



Al servicio de las personas y las naciones



“Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Coastal Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)”

Name o the consulting

Mid-Term Review -RMT-of the Project Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Coastal Marine Protected Areas

Contract No.
CI-75856-1454/16

Product No. 4 de 4
Product name
Final Report of the Mid-Term Review (RMT)

Ronny Ricardo Muñoz Calvo

Name of the Individual Contractor / Service Provider

Vo.Bo.: _____

Raquel Sigüenza
Project Coordinator

City of Guatemala, August 15, 2017



i. BASIC INFORMATION

Project Name: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Coastal Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

UNDP ID (PIMS #): 4639

GEF ID (PIMS #): 4716

Execution period of the MTR: October 14, 2016 - August 14, 2017

Report date: June 07, 2017

Territorial framework encompassed by the Southeast Project, Southwest, Guatemala

Operational Focal Area GEF / Strategic Program: Biodiversity / BD-1: Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems.

Executing agency / Implementing partner and other partners of the Project: UNDP / MARN and CONAP.

Name of the Individual Contractor: Ronny Muñoz, evaluation expert.

Thanks:

The evaluator wishes to express his gratitude to the institutions, staff and other people consulted for their collaboration and contributions during the field mission. To the staff of the United Nations Program of Guatemala and the Project Management Unit of the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Coastal Marine Protected Areas; especially Flor de María Bolaños, Energy and Environment Program Officer; Nely Herrera, Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst; Raquel Sigüenza, Project Coordinator; Celia Mendoza, Administrative-Financial Assistant of the Project; Edson Flores, Project Technician Southwest Region PMU; Frendy Palma, Project Technician of the Southeast PMU Region, and Fernando García, Project consultant.

ii. INDEX

i. BASIC INFORMATION	ii
ii. INDEX.....	iii
iii. LIST OF ACRONYMS	v
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1.1. Project Table	1
1.2. Summary description of the Project	2
1.3. Project Progress Summary	2
1.4. Summary table of valuations and achievements of the MTR.	3
1.5. Summary of conclusions	7
1.6. Summary of recommendations.....	8
2 .INTRODUCTION	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.1 Purposes and objectives of the MTR.....	10
2.2 Scope and Methodology	10
2.2.1 Principles of design and execution of the MTR.....	10
2.2.2 <i>MTR approach and data collection methods</i>	11
2.2.3 Limitations of the MTR.....	12
3. DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PROJECT AND CONTEXT	13
3.1 Development context: environmental, socio-economic, institutional and political factors relevant to the objective and scope of the Project.....	13
3.2 Problems that the Project intended to address: threats and barriers.....	16
3.3 Project description and strategy.	17
3.4 Project Execution Mechanisms.	18
3.5 Project execution deadlines and milestones to be met during its development.	19
3.6 Main stakeholders: List of key stakeholders.	19
4.1 Project Strategy	22
4.1.2 Results Framework / Logical Framework.....	25
4.2 Progress in achieving results.	26
4.2.1 Advancement in achieving results	26
4.2.2 Analysis of progress in results	35
4.2.3 Barriers that still exist for the achievement of the Project’s objectives	36
4.3 Project Execution and Adaptive Management.	37

4.3.1 Management mechanisms	37
4.3.2 Work planning	39
4.3.3 Financing and co-financing.....	40
4.3.4 Project level monitoring and evaluation systems	43
4.3.5 Involvement of interested parties.....	44
4.3.6 Information.	45
4.3.7 Communication.	45
4.3.8 Assessment of project execution and adaptive management.....	45
4.4 Sustainability	46
4.4.1 Financial risks for sustainability	46
4.4.2 Social-economic risks for sustainability.	46
4.4.3 Risks to sustainability related to the institutional framework and governance.	46
4.4.4 Environmental risks for sustainability.....	47
5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.	48
5.1 Conclusions.	48
5.2 Recommendations	49
ANNEXES	52
Annex 6.1: Reference terms.....	53
Annex 6.2: Evaluation Matrix (MTR)	87
Annex 6.3: MTR mission itinerary	98
Annex 6.4.: List of people and actors consulted	100
Annex 6.5: Questionnaire model used for data collection	103
Annex 6.6: Documentation consulted	106
Annex 6.7: Rating scale of the MTR Table 6.7: Scales for the integral assessment of results.....	107
Annex 6.8: Project results framework	109
Annex 6.9: Matrix of progress in achieving project results.....	112
Annex 6.10: Global evaluation of the Project	128
Annex 6.11.: Corrective action for management mechanisms.....	129
Annex 6.13 .: UNEG code of conduct for individual contractor for mid-term reviews	174
Annex 6.14: Form for approval of the report on the revision of the medium	176

iii. LIST OF ACRONYMS

AOP	Annual operative plan
APR	Annual Project Report
ARCAS	Wildlife Rescue and Conservation Association
BD	Biodiversity
BID	Inter-American Development Bank
CAL	Local Support Committee
CBM	Mesoamerican Biological Corridor
CC	Climate change
CD	Directive Committee
CDB	Convention on Biological Diversity
CECON	Center for Conservation Studies of the University of San Carlos de Guatemala
CEMA	Ocean and Aquaculture Research Center from San Carlos of Guatemala
CIIHO	Inter-institutional Committee on Hydro-oceanographic Research
CMZ	Coastal Marine Zone
COCODES	Community Development Councils
CODEDES	Departmental Development Councils
CODEMAR	Contingency Commission in case of spillage of hydrocarbons, their derivatives and potentially dangerous substances in the sea and coastal marine regions
CONAP	National Council of Protected Areas
CTA	Technical Advisory Committee
DAFIM	Integrated Financial Management Department
DIGEMAR-	General Directorate of Maritime Affairs of the Ministry of Defense
MINDEF	
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
DIPESCA	Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture Regulations
DIPRONA	Division of Protection of Nature
DMP	Municipal Planning Office
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
Ha	Hectare
ICC	Private Institute of Research on Climate Change
INAB	National Institute of Forests
INE	Statistics National Institute
INFOM	Municipal Development Institute
IW	Inception Workshop
MAGA	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food
MARN	Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Guatemala
METT	Effectiveness Monitoring Tool
MINDEF	Ministry of National Defense
ML	Logic frame
MP	Public Ministry
MPAs	Coastal Marine Protected Areas
MTR	Mid Term Review

OCRET	Office of Control of Territorial Reserves of the Nation
ONG	Non-Governmental Organization
OSPESCA	Regional Fisheries and Aquaculture Organization
PGIMC	Coastal Marine Integrated Management Program
PGN	Office of the Attorney General of the Nation
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PMCG	Policy for the Integral Management of the Coastal Marine Zone of Guatemala
PMU	Project Management Unit
PROBOSQUE	Law to Promote the Establishment, recovery, restoration, management, production and protection of forests in Guatemala
PRODOC	Project document
Segeplán	Secretariat of Planning and Programming of the Presidency
SIGAP	Guatemalan System of Protected Areas
SIMBio	Biodiversity Monitoring System
TdR	Reference terms
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAC	University of San Carlos of Guatemala
USD	American dollars

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. Project Information Table

PROJECT TITLE	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Coastal Marine Protected Areas		
UNDP Project ID (PIMS #)	4639	PIF Approval date:	November 23, 2011
GEF Project ID (PMIS #)	4716	CEO Endorsement date:	October 9, 2013
ATLAS Business Unit, Award #, Project ID	GTM10, 00075856, 00087534	PRODOC Signature date (start date of project):	February 27, 2014
Country or countries	Guatemala	Contract date of the Project Director:	January 2015
Region	Pacific Coast of Guatemala	Start Workshop Date:	August 2014
Focal Area	Biodiversity	Date of completion of the Mid-Term Review:	July 2017
GEF Focal Area Strategic Objective:	BD-1: Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems.	Expected completion date:	February 2019
Trust fund (indicate GEF TF, LDCF, SCCF, NPIF):	GEF	In case of revision, new proposed completion date:	
Executing agency / Implementing partner:	UNDP		
Other partners in the execution:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources -MARN- • National Council of Protected Areas -CONAP- • Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture Regulations - DIPESCA- / Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Food - MAGA-. • Municipal Development Institute -INFOM- 		
FINANCING OF THE PROJECT:	At CEO Endorsement (US \$)	At Mid-Term Review (US \$)	
1. GEF financing:	5,354,545.00	1,556,756.20	
2. UNDP contribution:	2,775,693.00	1,775,693.00	
3. Government:	13,414,842.00	6,641,294.44	
4. Other partners	---	----	
5. Total co-financed (2+3+4):	16,190,535.00	8,416,987.44	
Total co-financed (1+5):	21,545,080.00	9,973,743.64	

Source: Project Management Unit

1.2. Summary description of the Project

The project promotes the long-term conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity of global importance through the effective and equitable management of coastal marine protected areas (MPAs), which in turn will contribute to improve the well-being of the Guatemalan population. It contemplates the creation of two (2) new MPAs and the expansion of three (3) existing MPAs in the Pacific region, the improvement in the management effectiveness of MPAs and the increase in the funding of MPAs. In this way, the project will contribute to the protection and sustainable use of coastal marine biodiversity of global, national and local importance. It will allow an increase in the protection of coastal areas from 6,043.00 hectares (ha) to 56,046.82 ha, and the extension of the protection of marine areas from 999.44 ha to 108,250.58 ha, including mangrove areas from 4,004.67 ha to 12,803.10 ha. It is expected that, at the end of the project, the total area of coastal marine ecosystems under protection will increase from 7,042.44 ha to 164,297.40 ha. It will also address threats from key sectors (fisheries, transport / seaports and urban development) to strengthen the management of MPAs and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Pacific region of Guatemala.

1.3. Project Progress Summary

The project has satisfactorily progressed in promoting the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine biodiversity of global importance through the effective and equitable management of marine-coastal Protected Areas (MPAs). The goal for the expansion of three MPAs and the creation of two new ones can be overcome in the extension of the proposed areas for the 5 MPAs is estimated at 204,486.82 ha (24% more than the goal). The value of the management effectiveness indicator has been increased in all the MPAs. There is also a significant increase in the total and in the three analyzed dimensions of the financial capacity of the MPAs. Satisfactory progress has been made in strengthening the legal, political and financial framework of the MPAs for the protection of coastal marine biodiversity and its sustainable use. There are technical studies for four of the five multiple use MPAs, only missing Las Lisas - La Barrona. There is a new proposal for the Mangrove Regulation, the elaboration of the Integrated Marine-Coastal Management Program (PGIMC) was initiated. There is an initial proposal of the coastal marine governance platform and a supported proposal for updating the OCRET Law. The publication and subsequent updating of the Regulation for the Observation of Cetaceans in Guatemalan Waters in Tourist and Recreational Activities was supported. It is recognized as a good practice the regulation of the biological area of the San José Canyon, recognized by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as a Marine Area of Importance Ecological or Biological (EBSA for its acronym in English). Adequate progress has been made in institutional strengthening and individual capacities for the effective management of MPAs and the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine biodiversity. However, the positive results of the component, a reduction in the value of the capacity index in the MARN and 6 municipalities, as well as the civil society actors, are not due to the project and do not agree with the efforts made by the actors from the scope of the project. The Management plans of Monterrico and Hawaii were endorsed by CONAP, those of La Chorrera - Sitio Ramsar Manchón Guamuchal and Sipacate-Naranjo have advanced in a 50%. 201 civil society and government officials were trained in monitoring and controlling threats to coastal and marine biodiversity. Five monitoring, control and surveillance plans and 10 joint patrolling events were carried out with the participation of CONAP, DIPESCA, INAB, MARN, DIPRONA, Navy, CECON, NGOs and municipalities, through which institutions,

governance mechanisms, control, information and awareness for the conservation of MPAs were strengthened. There is a moderately satisfactory progress from the results for addressing threats from key sectors (fisheries, ports / maritime transport and urban development) with the purpose of strengthening the management of MPAs and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Pacific region from Guatemala. The declaration and expansion of MPAs will favor the representativeness and maintenance of the coverage of coastal marine ecosystems. Direct actions are carried out for the certification of turtles' hatcheries, promotion of good practices for the use of resources, marine and terrestrial protection and control, which will lead to increases in the release of newborns. The expansion and creation of new MPAs could favor an increase in the mangrove area.

1.4. Summary table of ratings and achievements of the MTR.

Table1.4. Summary of ratings and achievements of the MTR of the project Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Coastal Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).

Parameter	Appraisal of the MTR	Description of the achievement
Project Strategy	Satisfactory	This project corresponds to the GEF's Biodiversity Focal Area and seeks to develop environmental governance of the Pacific coast of Guatemala. It is inserted in international agreements, national policies and the institutional framework, seeks to strengthen the legal, institutional and financial framework for the conservation of MPAs and coastal marine biodiversity; improve the limited capacity of MPA officials, local authorities and the private sector for counter existing threats to biodiversity and develop standards and tools for the reduction of threats to MPAs and marine coastal ecosystems. In addition, it focuses on aspects for improving the quality of life of the inhabitants. Regarding gender, it does not present specific actions. Direct Implementation (DIM) was defined to strengthen governance and transparency in the execution of the project. The PMU was limited for the execution of the Project.
Progress in achieving results.	Objective: Satisfactory.	The goal for the expansion of three MPAs and the creation of two new ones can be overcome in that the extension of the proposed areas for the 5 MPAs is estimated at 204,486.82 ha, representing 24% more than the value of the indicator. The value of the management effectiveness indicator has been increased in all areas. According to the valuation of the financial capacity of the MPAs, there is a significant increase in the total and in the three dimensions analyzed.

