of creating two water funds: The Northern Morazán Water Fund, and the Chilanga-San Carlos-Gotera Water Fund.
- We will complete a set of recommendations related with the Ciudad Barrios and San Simon Water Ordinances. We will also start the development of water ordinances with other municipalities.
- We will also develop a training curriculum on sustainable landscapes for promoters and local agricultural extension agents. This will include training sessions on coffee picking and post-harvest processes.
- Regarding trade and access to markets, we will assess the volume and quality of coffee available from the 2018-2019 harvest and distribute the results via an online sales portal. We will also secure and expand relationships with new buyers, promoting sales of packaged coffee at the national level.
- Finally, we will support farmers designing their fertilization management plans.

We will also **secure and expand relationships** with new buyers, promoting sales of packaged coffee at the national level.



Guatemala

- We will train MAGA's agricultural extension agents to use the Manual of Best Practices of Sustainable Livestock with Low Emissions.
- We will finish two Municipal Plans for Climate Change Adaptation and Risk. We will also work with municipal authorities, so they recognize and ratify these plans.
- We will support restoration of 150 hectares of forest. We will also support farmers registering these lands in the PROBOSQUE / PINPEP forest incentive programs for agroforestry systems, sustainable forest production, and silvicultural production in priority areas for the provision of ecosystem services.

Honduras

- As the new sub-award “Building national capacity for the provision and use of agricultural climate services in Honduras” implemented by CIAT, has been approved by the U.S. Department of State, we will hold a kick-off meeting in Honduras for detailed activity planning, plan meeting with partners and communication event.
- We will organize a training of trainers in Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA).
- We will also host an exchange of experiences between the climate service of Honduras, Colombia and the CIAT headquarters.



Nicaragua

- We will establish model farms to promote sustainable cattle ranching. These farms will serve as training venues using farmer-to-farmer knowledge sharing methodologies.
- We will also strengthen cooperatives training their staff in business modeling, as well as supporting them on the development of their climate resilience plans.

Regional Level

- With the support of OSPESCA, we will promote the adoption of the MARPLESCA Plan by SICA authorities. We will also develop a regional database on sustainable lobster management to support the implementation of the MARPLESCA Plan.
- We will hold an exchange of experiences between ResCA sub-awardees. The aim is to share experiences and lessons learned in the implementation of their projects. We will also review the overall technical and financial progress of ResCA, in general, and each sub-award. This exchange will be held on December 11-13, 2018, in El Salvador.



Annexes

ANNEX 1
PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN
 Climate and Food Security in Central America PMP Indicators Reporting Form – FY18 SA2 Report

A. Summary table of indicators and targets

RESULT	FY17			FY18			FY19			FY20			LOP TARGET
	TARGET	SA1	S2	TARGET	SA1	S2	TARGET	SA1	S2	TARGET	SA1	S2	
INDICATOR EG11.1 NUMBER OF PEOPLE TRAINED IN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE													
(TYPE: OUTCOME) / UNIT		M/F	M/F		M/F	M/F		M/F	M/F		M/F	M/F	
Total number trained, males/females (m/f)	10	0/0	8/2	645	215/120	1100/559							2600
INDICATOR EG11.2 NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS WITH IMPROVED CAPACITY TO ASSESS OR ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE													
(TYPE: OUTCOME) / UNIT	NG/SG/O	NG/SG/O	NG/SG/O	NG/SG/O	NG/SG/O	NG/SG/O	NG/SG/O	NG/SG/O	NG/SG/O	NG/SG/O	NG/SG/O	NG/SG/O	
Number of institutions strengthened, National governmental/ sub-national governmental/ other (Ng/sg/o)	0/0/0	0/0/0	1/0/0	2/3/3	1/0/0	2/3/3							20
INDICATOR EG11.3 NUMBER OF LAWS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, OR STANDARDS ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION FORMALLY PROPOSED, ADOPTED, OR IMPLEMENTED AS SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE													
(TYPE: OUTCOME) / UNIT	P/A/I	P/A/I	P/A/I	P/A/I	P/A/I	P/A/I	P/A/I	P/A/I	P/A/I	P/A/I	P/A/I	P/A/I	
Number of measures at national level proposed / adopted / implemented (p/a/i)	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0							
Number of measures at sub-national level proposed / adopted / implemented (p/a/i)	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	8/1/0	0/0/0	8/1/0							33
Number of measures at regional or international level proposed / adopted / implemented (p/a/i)	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	1/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0							
Total	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	9/1/0	0/0/0	9/1/0							

Note on Presentation: This table summarizes the results for the indicators of the Climate and Food Security in Central America Program. It presents the FY17, FY18, FY19 and FY20 Cumulative Targets, and Cumulative Life of Project Target (LOP). Each semester, we update a column (SA1-2) to track cumulative progress towards the target since program inception. Details of progress on each indicator are shown in tables following the summary table.

