IPSI Case Study Summary Sheet

Basic Information

Title of case study			
Ensuring conservation, good governance and sustainable livelihoods through landscape management of mangrove ecosystems in Manabí, Ecuador			
Submitting IPSI member organization(s)			
Fundación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Social (FIDES)			
Other contributing organization(s) *(IPSI members and/or non-members)*			
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES); Conservation International Japan			
Author(s) and affiliation(s)			
Jairo Díaz Obando (FIDES), María Dolores Vera (FIDES), Ikuko Matsumoto (IGES), Devon Dublin (Conservation International Japan), Yoji Natori (Conservation International Japan), Andrea Calispa (FIDES)			
Format of case study *(manuscript or audiovisual)*	Manuscript	Language	English
Keywords			
Landscape approach, mangrove ecosystem, livelihoods improvement, strengthening governance, resilience			
Date of submission *(or update, if this is an update of an existing case study)*	30 October 2018		
Web link *(of the case study or lead organization if available for more information)*			

Geographical Information

Country *(where site(s) or activities described in the case study are located – can be multiple, or even "global")*									
Ecuador									
Location(s) *(within the country or countries – leave blank if specific location(s) cannot be identified)*									
Manabí Province									
Longitude/latitude or Google Maps link *(if location is identified)*									
https://www.google.com/maps/@-0.7219333,-80.4914278,10z									
Ecosystem(s)									
Forest	x	Grassland		Agricultural	x	In-land water		Coastal	x
Dryland	x	Mountain	x	Urban/peri-urban		Other (Please specify)			
Socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the area									
The study area is a mangrove ecosystem, production landscape and seascape, located within two estuaries, the Chone River Estuary and Portoviejo River Estuary of Manabí Province, Ecuador, and the dry forest of Bálsamo Mountain Range between these estuaries. The Portoviejo River Estuary is shaped by a mangrove forest, salt evaporation ponds (salt pans), beaches, and is the product of the confluence of the sub-basins of the River Portoviejo and Estero Bachillero, it is part of a communitarian area, with a total coverage of the Mangrove forest of 57.72 ha. The Chone River Estuary drains the area of San Vicente surrounding the islands of Corazón and Fragatas, which are wildlife sanctuaries of estuarine islands full of mangroves and a state-owned protected area; this fresh water wetland possesses an exceptional richness of avifauna, with a bird count over 190,000, making it a true coastal bird sanctuary. The Balsamo Mountain Range is made up of approximately 9,500 hectares of dry tropical forest, very dry tropical forest, and spiny tropical shrubland located in the central part of the Manabí Province. It presents a wide number of endemic species of deciduous forest remnants including two primates, namely the capuchin monkey (*Cebus albifrons*) and the sub-specie *Cebus aequatorialis*, endemic to the central coast of Ecuador (Tirira, 2011). This location encompasses eight private natural reserves.									
Description of human-nature interactions in the area									
The local communities engage in fishing (sardines, mackerel, sawfish, pampanos, cara, snapper, seabass and grunt); harvesting of mollusks and crustaceans including black shell, red crab and blue crab; tourism due to the									

beautiful landscape and beaches; agricultural activities including rice, onions and coconut production; salt extraction; and sand extraction, among others.

Contents

Status *("ongoing" or "completed")*	Completed	Period *(MM/YY to MM/YY)*	09/2016 to 12/2018
Rationale *(why activities or policies described, or information shared in the case study are needed)*			
Despite the environmental, social, economic and cultural importance of the mangroves, as well as the existence of a legal framework for protection, more than 80% of the mangroves in the Chone River Estuary and Portoviejo River Estuary in Manabí Province have been destroyed by the shrimp industry. This destruction has deteriorated living conditions for families that have lived off such ecosystem services for generations, mainly due to the decline and loss of species that have been part of the local community's food security.			
Objectives *(goals of activities or policies described, or of producing the case study)*			
The aim is to strengthen community production activities that alleviate the pressure on natural resources and contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and the ecosystems, as well as the food sovereignty of the communities, the utilization of traditional knowledge and practices, and the incorporation of innovative and sustainable production technologies.			
Activities and/or practices employed			
Local communities have been implementing restoration processes in certain areas through red mangrove reforestation, and recovery of mangrove species such as shells and mouthless crab with 4,000 seedlings planted in an area of two hectares. In the state-owned protected area, 8,000 seedlings of mangrove species were planted with the support of park rangers and members of the communities.			
Results			
As a result of the resilience assessment workshops, the local communities and organizations outlined the important events in recent history to their livelihoods and ecosystems. Likewise, they shared their knowledge on the strengths and weaknesses in the SEPLS, adjusted their existing plans, and developed priority action plans to strengthen the resilience of the SEPLS following the communities' interests and needs.			
Lessons learned *(factors in success or failure, challenges and opportunities)*			
The comprehensive landscape approach encompassing the mouth of the rivers Chone and Portoviejo and including the dry tropical forest of the Bálsamo Mountain Range makes conservation of the critical mangrove ecosystem possible. This is due to the fact that the area can be adequately managed by available resources, including human capital, and is large enough for revitalizing the affected species in the area.			
Key messages			
The resilience evaluation helped the local communities and organizations to 1) share knowledge on strengths and weaknesses of the SEPLS; 2) provide opportunities for the debate and analysis of SEPLS between members of the communities; 3) develop priority action plans to strengthen the resilience of the SEPLS; and 4) rethink and recognize how the project would help to address key threats and weaknesses so it can better address the needs of local communities.			
Relationship to other IPSI activities *(if the case study is related to any other IPSI collaborative activities, case studies, etc.)*			
This case study originally appeared in the Satoyama Initiative Thematic Review v. 4.			
Funding *(any relevant information about funding of activities or projects described in the case study)*			

Contributions to Global Agendas

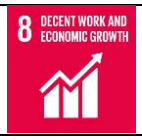
CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets (https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/)

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the "direct" or "indirect" contributions to the CBD's Aichi Biodiversity Targets respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

Strategic Goal A				Strategic Goal B					
■	■	●		●	●	●	■	■	
									
Strategic Goal C			Strategic Goal D			Strategic Goal E			
■	■		●	■		■			
									

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs)

The table below shows based on the self-evaluation by author(s). ● and ■ indicates the "direct" or "indirect" contributions to the SDGs respectively to which the work described in this case study contributes to.

■	■	■	●	■	●	■	■	
								
●	●	■