	<p>Output 1.1: Satisfactory</p>	<p>The drafts of the Technical Studies of Hawaii, Monterrico, Manchón-Guamuchal and Sipacate-Naranjo were delivered to CONAP. The Technical Study of Las Lisas-La Barrona was started.</p>
	<p>Output 1.2.: Satisfactory</p>	<p>The proposal of the Mangrove Regulations was approved by the Council of CONAP, the Board of Directors of INAB and the Attorney General's Office (PGN). The preparation of the Integrated Marine-Coastal Management Program (PGIMC) began, for which there is a work plan endorsed by the MARN. There is also an initial proposal for the coastal marine governance platform, which will be implemented by the PGIMC. Possibilities of collaboration were coordinated with 11 priority municipalities of the Pacific and it is planned to strengthen the commonwealths of municipalities with presence in this area. The staff of the Pacific municipalities has been trained.</p>
	<p>Output 1.3: Satisfactory</p>	<p>The proposal to update the OCRET Law has been endorsed by OCRET and is transferred to the MAGA's legal counsel, since it is a dependency of this Ministry. The preparation of the business plans for the two (2) new MPAs and the three (3) existing MPAs that will be expanded has not yet begun; nor the preparation of the municipal investment plans.</p>
	<p>Output 2.1: Moderately Satisfactory</p>	<p>The Management Effectiveness Assessment (METT) exceeded the goal of 10% for four of the five MPAs (Hawaii, Las Lisas - La Barrona and La Chorrera Manchón Guamuchal). In the case of Monterrico, it increased, but at a lower rate (7%). For the Chorrera Manchón Guamuchal increased both in relation to the area managed by CONAP (120%) and private administration (520%). CONAP has a proposal to strengthen and create the marine coastal resources management unit. Initiative in which MARN has not advanced and is expected to be addressed in 2017. There is an approval of the Management plans of Monterrico and Hawaii, the other plans present a 50% advance. There are no participatory strategies for the use and management of three (3) marine-coastal zones in the Pacific. It is expected to begin its development in mid-2017.</p>

	Output 2.2: Satisfactory	Multiple courses, diplomat training and the master's degree with CEMA-USAC are strengthening the capacities of the Pacific's key players. The lack of systematization of information prevents from providing details about the totality of trained people, according to gender category. The technical extension for artisanal small-scale fisheries is yet to begin. DIPESCA-MAGA has made a diagnosis of unfriendly practices that serves as a basis to provide advice to the estuary artisanal fishermen.
	Output 2.3: Satisfactory	The SIMBio is in the final design stage and is managed by the Information Technology Department of CONAP to collect data to feed the software platform. In addition, at DIPESCA, support was given to the development of a Statistical System for Fisheries and Aquaculture; and to OCRET, with an informatics system for administration of leases in State Reserve Areas.
	Output 3.1: Moderately satisfactory	Agreements have been signed between DIPESCA-MAGA, Municipality of Taxisco and fishermen of Monterrico to resolve conflict of use related to the Bute (Poecilidae). Dialogues are held with the National Port Commission, Quetzal Port Company and DIGEMAR-MINDEF, to promote Port Environmental Management, because it was considered that ballast water tariffs were ambitious to be included in PRODOC. The "Program for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution from terrestrial sources in MPAs and buffer zones" has not been defined. The Project participates as a guest in the CODEMAR and concrete initiative to elaborate in 2017 the Spill Response Plan of Hydrocarbons. It has participated in the "Clean Our Guatemala" campaign, with emphasis on the Pacific municipalities. The updated matrix of goals and indicators for the coastal marine zone is prepared for the National Adaptation and Mitigation Plan for Climate Change (PANCC).
	Output 3.2: Moderately satisfactory	The friendly practices are still not defined or implemented. First data are collected for the traceability chain of sharks and manta rays in compliance with CITES.
	Output 3.3: Satisfactory	There is a network of permanent mangrove parcels and the updating of the Mangrove Strategy with INAB and CONAP continues, which includes the PROBOSQUE Law in mangroves. Several reforestation campaigns in the Mangrove swamps led by INAB have been carried out. Patrols, press tours and dialogue tables are carried out.

<p>Project execution and adaptive management</p>	<p>Moderately satisfactory (MS)</p>	<p>In view that the seven factors (management mechanisms, work planning, financing and co-financing, monitoring and evaluation systems at the project level, stakeholder involvement, information and communication) analyzed lead to an effective and efficient execution and adaptive management, only in some cases some corrective action is required (CA): It is necessary to strengthen the PMU in the monitoring, for which it is recommended to provide the project with a manager who designs and implements a monitoring and evaluation system, with appropriate mechanisms and tools, coordinate with partners and organize the files and data, support coordination in the management of information and the preparation of monitoring reports and other actions related to this topic.</p> <p>Review and adjust the processes of delivery of information about the project and the declaration of the MPAs, to the municipalities and the COCODES in general.</p> <p>Systematize, document and share with key partners.</p>
---	--	--

Sustainability	Sustainability is Moderately Likely (ML)	<p>The sustainability of the results of the project is “Moderately Likely” (ML), there is a minimum risk for sustainability; the most important results are on track to be achieved after the project and are expected to continue soon. Financial risks: They relate to the small budget allocated to the MPAs and the little progress in the project’s financial strategy. Social-economic risks: The project has not advanced in the participation of the fishermen’s associations or developed actions that affect the participation and equitable distribution of benefits for the communities, differentiated in men and women and vulnerable groups. Risks related to the institutional framework and governance: The project achieved the promotion of the environmental governance platform of the Pacific CMZ of Guatemala. Progress was made in the declaration of the MPAs, their Management Plans, the OCRET Law Proposal and the regulation of mangroves and the exploitation of fishery resources. However, coastal marine resource management units have not been created. The METT assessment exceeded the goal and training was provided to the actors. However, the participatory strategies in the MPAs have not yet begun, nor the actions directed to small-scale fisheries, it is necessary to consolidate the agreements with the commonwealths and the 11 municipalities and to accelerate the Program for the prevention, reduction and control of contamination; institutionalize the ballast water management program and the port environmental management fee system. The environmental risks, consider the harmful effects of water pollution caused by land and by the ballast caused by port action. Also derived from the crops of sugarcane and African palm, the use of appropriate fishing gear, illegal logging, real estate development and land use change.</p>
----------------	--	---

Source: self-made.

1.5. Summary of conclusions

1. The project has advanced its results in a “Satisfactory” way; however, there are still barriers identified in the PRODOC and measures must be taken so that some results have greater progress. An outstanding result is progress in the creation of a “Platform for environmental governance of the Pacific CMZ of Guatemala”.
2. The design of the project is relevant for the country; however, it has limitations in the accounting logic of the annual budget, the lack of identification of other needs, the inclusion of the Management plans even without the declaration of the MPAs,

lack of preliminary cadastral analysis, topics on research applied to MPAs and gender aspects. In addition, the Logical Framework presents problems in its horizontal logic about the indicators and goals.

3. The project was not efficient to execute the resources of the GEF and for the 2017 AOP (US \$ 2,408,580.00), it assumes a high risk for not having the operational capabilities to execute it, if current capacities are maintained of the PMU.
4. The monitoring of operational management is an important weakness of the PMU, which does not have its own strategy, nor with the mechanisms or the appropriate instruments that support its strategic management. In addition, it lacks a person in charge of the monitoring function.
5. Information management is effective between and within the institutions involved, but not at the level of Municipalities and COCODES as in the case of Las Lisas. In addition, the file of products, systematization and management of information and knowledge, present great weaknesses.

1.6. Summary of recommendations

1. At the level of the Steering Committee (SC) of the Project, it is necessary to promote:
a) the “Negotiating team for the declaration of the MPAs”; B) the National Administrative Council of Maritime Affairs; c) review the way to institutionalize the “Platform for environmental governance of the Pacific CMZ of Guatemala”, in order to allow the sustainability of the results; d) support the definition of agreements with the Commonwealths and the 11 priority municipalities on the actions of the project.
2. The Steering Committee is also recommended to extend the execution period for an additional year.
3. CONAP must allocate a minimum budget for the start of the implementation of the Management plans of the MPAs.
4. The MARN is in charge of the completing of the studies and achieving the declaration of the Marine Coastal Resources Management Unit: a) With the support of the PMU, the preparation and adoption of the matrix of indicators from the National Plan for Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change (PANCC) should speed up; b) Through the INAB the update of Mangrove Strategy; c) and with the CONAP, the implementation of the Scientific Technical System of Coastal Marine Biodiversity (SIMBio).
5. The PMU shall: 1) strengthen the project’s monitoring function; 2) incorporate a monitoring and evaluation officer; 3) design a monitoring and evaluation system and coordinate the updating of the Logical Framework and the registry of project indicators, where gender indicators should be included; 4) State the exit route of the project and define conservation and participation actions with a gender focus; 5) Establish synergies and implement cooperation actions and agreements to reduce threats from artisanal fisheries; 6) Come to an agreement with the actors

involved on the agenda, resources and implementation of corrective measures to strengthen the financial gap, financial sustainability, capacity development sheets and the MPAs' METTs. 7) Pay special attention so that the project achieves advance towards the achievement of the following results: a) The Marine-Coastal Integrated Management Program (PGIMC), b) the business plans of the MPAs, c) the consultancy to develop the participatory strategies, the technical extension planned for fisheries of small-scale craft; e) The Program for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution; f) besides adjusting the processes for an effective delivery of information to the municipalities and the COCODES.

6. The OCRET, with the support of the PMU, should initiate the implementation of the Information Management and Administration System.
7. DIPESCA, with the support of the PMU, should institutionalize the Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics System for DIPESCA management.
8. DIGEMAR and MINDEF, with the support of the PMU, must reach the agreement to define and institutionalize the Ballast Water Management Program and the Port Environmental Management tariffs system. This initiative requires involvement in addition to the MARN, National Ports Commission (CPN) and Quetzal Port Company.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purposes and objectives of the MTR.

The objective of the mid-term review (MTR) was to review the progress made in achieving the objectives and results of the Project, the signs of success or failure to identify the necessary changes that would reorient the Project and achieve the desired results. The MTR reviewed the Project’s strategy and risks associated with sustainability. The MTR responded to the general question and to the three complementary questions raised in the design. See Figure 2.1

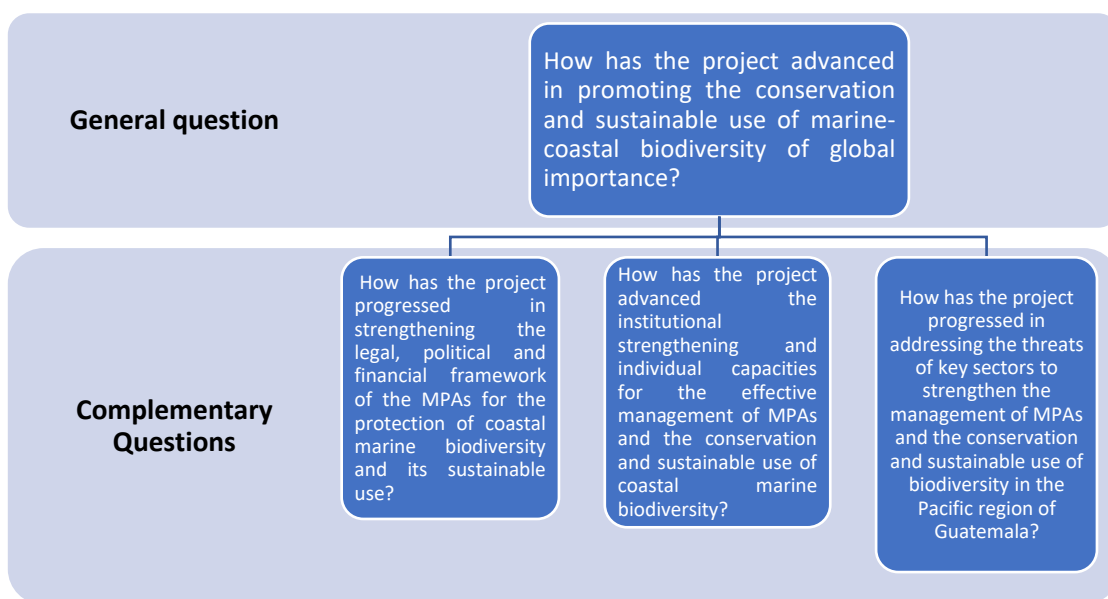


Figure 2.1: Interrogations of the Mid-term Review

2.2 Scope and Methodology

2.2.1 Principles of design and execution of the MTR.

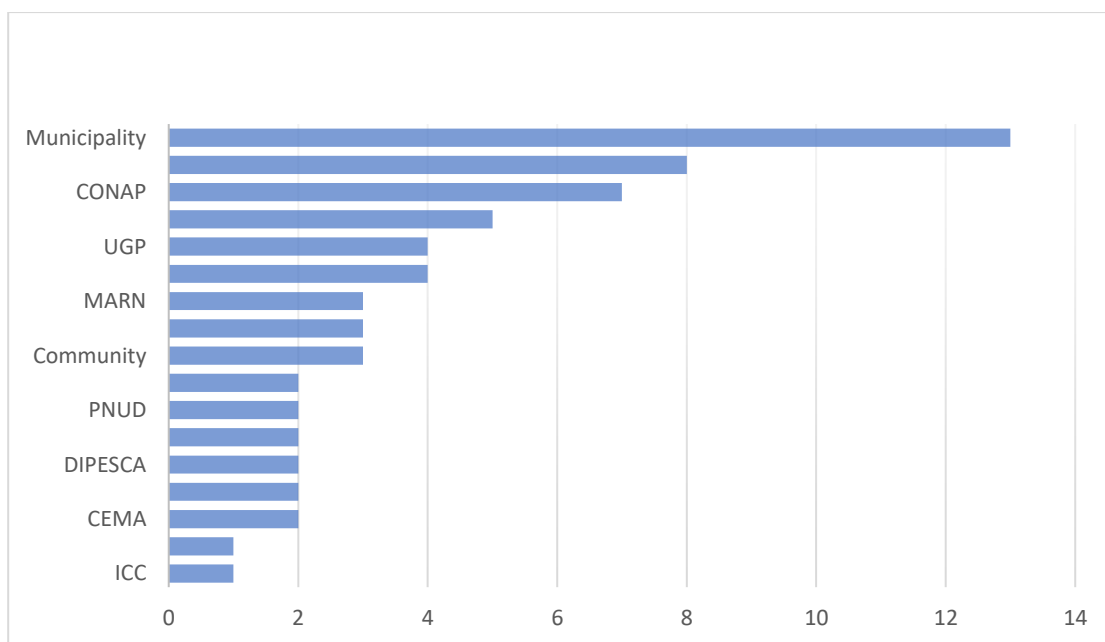
As requested in the Terms of Reference (Annex 6.1.), The Mid-Term Review (MTR) was guided by the policies, guidelines, rules and evaluation procedures of the UNDP and the GEF, specifically the “Guidance for Conducting Mid-Term Reviews of Projects Supported by UNDP and Funded by the GEF “. It contemplated the evaluation of the four categories of progress of the Project (point 4): 1) Project Strategy, 2) Progress

towards achieving results, 3) Execution of the Project and adaptive management and 4) Analysis of the Sustainability criteria in its four dimensions (financial, socioeconomic, governance and institutional and environmental framework). In annex 6.2., the information requested in the evaluation matrix is included on the criteria, indicators, sources of verification and methodological proposal.