ANNEX 1
PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN
 Climate and Food Security in Central America PMP Indicators Reporting Form – FY18 SA2 Report

RESULT	FY17			FY18			FY19			FY20			LOP TARGET
	TARGET	SA1	S2	TARGET	SA1	S2	TARGET	SA1	S2	TARGET	SA1	S2	
INDICATOR EG13.1 NUMBER OF PEOPLE TRAINED IN SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE													
(TYPE: OUTCOME) / UNIT		M/F	M/F		M/F	M/F		M/F	M/F		M/F	M/F	
Total number trained, males/females (m/f)	0	0/0	0/0	930	5/0	604/277							100
INDICATOR EG13.2 NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS WITH IMPROVED CAPACITY TO ADDRESS SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES ISSUES AS SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE													
(TYPE: OUTCOME) / UNIT	NG/SG/O	NG/SG/O	NG/SG/O	NG/SG/O	NG/SG/O	NG/SG/O	NG/SG/O	NG/SG/O	NG/SG/O	NG/SG/O	NG/SG/O	NG/SG/O	
Number of institutions strengthened, National governmental/ sub-national governmental/ other (Ng/sg/o)	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	1/0/2	0/0/0	1/0/2							10
INDICATOR EG13.3 NUMBER OF LAWS, POLICIES, REGULATIONS, OR STANDARDS ADDRESSING SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES FORMALLY PROPOSED, ADOPTED, OR IMPLEMENTED AS SUPPORTED BY USG ASSISTANCE													
(TYPE: OUTCOME) / UNIT	P/A/I	P/A/I	P/A/I	P/A/I	P/A/I	P/A/I	P/A/I	P/A/I	P/A/I	P/A/I	P/A/I	P/A/I	
Number of measures at national level proposed / adopted / implemented (p/a/i)	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	1/0/0	1/0/0	1/0/0							250
Number of measures at sub-national level proposed / adopted / implemented (p/a/i)	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	1/1/0	0/0/0	1/1/0							
Number of measures at regional or international level proposed / adopted / implemented (p/a/i)	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0							
Total	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	2/1/0	1/0/0	2/1/0							

ANNEX 2 EVIDENCE LIST

EG11 CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

- [EG11 Climate Change Adaptation Indicators Report - Summary](#)
- BELIZE**
- [Belize EG11 Climate Change Adaptation Indicators Report](#)
 - [Belize EG11.1 Evidences](#)

EL SALVADOR

- [El Salvador EG11 Climate Change Adaptation Indicators Report](#)
- [El Salvador EG11.1 Evidences](#)
- [El Salvador EG11.2 Evidences](#)
- [El Salvador EG11.3 Evidences](#)

GUATEMALA

- [Guatemala EG.11 Climate Change Adaptation Indicators Report](#)
- [Guatemala EG11.1 Evidences](#)
- [Guatemala EG11.2 Evidences](#)
- [Guatemala EG11.3 Evidences](#)

HONDURAS

- [Honduras EG11 Climate Change Adaptation Indicators Report](#)
- [Honduras EG11.1 Evidences](#)
- [Honduras EG11.2 Evidences](#)
- [Honduras EG11.3 Evidences](#)

REGIONAL (OSPESCA)

- [OSPESCA EG11 Climate Change Adaptation Indicators Report](#)
- [OSPESCA EG11.3 Evidence](#)

EG13 SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

- [EG13 Sustainable Landscapes Indicators Report - Summary](#)

SALVADOR

- [El Salvador EG13 Sustainable Landscapes Indicators Report](#)
- [El Salvador EG13.1 Evidences](#)
- [El Salvador EG13.3 Evidences](#)

GUATEMALA

- [Guatemala EG13 Sustainable Landscapes Indicators Report](#)
- [Guatemala EG13.1 Evidences](#)
- [Guatemala EG13.2 Evidences](#)
- [Guatemala EG13.3 Evidences](#)



ANNEX 3
MEDIA COVERAGE SUMMARY

RESCA (2018), U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIELD VISIT TO GUATEMALA, VIDEO, TNC, RESCA.

- <https://bit.ly/2Qqlowu>

ROBINSON, JULIE (2018), TRANSITIONING TO TRACEABILITY, BLOG POST, TNC, RESCA.

- <http://www.resilientcentralamerica.org/transitioning-to-traceability/>

ROBINSON, JULIE (2018), TRANSICIÓN A LA TRAZABILIDAD, BLOG POST, TNC, RESCA.

- <http://www.resilientcentralamerica.org/transicion-a-la-trazabilidad/>