2.2.2 MTR approach and data collection methods

It contemplated a formative, participatory and collaborative approach. The field mission included meetings and visits in Guatemala City and the project areas (see itinerary in annex 6.3) through open (7) and semi-structured (42), individual (49) and group (17) interviews, in total, 66 people were consulted (see annex 6.4., list of people and actors consulted) representing various institutions and actors (see figure 2.2.2.) The questionnaire model used for data collection is included in Annex 6.5 and the documentation consulted in Annex 6.6.

The assessment of progress, execution and sustainability was guided by the specifications of the MTR methodological guide (UNDP / GEF). See in annex 6.7., the criteria and scales indicated for each assessment.



Graphic 2.2.2. Number of people consulted per actor.

In its final phase, the MTR had an in-depth review, of which the audit trail is shown in Annex 6.12. In Table 6.12., the audit trail is included according to the comments received on June 20 and September 18, 2017.

2.2.3 Limitations of the MTR.

As limitations for the MTR, the following can be mentioned:

- Monitoring mechanisms and tools and how to organize the project file were weak, which was overcome with a great willingness and objectivity of the PMU, to support the MTR team during the process.
- Long response times for the delivery of relevant information, for example the reports of some consultants.
- Failure to provide information relevant to the evaluation, as was the case with some consulting reports that were still not incorporated in the digital database.
- Values of indicators to which the project did not follow up, for example: 1) Number of hatchlings released by certified nurseries per reproductive period of the marine turtle *Lepidochelys olivacea* on the nesting beaches of the Pacific (New); 2) Change in the average income received by fishermen who implement biodiversity-friendly practices; 3) Number of nurseries certified by CONAP for their good practices and compliance with the official guidelines of the National Strategy for the Conservation of Sea Turtles in Guatemala. (New¹); 4) Minimum and maximum sizes (cm) of selected fishery species in four (4) multiple use MPAs and their buffer zones approved according to FAO standards; and 5) Coverage of key coastal and marine ecosystems in five (5) MPAs and their buffer zones Estuaries: 1,715 ha; Coastal lagoons: 2,141 ha; Herbaceous wetlands: 8,138 ha; Sandy beaches: 21,135 ha; Muddy beaches: 3,858 ha².
- Emphasis on information on management processes (coordination, planning), without informing on some key results in the PIR as is the case with the key indicators (results). In addition to the above, the following can be cited as an example: 1) Total surface area (in hectares [ha]) of the marine and coastal areas under the protection of MPAs in the Pacific, where the baseline is redefined, but the data is not provided of reference on the progress towards the goal; 2) Total annual budget of the central government (USD) assigned to the management of the MPAs and amount of financial resources received annually from private sources for the management of the MPAs, where the data on the progress of the goal is not provided either³.

¹ This indicator is new, and the Certification will be achieved through a consultancy that will precisely determine which hatcheries (or nurseries) meet the official guidelines. Therefore, the data cannot be reported.

² See notes in annex 6.9. the Matrix of progress in achieving the results of the annotated project

³ Idem previous

3. DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PROJECT AND CONTEXT

3.1 Development context: environmental, socio-economic, institutional and political factors relevant to the objective and scope of the Project.

Environmental factors: In the Pacific coastal region, 3 types of ecoregions are located: dry Central American forests, mangroves of Tehuantepec - El Manchón and the mangroves of the dry north of the Pacific coasts and a Chiapas-Nicaragua marine ecoregion. Likewise, 4 ecosystems: natural shrub, deciduous and semideciduous forest, mangrove, wetlands and 5 marine coastal ecosystems. The predominant life zone in the Pacific coastal region is SDF (Subtropical dry forest), contiguous to this inland area, the SWHF (SubTropical warm humid forest) predominates. The fauna associated with the coastal marine zone of the Pacific of Guatemala is very diverse and has been little studied. There is a total of 80 orders and 261 families and 1012 species of fauna on the Guatemalan Pacific coast. Sandy and muddy beaches serve as important feeding areas for coastal bird species and nesting areas for marine turtle species. Estuaries and coastal lagoons, as well as herbaceous wetlands, serve as feeding, refuge and breeding areas for many marine species and as a resting place for migratory birds. Ocean waters serve as foraging / breeding areas, and serve as habitat for other species of marine mammals, and fish.

There are three marine protected areas (MPAs): Monterrico Natural Reserve of Multiple Uses, which covers 3,799.44 ha with 2,800 ha of continental area and 999.44 ha of marine area; Sipacate-Naranjo National Park, which covers 2,000 hectares of coastal and inland areas; and La Chorrera Private Nature Reserve (1,243 ha), which is part of the Manchón Guamuchal Ramsar Site. The current coastal marine protected areas are insufficient to conserve the country's marine-coastal biodiversity according to standards of the Central American region (15% of the national territory) and the Aichi biodiversity targets (10%).

Socioeconomic Factors⁴: There is a positive population growth (4%), with high poverty indicators (56%), characterized by high income inequality, illiteracy problems (30%), an open unemployment rate of 2.3% for men and 4.1% for women and dependence on agricultural activity mostly. Currently, the agro-export model has been consolidated in the cultivation of sugarcane and the expansion of other agro-export crops (African palm, rubber and bananas). The Pacific Coast region has three areas of port infrastructure: The Quetzal port, enabled for foreign trade and the ports of San José and Champerico used mainly by artisanal fishermen.

In the MPAs there are about 30,000 inhabitants. Poverty conditions are high (45% -66%) and there are high rates of malnutrition (5% -25%) and illiteracy (29% -37). The main economic activities are linked to artisanal fishing, working on sugarcane farms, salterns, shrimp farms, and tourism. See table 3.1.

Institutional and political factors: Guatemala has made an important effort to strengthen an institutional and policy framework, related to coastal marine conservation and management, which is considered within the framework of the project, the 1985 Political Constitution, the laws related, and international treaties and agreements that has ratified, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). In this regard, mention is made of: a) the Law for

⁴ According to PRODOC

Protection and Improvement of the Environment, b) the Law on Special Protected Areas c) The General Law of Fisheries and Aquaculture (Decree 80-2002) and its Regulations, d) the Policy for the Integral Management of the Coastal Marine Areas of Guatemala. Among the Conventions are: a) Convention on High Seas; b) Convention on the Continental Shelf, c) International Convention on Civil Liability for damage caused by pollution of the Waters of the Sea by Hydrocarbons; d) Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matters e) International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Ships f) United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, g) Establishing Agreement of the Central American Commission for Environment and Development; h) Agreement on the International Program for the Conservation of Dolphins; i) International Convention for the Regulation of Whale Hunting; j) Cooperation Agreement for the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Marine and Coastal Zones of the Northeast Pacific; k) Instrument for Adherence to the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles; l) Agreement on Wetlands of International Importance, especially referring to Waterfowl Habitat; and m) CITES since Sharks and Manta rays have been included.

Table 3.1: Summary of social-economic conditions of Marine Protected Areas

Protected areas	Habitants inside of the MPA(N°)	Poverty (%)	Malnutrition (%)	Illiteracy (%)	Human Development Index (%)	Economic activities
Private Nature Reserve La Chorrera - Ramsar Site Manchón Guamuchal	4,352	45 (6% P. extreme)	5	29	0.575	Subsistence fishing and temporary work (banana and shrimp). To a lesser extent, services to tourism
Sipacate-Naranjo National Park	6,800 (6% indigenous)	64 (12% P. extreme)	25	37	.0522 -0615	Temporary work (sugar cane, salt pans, shrimp farms) and artisanal fishing
Monterrico Multiple Use Nature Reserve	11,400	66 (18 % P. extreme)	9	26	0.547	Tourism Temporary work (sugar cane, salt pans, Shrimp farms) and artisanal fishing
Multiple Use Area Hawaii	2550 (1% indigenous)	66 (20 % P. extreme)	-	31	0.621	Artisanal fishing and tourism.
Las Lisas-La Barrona	4400		15	18	0.572	Tourism and artisanal fishing

Source: Own elaboration based on PRODOC

3.2 Problems that the Project intended to address: threats and barriers

The main threats to coastal marine biodiversity identified were: a) loss of habitat and natural cover due to unplanned development, creating a particularly critical situation for the country's mangroves; b) pollution caused by unplanned coastal development (urban, industrial and tourist expansion) and unregulated marine transport; c) erosion and sedimentation due to activities carried out on over-used land; d) over exploitation of coastal marine resources, including unsustainable fishing practices; e) invasive alien species; and e) climate change.

The following is a summary of the contributions proposed by the project to promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine-coastal biodiversity of global importance in the Pacific of Guatemala:

1. **Loss of habitat and natural cover: (deforestation and loss of mangrove habitat):** a) Reform to the Mangrove Regulations of the INAB, b) Increase in the protection of mangroves through MPAs, from 4,004.67 ha to 12,803.10 ha, c) Participatory conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of mangroves in MPAs and their buffer zones; d) Rehabilitation of 100 ha of mangroves and degraded associated riparian corridors.
2. **Pollution:** a) Agreements between MARN, CONAP, municipalities, Puerto Quetzal, agrobusiness, private associations (hotels) and representatives of civil society (fishermen's associations, environmental committees, COCODES, etc.), b) Program for the prevention, reduction and control of contamination of terrestrial sources in the MPAs and buffer zones.
3. **Erosion and sedimentation:** a) Program for the prevention, reduction and control of contamination of terrestrial sources in MPAs and buffer zones, b) Cooperation and coordination between national institutions (MARN and CONAP), departments, municipalities, universities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
4. **Over exploitation of coastal marine resources:** a) Development of an extension program to support small-scale artisanal fisheries to promote the use of biodiversity-friendly practices and the sustainable use of fishery resources, b) Agreements for the reduction of artisanal fishing threats in the MPAs Monterrico Multiple Use Natural Reserve and Sipacate Naranjo National Park and its buffer zones, c) Implementation of biodiversity-friendly practices for small-scale artisanal fisheries in the Sipacate National Park Naranjo and in the Multiple Use Area Las Lisas-La Barrona, d) Implementation of biodiversity-friendly practices to reduce the impact on three (3) commercially important species in multiple-use MPAs and their buffer zones: white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*); flounder (*Cyclopsetta querna*) and catfish (*Arius sp.*).
5. **Invasive Alien Species:** a) Agreement between CONAP and the Quetzal Port Company and implementation of a ballast water management program.
6. **Climate change:** a) Development of a strategy for the reduction of vulnerability and impacts of climate change (CC) to biodiversity and ecosystem services in five (5) MPAs and their buffer zones in the Pacific of Guatemala.

The barriers that the project aimed to address were related to the political - institutional framework and the capacities of the authorities and communities for sustainable management,

which was defined in the PRODOC, as follows:

1. Legal, institutional, and financial framework for the conservation of MPAs and deficient coastal marine biodiversity. The existence of a fragile legal and institutional framework that does not favor the development of coordinated efforts and does not lead to joint protection of marine-coastal ecosystems. In addition, there are no financial mechanisms and there are no business plans, or they are not updated.

2. Limited capacity of MPA officials, local authorities and the private sector to counteract existing threats to biodiversity. It includes the absence of marine units within MARN and CONAP, the need to develop or update management plans for MPAs, there are no monitoring systems and application systems to reduce risks to marine-coastal biodiversity and to develop strategies of financing, and mechanisms for the generation of income and its re-investment). Also, limited capacity in local authorities / municipalities, limitations for training fishermen and the fishing industry and limited knowledge within the fisheries sector about biodiversity-friendly practices.

3. Deficient standards and tools for the reduction of threats to MPAs and marine coastal ecosystems. Lack of mechanisms and tools to reduce the risks of key sectors and local communities for MPAs and marine-coastal biodiversity. Including few efforts to involve productive sectors of marine resource exploitation in conservation efforts or to promote the adoption of productive practices that reduce the impacts on marine-coastal biodiversity. The effects of soil-based production and development practices have not been properly addressed. No strategies for participatory conservation or sustainable use of key coastal ecosystems have been formulated.

3.3 Project description and strategy.

This project is framed within the Focal Area of Biodiversity. It focuses on promoting the long-term conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine biodiversity of global importance, through the equitable and effective management of MPAs, which in turn will contribute to the economic well-being of the Guatemalan population.

It is part of Biodiversity Objective One (BD-1), which seeks to Improve the Sustainability of Protected Areas Systems. The objective of the project is to promote the long-term conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine biodiversity of global importance through the effective and equitable management of MPAs, which in turn will contribute to improving the economic well-being of the Guatemalan population. It includes three components, through which it is expected to achieve the following results:

- a. **Component 1:** Strengthening the MPA legal, policy, and financial frameworks for the protection of marine-coastal biodiversity (BD) and its sustainable use.
- b. **Component 2:** Strengthening the institutional and individual capacities for the effective management of MPAs and the conservation and sustainable use of marine-coastal BD.
- c. **Component 3:** Addressing threats from key sectors (fisheries, maritime ports/transportation, and urban development) to strengthen MPA management and the conservation and sustainable use of

marine-and coastal BD in the Pacific region of Guatemala.

In Annex 6.8., the project results framework is detailed, where the results (9) are specified at the level of each component and the expected outputs (15) according to the original design to achieve said results.

The intervention area of the project is Southeast, Central and Southwest; Project actions involve the following areas:

1. Manchón Guamuchal Protected Area, located between the municipalities of La Blanca, department of San Marcos and Retalhuleu and Champerico, Department of Retalhuleu.
2. Sipacate-Naranjo Protected Area, located in the municipality of Sipacate, department of Escuintla.
3. Monterrico Protected Area, located in the municipalities of Taxisco and Guazacapán (Santa Rosa).
4. Hawaii, in the municipalities of Chiquimulilla and Guazacapán, in the department of Santa Rosa.
5. Las Lisas - La Barrona, in the municipalities of Chiquimulilla, in the department of Santa Rosa and the municipalities of Moyuta and Pasaco in the department of Jutiapa.

3.4 Project Execution Mechanisms.

The project is executed under the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), with UNDP as the GEF Implementing Agency; which, in accordance with its standards and norms, provides project cycle management services.

The PRODOC established that the implementation of the project would be done under the general direction of a Steering Committee (SC) or Project Board, made up of MARN, CONAP and UNDP. The Project Board exists, is made up of MARN, CONAP and UNDP; which meets at least once a year, most of them more than once a year, the authorities participate (Minister and Secretary), who value the advances, challenges and provide guidelines for the execution of the project. Currently other partners have joined and participate in this Technical Advisory Committee of the Project (CTA), MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA and OCRET of MAGA, INFOM, INAB, Segeplán and the Directorate General of Maritime Affairs of the Ministry of Defense (DIGEMAR-MINDEF).

The operation of the implementation is carried out by the Project Management Unit (PMU), led by a Project Coordinator, which is supported by a Technical Assistant, a Financial Assistant and a Secretary based in Guatemala City. Two technical assistants to coordinate and follow up the activities on the ground.

3.5 Project execution deadlines and milestones to be met during its development.

The project began operations in February 2014 and is planned for five years of execution, so it is currently in its third year and, if no extension is required, it would be ending in February 2019. PRODOC does not establish milestones to be met during its development in relation to its results, however, it is possible to point out eight key moments from the point of view of its management. See table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Eight key moments from the point of view of management and the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

Activity	Time limit
Inception Workshop (IW)	Three first months of project start
Project Inception Report	Start Report Immediately after IT
Measurement of verification mechanisms for project results	Start, midpoint and end of project
Annual monitoring	Through reviews of the Tripartite Commission (TPC).
Mid Term Evaluation	Midpoint in project implementation
Final Evaluation	At least three months before concluding the implementation of the project
Final Meeting of the TCC	During the last month of project operations.
Project Terminal Report	At least three months before the end of the project

Source: Elaboration based on PRODOC.

3.6 Main stakeholders: List of key stakeholders.

The main national actors are MARN and CONAP. At the local level, the most relevant interest groups are the different municipalities of Ocós, La Blanca, Retalhuleu, Champerico, Sipacate, Iztapa, Taxisco, Guazacapán, Chiquimulilla, Pasaco and Moyuta. As well as civil society organizations (CSO) and local communities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Other actors that participate are INAB, DIPESCA-MAGA, Municipal Development Institute (INFOM), OCRET, Segeplán and DIGEMAR. The summary of the role of these and other actors is shown in table 3.6.

Table 3.6. Stakeholders and their role in the implementation of the Project, as adjusted to PRODOC.

Actors	Role of the Actors in the Implementation of the Project
MARN	The MARN is the GEF Operational Focal Point. It provides guidance to strengthen the institutional and regulatory framework for the protection of coastal marine biodiversity through MPA and its effective management (Component 1), as well as providing its expected technical leadership in Component 3: ballast water, pollution by land-based sources and climate change. Participate in the Technical Advisory Committee (CTA)
CONAP	CONAP plays a central role in the creation / expansion of the MPA (Component 1). It also provides technical and scientific support for project activities, including legal reform and inter-institutional coordination (Component 1) and the creation of new MPAs and the expansion of existing MPAs, development of Management plans and the participation of actors in the project. management of MPAs and conservation of marine-coastal biodiversity (Components 2 and 3). Participate in the Technical Advisory Committee (CTA).
INAB	INAB leads the reform of mangrove regulation (Component 1) and provides technical support in the development of a participatory plan for the conservation and sustainable use of mangroves in the Pacific region of Guatemala (Component 3). It participates in the Technical Advisory Committee (CTA).
DIPESCA-MAGA	DIPESCA-MAGA implements actions for fisheries management and control and surveillance through Component 3. It also provides support in the field and promotes the participation of local communities, municipalities and the fishing sector in project activities including the establishment of agreements for the implementation of biodiversity-friendly practices. It participates in the Technical Advisory Committee (CTA).
INFOM	INFOM supports municipalities in the promotion of their development through the provision of direct services and the granting of technical and financial assistance. It is responsible for the management of policies and strategies of the drinking water and sanitation sector, as well as the implementation and execution of the actions derived from it. INFOM will play a central role in coordinating actions for the participation of municipalities in the project, particularly in the management of coastal marine ecosystems and MPAs, and in the prevention, reduction and control of land-based pollution of MPAs and its buffer areas. It participates in the Technical Advisory Committee (CTA).

Municipalities (10)	La Blanca, Retalhuleu, Champerico, Sipacate, Iztapa, Taxisco, Guazacapán, Chiquimulilla, Pasaco and Moyuta. They will participate in the implementation of regulations for coastal marine management (Component 1), in the harmonization of management plans for MPAs with municipal territory plans or the use of coastal marine areas (Components 2 and 3), in the development of a monitoring and surveillance program to monitor threats to MPAs and biodiversity (Component 2), reducing pollution in coastal areas and will be beneficiaries of the training.
Communities and local community organizations	They will participate in the formulation of management plans for the MPAs Component 2). They will be promoters in the development of participatory conservation and the sustainable use of marine-coastal biodiversity, including mangrove ecosystems (Components 2 and 3), as well as the delivery of project benefits. Local community organizations include: El Gran Pargo Fishermen's Association, Champerico Fishermen's Association, Association for the Improvement of the Indigenous Community of Las Lomas (Chiquimulilla), National Federation of Artisanal Fishermen (FENAPESCA) and Association of Artisanal Fishermen of Sipacate (APASI). Local Mangrove Tables are also included
Non-Governmental Organizations (ONG)	Actions are developed with the Wildlife Conservation and Rescue Association (ARCAS), Rainforest Alliance, Defenders of Nature and the ICC. Which provide technical and scientific support to the project and provide experience in the management of MPA, conservation and monitoring of marine wildlife and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.

Source: Adjusted from PRODOC

4. FINDINGS

4.1 Project Strategy

4.1.1 Project Design

This project corresponds to the GEF's Biodiversity Focal Area and focuses on promoting the long-term conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine biodiversity of global importance. It is framed in the Policy for the Integral Management of Coastal Marine Areas and in the Biological Diversity Policy of Guatemala; specifically, in the concrete actions for the fulfillment of Goal 11 Aichi of Biodiversity⁵. In addition, it contemplates the Conservation Gap Analysis of the SIGAP.

It is born with a strategic vision that seeks to develop environmental governance of the Pacific coast of Guatemala, through a management model for the coastal marine zone based on effective management and conservation schemes of Coastal Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), of global importance and for the sustainable development of the inhabitants of the coastal marine zone.

It is inserted in the national policies and legal framework⁶, as well as the institutional framework of MARN, CONAP, INAB, DIPESCA-MAGA, INFOM, NGOs and local governments; and international conventions⁷. It seeks to strengthen the legal, institutional, and financial framework for the conservation of MPAs and coastal marine biodiversity; improve the limited capacity of MPA officials, local authorities and the private sector to counter existing threats to biodiversity; and develop standards and tools for the reduction of threats to MPAs and marine coastal ecosystems.

⁵ "By 2020, at least 17 percent of the terrestrial and inland water zones and 10 percent of the coastal marine areas, especially those of importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through systems of protected areas managed in an efficient and equitable manner, ecologically representative and well connected and other effective conservation measures based on areas, and integrated into the broader terrestrial and marine landscapes."

⁶ 1) Political Constitution of 1985, 2) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); 3) The Law of Protection and Improvement of the Environment; The Law of Protected Areas; General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture and its Regulations.

⁷ Within these Agreements are: a) Convention on High Seas; b) Convention on the Continental Shelf; c) International Convention on Civil Liability for Damage Caused by Pollution of the Waters of the Sea by Hydrocarbons d) Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matters; e) International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Ships; f) United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; g) Constitutive Agreement of the Commission Central American Environment and Development; h) Agreement on the International Program for the Conservation of Dolphins; i) International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling of the Whale; j) Cooperation Agreement for the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Marine and Coastal Zones of the Northeast Pacific; k) Instrument for Adherence to the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles; and l) Agreement on Wetlands of International Importance, especially regarding the Waterfowl Habitat.

In the Coastal Marine Zone (CMZ) of the Pacific, there was a lack of state projects, it was the NGOs that had some presence. The design of the Project is relevant, since it also addresses the problems of the CMZ and the MPAs, in relation to the loss of habitat and natural cover (logging, deforestation and loss of mangrove habitat), pollution, erosion and sedimentation, exploitation of coastal marine resources (illegal fishing), invasive alien species and climate change and the conservation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Additional efforts for conservation along with other initiatives, such as the Sustainable Forest Management Project and Multiple global environmental benefits, co-financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the project “Productive landscapes resilient to climate change” funded by the Adaptation Fund and the EcoPlan Project “Valuation of ecosystem services in the processes of development planning in Guatemala”, executed by Segeplán in the Chiquimulilla Canal subregion.

Regarding national ownership, the project has been driven by national policies and strategies and will directly address its priorities: 1) The Policy for the Integral Management of the Coastal Marine Zone of Guatemala; 2) attention to the conservation needs of Guatemala raised in the analysis of conservation gaps (2009); 3) the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (Aichi Targets); 4) attention for the Protected Areas Work Program of the CBD.

The problem of the project was clearly established, and the applied hypothesis is relevant, as well as the strategy (Annex 6.8). It is not mentioned in the design, that the project will incorporate the lessons learned in other relevant projects.

In addition, aspects of improvement of the quality of life of the inhabitants are contemplated, in terms of the maintenance and improvements of their livelihoods. Regarding gender, it does not present specific actions, however, based on the social evaluation, possible activities were established and, as they go along, pilots are being considered with women, but to date they have not started. The project document shows the weakness that it does not raise relevant gender issues. In addition, funds for activities, products and results sensitive to the gender dimension are not included in the project budget.

In three meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee, the gender issue has been addressed, pointing out the need to incorporate this approach into the Project’s activities. A specific consultancy was also carried out by a specialist in this area, without any major advances being made. However, it should be mentioned that it has been included in the preparation of the Technical Studies and the Management plans of the MPAs.

Furthermore, the project does not capture gender results; therefore, they are not included in its monitoring. It should be noted that to date, the goals have not been established in the project’s results framework, to ensure sufficient gender balance in the activities to be carried out. On the other hand, gender-sensitive indicators have not been included in the project’s results framework. Nor do the indicators of the project’s results framework disaggregate according to gender and other variables, such as age or social-economic level.

In relation to the execution of the project, the MARN has an Environmental Gender Policy, and the CONAP could have the capacity to generate benefits for women or to involve them, through the development of specific actions of the project.

Regarding the Impact of the Project, it does not differentiate between men and women, that is, it does not disaggregate beneficiaries by sex. There has been direct talk to both women and men during interviews and field visits; hence the project assumes gender equality in the local context. On the other hand, it has not sought with any intentionality the participation of women and girls. It is likely that the project has the same positive and/or negative impact on women and men, girls

and boys. On the other hand, there are no legal, cultural or religious barriers to the participation of women in the project. In addition, the project promotes its benefits from the point of view of gender equality, promoting equality and equity of opportunities for participation and ownership of communities. The issues addressed by the project are not particularly relevant or important for women and girls; however, the project is incorporated into the releases regardless of the gender of the people. There is no potential negative effect on gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Several aspects were identified in which the design of the project is limited:

1. The PRODOC does not have a logical accounting sequence of the annual budget, due to the fact that high amounts of execution during the first years were proposed, without corresponding to the learning curve characteristic of these projects. In addition, the years placed in the PRODOC do not coincide with the real execution times, given that it was signed in February 2014.

2. It does not include other needs identified in the field mission, such as equipment and **signage** and basic support (fuel and travel) to the MPAs. However, the project supports administrators of MPAs and partners when they need it in specific events and within the framework of PRODOC.

3. Because the Management plans are being prepared without being declared the MPAs⁸, the order in which the products are presented does not correspond to the process regulated in the country⁹, so there is a risk that by the time the areas are declared, the Management plans may be outdated. This aspect was considered in the risk analysis of the project, which can be minimized through the impact of CONAP and the MARN before the Congress of the Republic, with the purpose of achieving the approval of the Law initiatives for the creation of MPAs.

4. It is argued that the Management plans cannot be applied without signing the declarations of the MPAs.

5. It did not consider in the design¹⁰ the cadastral analysis of the mosaic of private farms where the PAs were located, including the problems of consistency of the registry boundaries, which creates tenure problems and the clear delimitation of the polygons, as well as their future approval in the Congress of the Republic for conflicts with the owners.

6. It does not incorporate research, which has been a weakness of the CMZ; however, the project is fostering it through the master's Degree in Marine and Coastal Sciences.

⁸ Given the adaptive flexibility and the reality of the country, it was decided to support the elaboration of the Management plans for the following reasons: 1) The political times of the Congress of the Republic are beyond the scope of the project; 2) CONAP does not have financing to prepare the Management plans. It was considered that it was more convenient to leave the Management plans drawn up during the life of the project, in agreement that these PMs should be revised and updated according to the date of the declaration.

⁹ Article 22. Regulation of Law of Protected Areas.

¹⁰ As it did during the execution phase, in the process of preparing the technical study.

The logic of the original design has been maintained to date and despite the deficiencies identified, it has been an instrument that has facilitated management by project results. It allowed the formulation of the adjusted annual plans (AOPs) and has not hindered or impeded its programmatic execution. Through various adaptive managements, it has facilitated the realization of the proposed activities, taking, incorporating and adapting themes and actions in the different products, for example, the support in fuel to “Rangers”, the requirement of scientific articles and thesis topics on coastal marine subject in the Master degree.

Within the logical framework the gender issue is not developed, neither in the strategy nor in the results; there are no disaggregated indicators that include the gender issue. From the beginning of the project it is not possible to have a precision in terms of overall compliance time of the results and indicators defined in the project strategy, since there is no general work schedule that shows the period in which it is expected to have complied with each of those results / indicators.

4.1.2 Results Framework / Logical Framework

In general terms, the Logical Framework maintains the original design¹¹. The Logical Framework proposes a clear vertical logic, organized by three components (results and products to achieve them) in relation to the way in which the project intends to intervene to contribute to the overall development objective. And to solve the threats to the conservation of the biodiversity of the marine - coastal zone and the barriers that the country presents to overcome them.

It includes a baseline, goals and means of verification. However, it is limited in its horizontal logic, in relation to the setting of goals and the form of verification. In addition, the gender issue is not developed, as was mentioned previously. The absence of a deep revision and subsequent adjustment of the original ML complicates the management and way of interpreting the results, as well as its intermediate and final assessment.

Regarding the indicators, the following limitations are pointed out:

- Baseline indicators do not always refer to the primary source from which they were obtained.
- It does not report the value of fishermen’s income at the beginning of the Project in the baseline, which presents the difficulty of documenting increments of the indicator.

¹¹ The following changes were made: 1) The baseline level was redefined for the indicator “Total surface area (in hectares [ha]) of the marine and coastal areas under the protection of the MPAs in the Pacific”; 2) The indicator “Number of offspring released by nurseries certified by the reproductive period of the sea turtle *Lepidochelys olivacea* on the nesting beaches of the Pacific” was included.

- For the time being, the definition of goals is related to:
 1. Number of multiple use MPAs declared and included in the SIGAP. The project may develop the studies, other requirements and accompany the processes to achieve it. However, achieving a declaration of the governmental agreement is an action that goes beyond the scope of influence and the temporality of the project.
 2. Number of hatchlings released per reproductive season of sea turtles *Lepidochelys olivacea* on Pacific nesting beaches. It is understood that this is a global indicator that allows to know the quality of ecosystems, however, the Project does not have the capacity to influence all dimensions that can determine a minimum level of achievement.
 3. Change in the average income received by fishermen who implement biodiversity-friendly practices. The approach of the value of the goal is unreal, since it will be difficult to achieved with the actions to be executed within the project execution period.
 4. Minimum and maximum sizes (cm) of selected fishing species. Although the issue may be related to some conservation actions carried out by the project, the project does not focus on actions that directly affect it, such as incentives to sustainable fishing practices and market preferences.
 5. The approach of reaching ballast water tariffs, for reasons of context is considered difficult to achieve, instead an Environmental Port Management is considered, which raises broader issues, but feasible to achieve.
 6. Mangrove coverage in five (5) MPA's and their buffer zones. It was adjusted to the data of the technical studies as baseline.

4.2 Progress towards results.

4.2.1 Progress towards outcomes analysis

It is estimated that the project has advanced its results in a satisfactory manner. Based on technical studies reports¹², for the expansion of three MPAs and the creation of two new ones, it is estimated that the goal can be exceeded in that the extension of the proposed areas for the 5 MPAs is projected at 204,486.82 has (See table 4.2.1.1.), which represents 24% greater than the value of the indicator. The value of the management effectiveness indicator has been increased in all areas. In addition, increases in these are expected from the results of the project. In the cases of Manchón- Guamuchal: (62%), Hawaii: (51%) and Monterrico: (53%), the goals were exceeded. According to the assessment of financial capacity, there is a significant increase in the total and in the three dimensions analyzed. From the data, it is indicated that the goal for the dimension was exceeded: "Tools for the

¹² The project has not yet consolidated the final value of the indicator "Total coastal area (ha) under protection through MPAs in the Pacific.

generation of income and its allocation”.

Table 4.2.1.1: Extension of the proposed areas for the five MPAs

Protected area	Extension (Hectares)
Las Lisas-La Barrona	17.229 (*)
Monterrico	53.792
Hawaii	29.879
Sipacate-Naranjo	58.407
Manchón-Guamuchal	55.861
Total	204.487

Notes: () Pending exact definition of the area extension*

Source: self-made. Based on technical studies reports.

COMPONENT 1: Strengthening the MPA legal, policy, and financial frameworks for the protection of marine-coastal biodiversity (BD) and its sustainable use.

An incipient “Platform for Environmental Governance of the CMZ of the Pacific of Guatemala” has been developed, which previously did not exist, and which represents an important result facilitated by the project. This platform has allowed the realization of joint activities and interventions in the territory, favoring work and inter-institutional coordination, as were the joint patrols with a greater role of CONAP, showed leadership for the realization of the activity; as well as the inclusion of other actors from civil society and the public sector in matters of the conservation and protection of coastal marine biological diversity, through the CALs and the Monterrico fishing technical committee.

Outcome 1.1. Two (2) new multiple-use MPAs (Las Lisas-La Barrona and Hawaii) and the expansion of three (3) existing MPAs (La Chorrera Private Natural Reserve-Manchón Guamuchal RAMSAR Site, Sipacate-Naranjo National Park and Monterrico Multiple Use Natural Reserve), with a total area of 157,254.96 hectares (ha), are included in the Guatemalan System of Protected Areas (SIGAP) and protect marine (BD) of global importance.

The project is progressing satisfactorily. The project proposed the creation of two (2) new multipurpose MPAs (Category VI IUCN). The declaration of two MPAs has a satisfactory progress, for the creation of two (2) new MPAs and the expansion of three (3) existing MPAs of the Guatemalan Protected Areas System (SIGAP); for the protection of marine biodiversity of global importance.

The draft of the Technical Study of the Coastal Marine Multiple Use Area Hawaii was

delivered to CONAP. A protected area is proposed with: 29,878.68 hectares (29.8 km²), where approximately 19% corresponds to the terrestrial zone and 81% to the marine area.

The field phase has been initiated for the preparation of the Technical Study of the Las Lisas - La Barrona Coastal Marine Protected Area, for which an approximate area of 17,228.90 hectares is proposed, divided into 3,407.16 hectares of land surface; 18.3 hectares of water mirror and, 13,803.44 hectares of marine area.

The expansion of three MPA presents a satisfactory progress. The drafts of the Technical Studies of Monterrico, Manchón-Guamuchal and Sipacate-Naranjo were delivered to CONAP. For the Monterrico Multiple Use Nature Reserve, an area of 43,110.89 hectares is proposed, where approximately 21% corresponds to the terrestrial zone and 79% to the Marine area. For the Manchón-Guamuchal Conservation Area (ACMG) an area of 55,860.98 ha is proposed.

The proposal for the Sipacate-Naranjo conservation has an area of 58,407.37 hectares, with a land area of 4,376.50 hectares and a marine area of 54,030.87 hectares.

The project aims to complete in the remaining period the technical study of the Coastal Marine Protected Area Las Lisas-La Barrona, accompany and achieve advocacy towards the declaration of the five MPAs. However, it is important to consider for this result the limitations of the project, in terms of its temporality, the institutional bureaucracy and the political aspects necessary to reach the governmental agreements.

Another product consisted in obtaining the agreements of the Congress to legalize the extension of three (3) existing MPAs. For this, the project has advanced with the preparation of the Technical Studies and the Law Initiatives of Monterrico, Manchón-Guamuchal and Sipacate-Naranjo and Hawaii, which have already been delivered to CONAP.

In addition to the previous actions, other actions were carried out on the ground with municipalities, civil society organizations and populations, to inform and raise awareness of the importance of these processes.

Outcome 1.2. An enabling policy/legal environment facilitates the conservation and sustainable use of BD in MPAs and their buffer zones.

This result is progressing satisfactorily, to strengthen the legal / political framework that will facilitate the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in MPAs and their buffer zones. A new proposal of the Regulation of Management of forest resource in mangrove areas, was approved by the Council of CONAP, the Board of Directors of INAB and the General Procurator's Office of the Nation (PGN). This regulation improves the rules for the sustainable use of the mangrove ecosystem. It is pending to develop actions to achieve the governmental agreement of the regulation and the elaboration of a manual of technical guidelines for the use and management of mangroves.

The development of the Integrated Marine-Coastal Management Program (PGIMC) began with the preparation of the work plan to achieve it, which was endorsed by the MARN.

There is also an initial proposal of the coastal marine governance platform (CONAMAR), which will implement the PGIMC.

The 11 priority municipalities of the Pacific (in PRODOC establishes 10, but Sipacate is new) are aware of the Project and the possibilities of collaboration have been discussed with them, in main subjects of interest for them and that potentially lead to actions: 1) Solid waste and water residuals; 2) Guidelines for dredging the channel, 3) Artisanal fishing; and 4) Mangrove Conservation.

The commowealths with presence in the Pacific were contacted to analyze the possibilities of strengthening them within the framework of the Project. The discussion is just starting, and there are no concrete actions but the institutional figure may be relevant to improve the environmental management with a territorial approach. The staff of the Pacific municipalities has been trained in multiple workshops and degrees on issues of environmental legislation, land management, project management, technification of mangrove reforestation programs and the basic strengthening of project management and collection; Degree in Municipal Management and Transparency of Segeplán and INFOM and the Degree in Territorial Planning of 2015, 2016 and of this year.

Outcome 1.3. Government and non-government sources increase funding by 50% for MPAs measured through the Total Average Score for all MPAs in the UNDP/GEF Financial Scorecard (baseline to be determined during the PPG phase).

The result has a satisfactory progress, in relation to the actions undertaken by the project. With these instruments, PA financing possibilities will be improved. According to the assessment of financial capacity, there is a significant increase in the total and in the three dimensions analyzed. From the data, it is indicated that the goal for the dimension was exceeded: "Tools for the generation of income and its allocation". See annex 6.9. However, it should still be noted that in the period 2013-2015, government funding has been drastically reduced (-601.57%) and the financial gap has increased by 15.92% for the average of the four MPAs. Table.4.2.1.2. Regarding the financial gap and regarding financial sustainability, studies developed by the project establish corrective measures that deserve to be considered by the various actors involved in the issue.

With the support of the project the updating of the OCRET Law (Regulating Law of the Territorial State Reserves and tariffs for its lease) and several articles of the regulation were achieved, in which environmental aspects were included. Which has been endorsed by OCRET and was transferred to the legal advisory of the MAGA, because OCRET is a dependence of this Ministry.

Business plans are pending for the two (2) new MPAs and the three (3) existing MPAs that will be expanded. Due to the joint decision with CONAP, they will be initiated when the Management plans of the MPAs are being prepared (1st semester 2017). It is expected that the consultancy of municipal investment plans will begin in the first semester of 2017. It is hoped that through these tools the management of MPAC will be financially strengthened. The initiatives have been endorsed by INFOM.

Table 4.2.1.2: Extension of the proposed areas for the five MPAs. Change in Government Financing (%) Percentage change in government financing and the financial gap 2013-2015 period.

MPAs	Government Financing (US \$)		Expenses (US \$)		Change in Government Financing (%)	Change in the financial gap (%)
	year 2013	year2015	year 2013	year 2015	year 2013	year 2015
Hawaii	36,371.19	46,693.50	195,902.63	185,580.32	22,11	-5,27
Manchón	343,763.44	8,025.82	1,851,579.90	2,187,317.52	-4.183,22	18,13
Monterrico	96,204.55	18,079.09	518,177.29	596,302.75	-432,13	15,08
Sipacate	124,994.90	12,913.63	673,247.96	785,329.23	-867,93	16,65
Total	601,334.08	85,712.04	3,238,907.78	3,754,529.82	-601,57	15,92

Source: Own elaboration, based on information provided by the project

COMPONENT 2: Strengthening the institutional and individual capacities for the effective management of MPAs and the conservation and sustainable use of marine-coastal BD.

Outcome 2.1: Management effectiveness of Guatemala's three (3) existing MPAs improves by 15% according to Management Effectiveness Scorecard (METT.)

The management effectiveness (METT)¹³, exceeded the goal of 10%, for four of the five MPAs (Hawaii, Las Lisa-La Barrona and La Chorrera Manchón-Guamuchal). In the case of Monterrico, it increased, but at a lower rate (7%). (See box 4.2.1.3.). For the Chorrera Manchón-Guamuchal increased both in relation to CONAP (120%) and private administration (520%). In relation to the METT, studies developed by the project establish corrective measures that deserve to be considered by the various actors involved in the subject.

Table 4.2.1.3: Change in the management effectiveness of the five MPAs: Hawaii, La Chorrera, Manchón-Guamuchal, Las Lisas-La Barrona, Monterrico, Sipacate-Naranjo.

Protected area	Change in METT (%)
Hawaii	49
La Chorrera Manchón Guamuchal	120 (CONAP) 520 (Private)
Las Lisas - La Barrona	73
Monterrico	7
Sipacate-Naranjo	28

Source: Own elaboration based on the evaluation of management effectiveness.

There are still no coastal marine resource management units within MARN and CONAP, to strengthen the planning and management of MPAs. However, CONAP has a diagnostic document and its respective strengthening proposal. It is pending to address the issue with the MARN this year.

The Management Plans of Monterrico and Hawaii have been approved; the other plans present a 50% advance. These Plans will be aligned with the municipal development plans for land use and marine-coastal resources. Several of the participatory workshops for the preparation of the Technical Studies have already provided inputs for the draft Management plans.

Participatory strategies for the use and management of three (3) marine-coastal zones in the Pacific have not yet been developed. However, it is planned to begin contracting this action by mid-year, since the ToRs are endorsed by DIPESCA-MAGA, which includes the

¹³ Based on the evaluation of management effectiveness prepared by the project

decision that the basis of the plans will be the fisheries management rather than the strict conservation of biological Diversity.

Outcome 2.2: Effective deployment of human resources and funds address the threats (loss of habitat, overexploitation of coastal marine resources, and pollution) in the existing (137,855.76 ha) and new (26,441.64 ha) MPAs.

The strengthening of national capacities and of local governments and civil society, took place through multiple actions: such as courses, diploma courses and the master's degree with CEMA-USAC, through which the capacities of the key actors of the Pacific are being strengthened.

Through the UNDP-CEMA agreement, the project finances 27 high-profile students in the Master Program in Marine and Coastal Sciences (enrollment, tuition and materials), which is a specialty that is only beginning in Guatemala. Its purpose is to increase the capacities of government institutions and strategic partners of the Project related to coastal marine management. Students must carry out an investigation and a scientific article related to the marine-coastal topic, and relevant to the Project.

Graduates and courses were also supported to strengthen the capacities of the actors involved in the conservation of MPAs:

With the participation of INFOM, it supported the publication of the compendium of Administrative and Environmental Legislation to strengthen coastal marine municipal management, which includes two volumes and includes coastal marine issues and supported Segeplán and INFOM with the course on Formulation and Evaluation of Projects of Public Investment, directed to the Municipal Planning Department (DMP).

With the Diploma in Municipal Public Management and Transparency, the management of the municipalities in the geographical area of the Project and the rendering of accounts was strengthened, especially by the DMP and the Directorate of Municipal Integrated Financial Administration (DAFIM). Including an induction workshop on the application of laws and regulations under the responsibility of the municipalities.

The Degree in Territorial Land Management in Marine Coastal Zones, improved the technical capacities of the actors for the coastal marine ordering process, the appropriate instruments and conceptual basis, which will strengthen the Territorial Organization of the municipalities. It allowed a base to deliberate on the territorial ordering in the municipalities and the conservation of the mangroves. As well as an induction on the territorial plan, from which policies and guidelines for the MPAs will be derived. For 2016 in the southeastern region, 27 men and 2 women participated, coming from the municipalities of San José, Moyuta, Chiquimulilla, Tiquisate, Sipacate, Santa Cruz Naranjo, Masagua, Pasaco, Nueva Concepcion and institutions such as MARN, CONAP, INFOM, DIPESCA; in the south-west region 34 people participate, 26 men and 8 women, from the municipalities of Champerico, Malacatán, Santo Domingo, Retalhuleu, La Blanca and institutions such as MARN, CONAP, OCRET, INAB, DIPESCA, FUNDAECO, PANAP, Friends of the Forest, MINGOB, ABIMA, MANCUERNA.

The Project contributed to the course of Mangrove Restoration and a Workshop on wastewater treatment addressed to municipalities in Coastal Marine Areas. It was very useful for the daily work they do in the municipality.

One weakness of the Project is that it does not have systematized information, which allows knowing the number of people trained by training activity, institution and by gender (male and female).

To achieve the technical extension for artisanal small-scale fisheries in the implementation of biodiversity-friendly practices, an advance is made through a diagnosis made by DIPESCA-MAGA about unfriendly practices in the 5MPA. Field presence of technical personnel is strengthened to gather information in the field and provide advice to artisanal fishermen in the estuary.

The development of the “Information Administration and Management System” of OCRET was also supported, which has an advance rate of 70%. This result is of great importance, since a tool was required that would reflect the current use of the areas under OCRET jurisdiction, also useful for other people.

Outcome 2.3: Monitoring and adaptive management systems to address threats to MPAs and marine-coastal BD.

The Marine Scientific Biodiversity Technical System (SIMBio) is in the final design phase, while the project manages the data collection to feed the software platform with the Information Technology Department of CONAP.

In DIPESCA, it supported the development of a Statistical System of fishing and aquaculture for the management that allows to improve the management of the information, its security and use, based on the best practices and better technologies. This will help to improve control and surveillance, the filing of complaints, also allowed to leverage resources (\$4,598) with the Regional Fisheries and Aquaculture Organization (OSPESCA) for the purchase of equipment, computers and server. Now they are taking steps to equip the Statistical System with 20 computers with institutional financing to complement the database, which will facilitate fisheries management.

COMPONENT 3: Addressing threats from key sectors (fisheries, maritime ports/transportation, and urban development) in order to strengthen MPA management and the conservation and sustainable use of marine-and coastal BD in the Pacific region of Guatemala.

Outcome 3.1. Key species and ecosystem indicators remain stable in four (4) MPAs (Manchón-Guamuchal, Sipacate-Naranjo, Hawaii-Santa Rosa, and Las Lisas-Paraíso-La Barrona).

Agreements have been signed between DIPESCA-MAGA, Municipality of Taxisco and fishermen of Monterrico to resolve social-environmental conflict in the channel of Chiquimulilla, to agree on the regulation and sustainable use of Bute (*Poecilidae*).

The Ballast Water Management Program and Tariff System has had a low advance. Through the Project, rapprochements and dialogue have been achieved with the National Port Commission, the Quetzal Port Company and the General Directorate of Maritime Affairs (DIGEMAR) - Ministry of National Defense (MINDEF). Since the product is considered ambitious, an Environmental Port Management is being considered, including the ballast water tariffs in the PRODOC was too ambitious.

The Program for the prevention, reduction and control of contamination of terrestrial sources in the MPAs and buffer zones has had a low advance. The Project participates as a guest in the contingency commission in the event of spillage of hydrocarbons, their derivatives and potentially dangerous substances in the sea and coastal marine regions (CODEMAR) and concrete initiative to prepare in 2017 the Oil Spill Response Plan. The project has participated in the “Clean Our Guatemala” campaign, with an emphasis on the Pacific municipalities, by facilitating cleaning kits (bags, gloves and T-shirts) for the 2016 and 2017 campaigns.

Through the project, a strategy was supported to strengthen the National Climate Change Plan (PANCC), specifically for the updated matrix of goals and indicators for the coastal marine zone.

Outcome 3.2. Stable catches and sizes of selected fisheries species in four (4) multiple-use MPAs and their buffer zones in the Pacific region by project end.

There is no information on adopting friendly practices or catch and sizes of stable sizes. Currently, the first data are collected for the traceability chain of sharks and manta rays in compliance with CITES. It is planned to carry out consultancies on shrimp and artisanal fisheries.

Outcome 3.3. Sustainable use and extraction of resources contribute to the conservation of 6,725 ha of mangroves in MPAs and their buffer areas.

There is a network of permanent plots of mangroves in the field, their validated methodology and the proposal of the institutions that will give the respective follow-up.

It is envisaged to carry out a process to update the Mangrove Strategy with INAB and CONAP, through an official document approved by INAB and CONAP, to strengthen the sustainability of conservation and sustainable use of mangrove resources. The ToR on actions for Strategy and for PROBOSQUE in mangroves are in preparation.

Several reforestation campaigns led by INAB have been carried out in response to the Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy in Guatemala, however, the recovered area is not registered by the project.

The project supported the development of approved methodology between INAB and CONAP, for the establishment of permanent plots in mangroves. It also supported the publication in the official gazette for the entry into force of the Regulation for the Observation of Cetaceans in Guatemalan Waters for Tourist and Recreational Activities; it is currently in the process of being updated with the participation of tour operators, with improvements necessary for its effective application.

Ten joint patrols were carried out in a ratio of 2 for each protected area. Interinstitutional operatives that were successful and through which it has been allowed:

1. Establish key sites to direct actions and resources for the control and monitoring of

biological diversity and focus specific actions to be executed directly with CONAP, in sites considered critical.

2. Strengthen inter-institutional capacities for prevention and surveillance of MPAs.
3. These operations contribute to strengthening the institutional framework in the areas and governability in the use of natural resources and show the presence of entities in the field, an aspect that was noted by the population in general.
4. Inform fishermen about regulations and good fishing practices, and seizures of inappropriate fishing gear were made.
5. Sensitize the people of the communities (COCODES and leaders) on conceptual and legal aspects of the areas and reduce the seizures by extraction of flora and fauna.
6. Improve the existing understanding of control procedures based on the prosecution of environmental crime and knowledge of the technical elements of the conservation and protection of coastal marine resources. This helped strengthen coordination for more effective criminal prosecution and the creation of alliances and mechanisms for the operation of future operations. It also makes it possible to improve the streamlining of the processes carried out in the courts, because there is more direct contact with the judicial authorities, leading to more effective resolutions.
7. Specifically, it was possible to promote important aspects of the biology and conservation of the sea turtle and thus strengthen its conservation.
8. Supported for DIPESCA to carry out a “Diagnosis of unfriendly practices with coastal marine biodiversity in the Pacific of Guatemala”.

There was a good level of commitments of the participating institutions on the control operations. While important results were obtained for those involved, these are not enough. There is a need for more resources to increase operational capacity on the ground, both in preventive and repressive actions.

With the three press tours conducted, it was possible to make an impact on the main media of the country on the conservation of mangroves and sea turtles. Concerning the mangrove, two tours were carried out (2015 and 2016), which allowed to communicate about the ecosystem services of the mangrove and the use of mangrove resources and their recovery. The tour on sea turtles held in 2016, addressed the importance of its biology and conservation.

The dialogue table with the fishermen in Monterrico was supported, the INAB supported the local mangrove dialog tables as well, through which an adequate coordination and institutional participation was achieved. In this instance, the issues related to the use, control, and restoration of the mangrove areas are discussed.

4.2.2 Analysis of progress in results

In Annex 6.9., the completion of the “Matrix of progress in the achievement of results” of

the project is contemplated. This includes information on the current value of the indicators, the assessment and justification of the results. Based on the evaluations carried out (Annex 6.10.), it is possible to define that the project presents a progress in the middle of the period with a “satisfactory” level.

It has managed to advance in a “Satisfactory” manner, to achieve its objective of “Promoting the conservation and sustainable use, in the long term, of coastal marine biodiversity of global importance through the effective and equitable management of Marine Protected Areas (MPA), which in turn will contribute to improve the economic well-being of the Guatemalan population. “Based on the technical studies, it is estimated that the goal for the expansion of three MPAs and the creation of two new ones can be overcome in that the extension of the proposed areas for 5 PM is estimated at 204,486.82 ha, which represents 24% greater than the value of the indicator. The value of the management effectiveness indicator has been increased in all areas. According to the assessment of financial capacity, there is a significant increase in the total and in the three dimensions analyzed.”

Regarding the components of the project, it has made progress in a “Satisfactory” manner, to achieve the expected result of “Strengthening the legal, political and financial framework of the MPAs for the protection of coastal marine biodiversity and its sustainable use”; in a “Satisfactory” way, it managed to advance to achieve the expected result of “Institutional strengthening and individual capacities for the effective management of MPAs and the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine biodiversity” and “Moderately satisfactory”, to achieve the expected result of “Addressing threats from key sectors (fisheries, ports / maritime transport and urban development) with the purpose of strengthening the management of MPAs and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Pacific region of Guatemala”¹⁴.

4.2.3 Barriers that still exist for the achievement of the Project’s objectives

The Project has made progress in various areas, however, there are still barriers for achievement of its objectives:

1. **Poor legal, institutional and financial framework for the conservation of marine-coastal MPAs and BDs.** Although progress has been made in the development of a governance platform for the Pacific coast, and legislation for the conservation and sustainable use of Mangrove has been strengthened, there is still a pending task of the declaration of the MPAs and strengthening the financial sustainability of the MPAs.
2. **Lack of financial mechanisms that allow the diversification of funding sources.** Progress has been made in one of the three financial mechanisms proposed by the

¹⁴ The evaluation of this component is difficult (3), because the project does not quantify the value of the indicators.

project. These mechanisms must be implemented at the end of the project, until now they have been able to establish synergies with the BIOFIN project for the preparation of the municipal investment plans and the elaboration of the proposed OCRET law, which is being studied by the legal entity MAGA and with which it would be expected that the PAs have income from the leases granted in PA; as well as the proposal of the canon for sport fishing for conservation of Pez Vela, which had not been considered in the PRODOC. On the canon for ballast water, several steps were taken with the National Port Commission and the Quetzal Port Company.

3. Limited capacity of the officials of the MPAs, the local authorities and the private sector to counteract the existing threats against the BD. Through the degrees and courses, the capacities of the institutions have been strengthened and there is an important level of progress in the Management plans of the MPAs. However, although the GEF does not finance them, the equipment is small and the development of infrastructure for management is practically null, which limits the institutional action to counteract the existing threats against the BD. Research is promoted through the master's degree in Marine and Coastal Sciences, in coastal marine subjects. Training work with the fishing sector has not been deepened.

4. Deficient standards and tools to reduce threats to MPAs and marine-coastal ecosystems. It is intended to reduce the threats with the reforms to the land use legislation in lands within CMZ managed by OCRET and with the strengthening of the capacities of the municipalities to improve land use and territorial development. In addition, with the support to the Local Tables of Mangle and the dialogue table of fishermen in Monterrico.

4.3 Project Execution and Adaptive Management.

4.3.1 Management mechanisms.

The project document (PRODOC) establishes that the implementation of the project will be the responsibility of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), which implied the use of policies, standards and procedures¹⁵. Submitting the project to the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), corresponded to a decision of the Government of the Republic based on the political moment and the weakness that arose during the design stage of the project. At that time, it was wanted to strengthen the governability and transparency in the execution of the project. However, this implementation model presents a series of conditions which limit a greater visualization of the MARN; contrary situation occurs with CONAP, which is visible to the other actors. This situation occurs even though MARN is included in the decision-making, communication and convocation processes. In the future, this institutional role will be important insofar as it can favor the appropriation and sustainability of the results delivered by the project.

In relation to the decision and consultation bodies, the project considered the Technical

¹⁵ The IP will be executed under Direct Implementation - DIM- UNDP will coordinate closely with MARN for the implementation of IP activities. The financial and administrative operation of the project will be carried out under the rules and procedures of the UNDP Country Office in Guatemala. Startup Initiation plan (IP) (2011)

Advisory Committee (CTA) and the Local Support Committees (CAL) for the Southeast and Southwest regions. These structures represent spaces highly valued by Executors and partners. They have fulfilled their function to support the actions of the project both at the strategic level and at the operational level.

The project management unit started late and most of the first year (2014) had not been fully formed; Two hiring processes had to be carried out since the first one was unsuccessful, since the recruitment process was competitive, and the low offer of professionals based on the TDRs. To these challenges to execute projects it is added that the coordination was carried out in conjunction with that of the Forest Management Project.

During 2015, the current coordinator is appointed, and work is carried out at the central level, as it presents a weak work at the field level, due to the low presence in the field of the person in charge at the time, which merited not renewing the contract. It is until the beginning of 2016, when the PMU is better formed, with two regional technicians¹⁶, and a coordinating assistant; it also shares with the Forest Management Project the specialist of the administrative-financial area and a secretary; which represents a surcharge in these areas of work and limits their response capacity and requires attention. In the design of the Project a monitoring officer was not contemplated, so this function falls on the coordination, which is counterproductive for an effective direction and political management of the project. For the 2017-2018 execution period, the PMU will have a workload that doubles that of the annual average.

The opinion towards the role of UNDP in this area is favorable, since it represents a strong institutional framework recognized by the other actors involved in the project. In addition, it supports the project in the topics of monitoring, administrative accounting and in the subject of procurement.

The work of the PMU is recognized as “very good” by the actors involved in the project. The PMU, for its part, highly recognizes the support provided by UNDP and the performance of the executors and project partners.

As success factors for this level of approval, the following should be highlighted:

1. Managerial ability to make assertive decisions and apply positive adaptive management, to facilitate processes and solve the “bottlenecks” of political, administrative and technical processes.
2. Affirmative implementation, facilitator of administrative-accounting procedures.
3. Consultative structures at the national level (CTA) and at the local level (CAL), inclusive, functional and that support the participation and feedback in strategic and operational decision making. So, its “institutionalization” would come to support a lot with the sustainability of coastal marine management after the project ends.

¹⁶ The figure of technical assistant is considered and currently there are two officials in the Southeast and Southwest regions, performing this function.

4. Political leadership with positive leadership from the coordination of the PMU, which facilitates a relationship of trust and assertiveness with the political-management levels of the institutions.
5. A horizontal management at the level of the PMU, which provides spaces for participation to technical and administrative staff, which facilitates an organizational climate based on trust and cooperation for decision-making.
6. Good functioning of the operational arm of the PMU at the regional level, according to the actors involved.
7. Good coordination with and between executors and partners, for the execution of joint activities.

With INAB and DIPESCA there is a signed agreement. These institutions have had a greater presence in field activities. In addition to this, the other executing institutions and partners CONAP, MARN, INFOM, Segeplán and OCRET (recently DIGEMAR-MINDEF as well), demand support for the project, for carrying out activities in the coastal marine zone.

In relation to financial administrative coordination with CONAP, at the regional level it is considered that the internal bureaucratic process duplicates actions, since it is considered an administrative approval at the central level and another at the regional level are necessary, and the process can be simplified by having only the regional approval.

4.3.2 Work planning

The planning is carried out through adjusted¹⁷ annual operating plans prepared by the PMU and endorsed by UNDP. For 2017, an adjusted AOP was designed, estimated at US \$ 2,408,580.00. This represents a contingency plan, which aims to take advantage of the fourth year of the project to advance in the execution. For this, two main assumptions must be made. In the first place, the work capacity of the administrative area and the monitoring and evaluation area of the PMU should be strengthened under some type of personnel contracting. Second, strengthen the capacity to support the project activities and the appropriation of the products by the executors and partners.

The planning of the work is oriented towards the achievement of the results and, according to what has been proposed in the logical framework, some changes have been made with the purpose of adapting the planning to the scope of some results. The framework results/logical framework of the project is used as a management tool, however, not all values of the indicators are updated annually.

¹⁷ They correspond to the financial needs defined by the PMU at the year of execution and not necessarily those established in the PRODOC.

4.3.3 Financing and co-financing

The guidelines and financial controls of UNDP are followed, which supported the direction of the project. The system is transparent and complies with auditing mechanisms of international standards, so that the evolution of the execution can be observed and reported in real time for those who have links with the management of this type of systems and information.

Until 2016, the project showed a level of under-execution close to 64%, because it only executed an accumulated amount of US \$ 1,556,756, a figure that represents 29.07% of that expected for that year in the PRODOC. Although the execution of the budget of the AOP is interpreted as high (between 69% and 101%), this does not mean that the execution of the project is also important, mainly because the amount programmed in the operational plans with respect to the indicated in the PRODOC, only reaches 37.36% for the period of analysis. Given that the level of under execution is high and as well as the financial remnant, to achieve the objectives and expected results at the end of the project, it is considered necessary to extend the execution period by an additional year. See Table 4.3.3.1.

Table 4.3.3.1: Budgetary execution of the GEF fund.

Year	2014	2015	2016	Total (US\$)	PRODOC percentage
PRODOC annual budget (US \$)	1,685,626.00	1,536,683.00	897,332.00	4,119,641.00	76,94
Amount of the Annual Operating Plan (US\$)	174,405.00	353,685.00	1,150,934.00	1,679,024.00	31,36
Annual budget execution (US \$)	120,424.50	270,504.13	1,165,827.57	1,556,756.20	29,07
Percentage of execution of the annual Operational Plan	69,05	76,48	101,29	-----	-----

Source: Own elaboration based on information provided by the project.

For 2017, the budgeted AOP was the highest of the four years (US \$ 2,408,580.00). This is a special contingency plan, which exceeds by almost four times (409.87%) the amount programmed for this year in the PRODOC (US \$ 587,642.00). Overcomes the incremental trend of the previous period with respect to PRODOC and AOPs; as well as an increase in the budgeted amounts, showing a quantitative jump in the year 2017. See graphic 4.3.3.1.

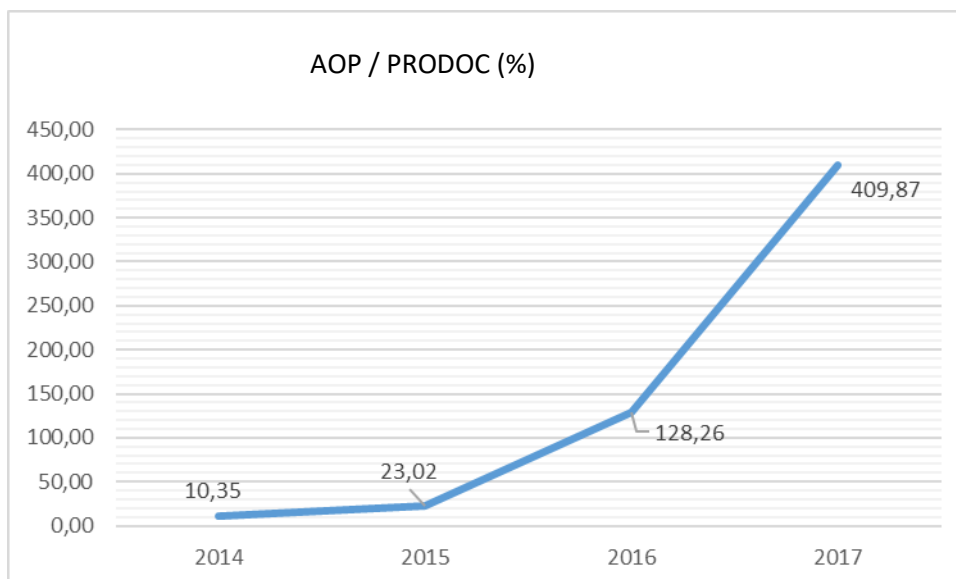


Figure 4.3.3.1: Percentage ratio between the amounts budgeted per year between the AOPs and the PRODOC.

When setting an amount of such sum is assumed a high risk of not having the operational capabilities to execute it, if the current conditions are maintained. Therefore, the PMU, the technical and administrative management areas of UNDP that support it, as well as the partners, must increase the efficiency and their work capacity to face the challenge of executing that budget. At the level of the PMU, it will require support to the administrative-financial area and the monitoring of the project.

There has been due diligence in the management of resources, which included conducting two audits, one of which suggested improvements in project controls.

The co-financing reports US \$ 8,416,987.44 which is equivalent to 51.99% of the expected figure of US \$ 16,190,534.53, which represents an ideal condition at mid-term. The contributions of CONAP are deficits since they contribute only 15.83% of what was committed. Contrary to what was expected for MTR, the remaining co-financers approach or surpass 50% of the committed resources; INFOM with 57.01%, DIPESCA with 49.03% and UNDP with 63.97%. See table 4.3.3.3.

Table 4.3.3.3: Results of the co-financing of the project

Sources of co-financing	Name of the co-financing entity	Type of co-financing	Amount co-financed at the date of GEO authorization (US \$)	Amount actually contributed to Mid-Term Period (US \$)	Actual percentage (%) of the expected amount
National Budget	CONAP	Cash	2,036,901.00	199,035.61	9,77
		In-kind	293,158.71	169,878.00	57,95
National	INFOM	Cash	3,000,000.00	5,252,830.66	175,09
		In-kind	7,500,000.00	732,837.66	9,77

Budget and PAS					
National Budget (*)	DIPESCA/MAGA	Cash	512,966.92	0,00	0,00
		In-kind	71,814.90	286,712.51	399,24
Food Security Fund (**)	PNUD	Cash	2,775,693.00	1,775,693.00	
					63,97
		Total	13,717,401.18	1,331,658.00	51,99

(*) Water and Sanitation Program for Human Development Project (Phase 1), Donation by GRT/WS-11905-GU y BID 2242/BL-GU.

(**) Food security: a threat to the Human Security of the Poqoman People Settle in the Dry Corridor.

Establishing holistic Development Planning in Guatemala.¹⁸

Source: Information provided by the project and the sources of co-financing

Regarding the total amounts (US \$ 21,545,080.00) of the financing (GEF contribution plus co-financiers), for the selected alternative, the amounts invested represent 46.29% (US \$ 9,973,743.64). However, the level of under-execution of the resources contributed by the GEF, the execution of resources of the whole project is closer than expected for the MTR.

On this subject, the resources used from the GEF fund turn out to be low (29.07%). Not so the resources of co-financiers, where the level of use is adequate (51.99%). Therefore, the project has not been efficient to execute the GEF resources, as it has been with respect to the use of resources from the counterpart. See table 4.3.3. 4.

Table 4.3.3. 4: Financial execution of the alternative financed by the GEF

Financial sources	Total committed US \$	Total executed US \$	Percentage executed (%)
Co-financing	16,190,534.53	8,416,987.44	51,99
GEF Fund	5,354,545.00	1,556,756.20	29,07
Totals	21,545,080.00	9,973,743.64	46,29

Source: Own elaboration based on information provided by the project and sources of co-financing.

¹⁸ Food insecurity: a threat to the Human Security of the Poqoman population settled in the dry corridor. It can be consulted at the following electronic address:
http://www.gt.undp.org/content/guatemala/es/home/operations/projects/poverty_reduction/la-inseguridad-alimentaria--una-amenaza-a-la-seguridad-humana-de.html

4.3.4 Project level monitoring and evaluation systems

The project does not have a tailor-made monitoring strategy¹⁹ and the actions carried out in this area were oriented in some way by the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (M & E) of PRODOC. Its strength lies in that it is based on UNDP tools. From its design, the project contemplated several monitoring and evaluation instruments. During implementation, the UNDP and GEF tools were also implemented.

Currently has several instruments at the Project level: “Initial Report”, Project Implementation Reports (PIR), quarterly reports, minutes of the Steering Committee (CD), minutes of CTAs and CALs and an audit, as part of the performed to the UNDP country office, so the project has been audited in its PIF phase and in its execution. No reports of the meetings of the Tripartite Commission (TCC) have been found. The financial follow-up is carried out by UNDP and has “Quarterly Progress Reports”, as well as online progress through the “Project Progress”. In addition, the tools used for both the establishment of baselines and Project progress are:

1. Institutional capacity sheets
2. Biodiversity monitoring tool. Objective 1: Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems, SECTION II: Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool for Protected Areas.
3. Biodiversity monitoring tool. Objective 1: Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems section III of Financial Sustainability Scorecard

In 2016, an update was carried out on the evaluation of the capacity development toolkits and tracking tools. In relation to the capacity development sheets, studies developed by the project establish corrective measures that deserve to be considered by the various actors involved in the issue.

It should be mentioned that PRODOC has the weakness of not considering within the PMU, the participation of a specific person to monitor the achievement of results, while assigning this function to the project coordinator. In addition, the evaluator did not find the Annual Project Reports (APR), indicated in the PRODOC.

However, the “Project Monitoring Plan” is presented, the monitoring of “day to day” is a weakness given that it is not possible to do it as a surcharge for coordination, as proposed by PRODOC; including the lack of adequate monitoring instruments that support strategic project management.

Regarding the follow-up of the activities in the field, they are carried out effectively by the technical assistants assigned to the areas of influence of the project. However,

¹⁹ Currently, as a result of the advances of the MRT, its own instruments are being designed to monitor the results of the project, in terms of training topics and indicators of the Logical Framework.

given the lack of a person in charge of the monitoring function and the volume of work involved in executing the 2017 AOP, the potential workload for the entire PMU could limit the control and monitoring of activities in the remaining period. In addition, there is a lack of monitoring tools and the organization of the verifiers of the results / indicators and the databases that compile all the results. The file of products and systematization and the management of information and knowledge, are subjects that present great weaknesses. This affects the timely delivery and the necessary quality of information. In relation to the evaluation of capacities, the consultant proposed corrective measures for all the stakeholders and the priority ones were included in the 2017 AOP. The follow-up and / or adaptive management actions in response to the PIRs are carried out in a timely manner, facilitating the decision making especially in management and budget issues.

4.3.5 Involvement of interested parties.

The level of stakeholder participation was positive for the purposes of the project. The process is led by executing partners MARN and CONAP, to strengthen the environmental governance of the CMZ and the MPAs, through the land institutionalization and the development of instruments for governance. The partners have also appropriated the project, through active participation and the promotion and execution of actions that strengthen their competencies and capacities for the management of the CMZ and the MPAs. However, INAB and DIPESCA belong to the institutions with which a signed agreement has been established and that have had a greater presence in field activities.

The level of involvement of the spaces offered by the CTA and the CALs has been favored, in addition to the tables (Fishing and Mangrove) of dialogue facilitated by the project and the activities carried out in the joint surveillance days and the training supported by the project. Some of its members have participated in the inter-institutional patrols and / or in the degree in territorial planning. It also favored the inclusive and consultative scheme applied in the management of the PMU.

Other actors maintain their ownership and joint work to support the project, as is the case of the Municipalities committed to the organization and development of their territories and the implementation of future actions for the management of solid and liquid waste and support for MPAs.

The participation of the Public Ministry is highlighted, which contributes with a broad vision, beyond the punitive scheme, contributing and learning with other actors, in the activities of their function. Organizations such as CECON, CEMA, ICC, Defenders of Nature and ARCAS, are characterized by developing actions around the influence area of the project, developing consultancy processes for the declaration and expansion of the MPAs. At the local level, there is a good level of participation and support from the interested parties, in the cases of the INAB, the organizations (CECON and ARCAS), municipalities and local organizations. However, the same does not happen with MARN, DIPESCA and CONAP.

4.3.6 Reporting.

The management of information on project actions is effective between and within institutions. Memos of the meetings held (JP-CTA-CAL) within the framework of the project are shared with the entities represented at each meeting. Likewise, other instruments of project monitoring are shared, such as the PIR, the QPR, and the AOPs. The last 2016-2017 PIR (the official monitoring report for UNDP and the GEF) obtained an overall rating of "Satisfactory". Aspects of product approval, the coordination of activities both jointly and at the institutional level, are widely known by the people involved in the project, which favors the success of the actions carried out. The management strategy and the working methodology of the PMU and the functioning of the CTA and the CAL, favor that the level of communication is good. The information available to COCODES is of utmost importance for the declaration of the MPAs, since they transfer it to the communities. However, in the case of Las Lisas community, leaders and people in general were not aware of the project and the importance of the declaration of the MPAs. Although the consulted Municipalities know about the actions with which they will be supporting, the consulted persons have not received information about the whole project. Although progress is reported to the project partners, this does not happen in a systematic and strategic way with other social actors, such as local organizations, NGOs.

4.3.7 Communication.

Supported by the communication area of UNDP and the project communicator, a strategy was developed to position the issues related to the project, in relation to the activities carried out and the results obtained, allowing to visualize synergies and inter-institutional coordination and the participation of the partners. Publications and campaigns in networks were used as communication resources social media, news articles, publications for blogs and Exposures. The project also supported the realization of three tours with media, as part of raising awareness to improve the knowledge and action of the media, on issues that strengthen the MCZs and MPAs. In each post of Facebook or Twitter, videos and communications, the Project uses the agreed image: MARN-CONAP-PNUD-GEF.

Among the topics communicated can be mentioned "Sustainable Management and Fisheries Control", protecting the Coastal Marine Biodiversity (Sailfish and Sea Turtles), the management, protection and restoration of the mangroves, the Alliances in the Coastal Marine Areas of the Pacific, tourism of Cetacean Sightings, the patrols in the Coastal Marine Zone, strengthening coordination with Local Governments, the Territorial Organization in Coastal Marine Areas.

4.3.8 Assessment of project execution and adaptive management.

There is a moderately satisfactory (MS) assessment of project execution and adaptive

management, given that some of the seven factors analyzed lead to effective and efficient implementation and management and are considered feasible for some of the corrective actions for some of the components. See annex 6.11. As mentioned, the level of under execution is high, which requires an extension of the execution period for an additional year.

4.4 Sustainability

The sustainability of the results of the project is “Moderately Likely” (ML), there are moderate risks, but it is expected that, at least, some results may be sustained due to the progress that is observed in the achievement of the goals during the mid-term exam of period. The risks identified in the PRODOC, the PIR and ATLAS are somehow maintained at the same level.

4.4.1 Financial risks for sustainability

The risks related to the financial sustainability of the MPAs identified in the PRODOC are maintained. Specifically, the risks related to the small budget allocated to the MPAs and the business plans for the MPAs have not yet been reached, nor the three financial instruments proposed. On the other hand, it is not possible to verify the increases in the budgets of the MPAs, nor the expected increases in the income of the fishermen

4.4.2 Social-economic risks for sustainability.

As a positive factor, the project maintains its focus on the sustainable development and conservation of biological diversity, MPAs and the management and use of natural resources, which will strengthen the livelihoods of the inhabitants and the provision of ecosystem goods and services, through the technologies and instruments developed, through current results and those expected in the future.

However, as a socio-economic risk to sustainability, there is a weakness that the project has not influenced the participation of fishermen’s associations or developed actions that affect participation and benefits for the communities, nor in a specific manner for women.

4.4.3 Risks to sustainability related to the institutional framework and governance.

The risks to sustainability related to the institutional framework and governance are maintained to some degree. In a positive way, they have been reduced,

especially with the promotion of an environmental governance platform of the CMZ of Guatemala's Pacific coast. In addition, the progress made in the declaration of the MPAs, Management plans, the OCRET Law Proposal and the legal instruments for the regulation of the use of the mangrove areas and mangrove, utilize the tools for monitoring the use of fishing resources. Nevertheless, both MARN and CONAP have an organizational proposal and have not yet created, within their organizational structure, coastal marine resource management units to strengthen the planning and management of MPAs.

METT's valuation exceeded the goal and training was provided to stakeholders in matters related to coastal marine management, as well as contributing to the development of capacities to improve land use planning, municipal development management and transparency. However, two processes of great importance are yet to initiate: 1) the participatory strategies in the MPAs, 2) the small-scale fishery-directed extension actions that the project was expected to carry out.

It is required to consolidate the agreements with the commonwealths and the 11 municipalities. Additionally, to accelerate the Program for pollution prevention, reduction and control, to institutionalize the ballast water management program and the port environmental management fee system.

4.4.4 Environmental risks for sustainability.

Due to the nature of the project that seeks the conservation and sustainable use of MPAs, the risk in this way is unlikely. On the contrary, the risk is high if we consider the harmful effects that could be caused by water pollution caused by land and by the ballast caused by port action. The same is true when considering the impacts of intensive crops, such as sugarcane and African palm, with special attention to the first, where contamination with agrochemicals and excessive salinization of water wells for human consumption have been mentioned and the massive extraction of the streamflow, along with the deterioration of the forest cover. The use of inappropriate fishing gear, illegal logging, real estate development, land use change and weaknesses in surveillance represent elements of risk.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1 Conclusions.

1. The project has advanced its results in a “Satisfactory” manner, with the possibility of exceeding the goal for the creation and expansion of MPA; improving in a “Satisfactory” way the management effectiveness of the MPAs and “Satisfactory” the capacities of the MPAs, the institutions and the organizations. However, there are still barriers identified in the PRODOC, for the achievement of its objectives and some present low development states and require a special impulse by the parties involved. An outstanding result is progress in the creation of a “Platform for environmental governance of the Pacific CMZ of Guatemala”, which strengthens the work and inter-institutional coordination for the conservation and protection of coastal marine biological diversity.

2. The design of the project is relevant and relevant for the country, since it is inserted in national policies, addresses the problems of the MCZ and MPAs and seeks to develop environmental governance of the Pacific coast of Guatemala. However, it has limitations because: 1) it lacks a logical sequence of the annual budget, 2) it does not include other needs identified in the mission, such as equipment and signage and basic support, 3) the Management plans included could not be apply without being firm declarations of the MPA, 4) it did not consider a preliminary analysis of the cadaster, 5) despite its importance, it failed to consider the research topics in the MPAs, and 6) it lacked to explicitly include the aspects of genre.

3. The Logical Framework presents problems in its horizontal logic, specifically in indicators and goals, which limit the management and monitoring and evaluation of the results.

4. Weak operational management at the start of the project and a high level of under-execution (64%) accumulated until the end of 2016 led to the project not being efficient in executing the GEF resources, as it has been in relation to the use of resources of the counterpart. If budgetary and management measures are not taken, there is a risk of having to extend the execution period, which could cause a greater increase in operating expenses at the end of the project.

5. For 2017, the budgeted AOP was the highest of the four years (US \$ 2,408,580.00). This is a special contingency plan, which exceeds by almost four times (409.87%) the amount programmed for this year in the PRODOC (US \$ 587,642.00), with such a large amount it assumes a high risk of not having the operational capacities to execute it, if the current capacities of the PMU are maintained.

6. The Monitoring is an important weakness of the project, which is derived from the original design which did not contemplate the participation of a specific person to follow up the actions and results. In addition to this, the project does not have a

follow-up strategy tailored to its needs, nor with the mechanisms or appropriate instruments that support strategic management. In addition, the lack of a person in charge of the monitoring function and the volume of work involved in the implementation of the 2017 AOP, the potential workload for the entire PMU could limit the control and monitoring of activities in the remaining period.

7. The management of information on project actions is effective between and within the institutions, however, at the municipal level they have not received information about the entire project. In addition, the COCODES as in the case of Las Lisas are not aware of the project and the importance of the declaration of the MPA.

8. In addition, the file of products, systematization and the management of information and knowledge are subjects that present great weaknesses. This affects the timely delivery and the necessary quality of information.

5.2 Recommendations.

Then, recommendations are issued for each of the key actors directly involved in the project's results.

Project Steering Committee

1. Two instruments need to be promoted from the political sphere, this is the "Negotiating Team for the declaration of the MPA" and the Maritime Affairs Council (now called the Platform for Environmental Governance of the Pacific CMZ of Guatemala), foreseen in the project. Therefore, the Steering Committee must activate and institutionalize the structure foreseen in the PRODOC on the creation of a negotiating team to minimize the risks of the project in relation to the declaration of MPA, which can be developed through the influence of CONAP and the MARN before the Congress of the Republic, with the purpose of obtaining the approval of the initiatives of Law of creation of the MPAs.

2. To join efforts to institutionalize the "Platform for environmental governance of the Pacific CMZ of Guatemala", to allow it to remain in time to guarantee the sustainability of the project results, as well as take advantage of other future actions in its area of action.

3. It must complete and accelerate actions to improve the levels of progress to consolidate relevant results of the agreements with the 11 priority municipalities.

CONAP.

4. To consolidate agreements with other actors, so that the MPAs Management Plans do not remain in the paper, so that they can begin their implementation, even during the processing time of the governmental agreements (the declaration of the MPAs), without having to wait for the final declarations of creation and expansion of the MPA, which could take longer than foreseen in the PRODOC.

5. To ensure that the Technical Scientific Information System of Coastal Marine

Biodiversity (SIMBio) is implemented before the end of the project.

MARN

6. Once the 5 MPAs Technical Studies and Law Initiatives are finalized, MARN can officially ask to include the initiative as an agenda point of the CONAP Council session.

7. Accelerate the development and adoption of goals and indicators for the coastal marine zone within the framework of the National Adaptation and Mitigation Plan for Climate Change (PANCC).

8. Start the implementation of the coastal marine resource management unit.

9. Promote within the CONAP Council, approval and implementation of Mangrove Regulations presented by INAB and CONAP.

OCRET

10. Implement the Information, Management and Administration System.

11. To present to the Congress of the Republic, the updating of the OCRET Law, which includes the tariff as a mechanism of financial sustainability of the MPAs.

DIPESCA

12. Institutionalize the Statistical System of Fisheries and Aquaculture for DIPESCA management.

PMU

13. Although the project has planned a contingency plan to improve execution in 2017, it must also increase its efficiency and its capacity to work, to face the challenge of executing that budget. Its success will be possible through the strengthening of the PMU, in the areas of administrative-financial management and monitoring and management of results.

14. Strengthening of its monitoring and evaluation system, systematize and establish the instruments and mechanisms of systematization and the management of the information and knowledge of the project, which allows documenting the scope, strategic results, lessons learned and good practices; the organization of the files and the updating of the verifiers that physically support the fulfillment of the results / indicators is important. To coordinate the updating of the registry and quantification of the indicators of the Logical Framework and of the products of the project. It will document limitations identified for the accomplishment of some indicators and will disaggregate by gender some indicators and verifiers in the M&E data base.

15. Conduct the adjustment of the project for the remaining period of execution, for which purpose the project's exit route must be considered through a projected analysis from the situation of 2017 until the end date at the beginning of 2019.

16. An improvement of the project must consider the development of strategic alliances and the explicit definition of conservation and participation actions with a gender focus.

17. Accelerate actions to improve the levels of progress to achieve important results, such as: The Integrated Marine-Coastal Management Program (PGIMC), as well as the business plans of the MPAs.

18. Strategical handling of consultancies through the following actions: 1) Mobilize the start of the consultancy to develop the participatory strategies, 2) Develop the technical extension planned for artisanal small-scale fisheries in the implementation of biodiversity-friendly practices, 3) Accelerate the process for the formulation of the Program for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution

19. Review and adjust the processes for the delivery of information about the project and the declaration of the MPAs, to the municipalities and the COCODES in general, so that the project's processes and products and the future management of the MPAs are facilitated.

20. Establish synergies and implement actions (environmental education and cooperation agreements for the reduction of threats by artisanal fisheries); contemplating the participation of fishermen's associations, incorporating differentiated men and women and vulnerable groups and an equitable distribution of benefits.

21. Recommend to the MPA administrators, corrective measures for the financial gap, financial sustainability, capacity development sheets and the METTs of the MPAs.

ANNEXES

Annex 6.1: Reference terms

Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo

TERMINOS DE REFERENCIA Contrato para un contratista individual

“Servicios de Consultoría para la Revisión de Medio Término del Proyecto Conservación y Uso Sostenible de la Biodiversidad en Áreas Protegidas Marino Costeras”

A. Título del Proyecto

“Conservación y Uso Sostenible de la Biodiversidad en Áreas Protegidas Marino Costeras”

B. Introducción

El presente documento contiene los Términos de Referencia (TdRs) para la Revisión de Medio Término²⁰ (MTR) del Proyecto ***Conservación y Uso Sostenible de la Biodiversidad en Áreas Protegidas Marino Costeras (MPAs)*** (Nº PIMS 4639), ejecutado por el Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales de Guatemala y el Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, e implementado a través del Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo con una donación del Fondo de Medio Ambiente Mundial (GEF, por sus siglas en Inglés). El Proyecto se inició el 27 de febrero 2014 y actualmente se encuentra iniciando su tercer año de ejecución. En consonancia con la Guía para la MTR de PNUD-GEF, este proceso de revisión de medio término fue iniciado antes de la presentación del Segundo Informe de Ejecución del Proyecto (PIR). En estos TdRs se delinean las expectativas para la actual MTR, cuyo proceso debe seguir las directrices indicadas en el documento titulado *“Guía para la Realización del Examen de Mitad de Periodo en Proyectos Apoyados por el PNUD y Financiados por el GEF”* (disponible en el siguiente vínculo: http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/guidance/GEF/midterm/Guidance_Midterm%20Review%20_SP_2014.pdf).

C. Descripción del Proyecto

Guatemala está implementando una donación del Fondo de Medio Ambiente Mundial para la ejecución del Proyecto Conservación y Uso Sostenible de la Biodiversidad en Áreas Protegidas Marino Costeras (MPAs)”. Este proyecto es ejecutado por el Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales –MARN- y el Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas -CONAP-, e implementado por el Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo –PNUD-.

El objetivo del Proyecto es promover la conservación y el uso sostenible, en el largo plazo, de la biodiversidad marino costera de importancia global a través del manejo efectivo y de manera equitativa de las Áreas Protegidas Marino Costeras, que a su vez contribuirán a mejorar el bienestar económico de la población guatemalteca.

Para su ejecución el Proyecto coordina con el MARN como punto focal del GEF y con el Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas como socio de gobierno, y con otros socios estratégicos: a) cofinancistas; Fondo de Medio Ambiente Mundial -FMAM-, CONAP, Dirección de Pesca y Acuicultura/Ministerio de Agricultura,

²⁰ En el documento de Proyecto (PRODOC) la terminología utilizada es “Evaluación de Medio Término”. A lo largo de estos TdR se utiliza la terminología “Revisión de Medio Término”.

Ganadería y Alimentación DIPESCA/MAGA, Instituto de Fomento Municipal –INFOM-, PNUD y b) Actores clave; Ministerio de la Defensa Nacional, Instituto Nacional de Bosques –INAB-, Oficina de Control de Áreas de Reserva Territoriales del Estado –OCRET-, Secretaría de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia Segeplán-, municipalidades, comunidades locales, Organizaciones No Gubernamentales –ONGs-, universidades, sector privado.

Durante los 5 años de implementación del Proyecto, se promoverá la conservación y el uso sostenible de la biodiversidad (BD) marino-costera de importancia global a través de la gestión eficaz y equitativa de áreas protegidas marino-costeras, lo que contribuirá a mejorar el bienestar económico de la población guatemalteca, mediante la creación o ampliación de cinco (5) áreas protegidas marino-costeras existentes en la región del Pacífico, la mejora en la eficacia de la gestión del MPAs y el aumento del financiamiento de las MPAs. El Proyecto contribuirá a la protección y uso sostenible de la BD marino costera a nivel local, regional y global, y con ello Guatemala hará un progreso significativo en la protección de su BD marina costera en la costa del Pacífico.

Específicamente, el Proyecto permitirá un aumento en la protección de las zonas costeras de 6,043.00 hectáreas (ha) a 56,046.82 ha, y la ampliación de la protección de las áreas marinas de 999.44 ha a 108,250.58 ha, incluyendo las zonas de manglares de 4,004.67 ha a 12,803.10 ha. Al final del Proyecto el total de los ecosistemas marino-costeros bajo protección aumentará de 7,042.44 hectáreas a 164,297.40 ha. El Proyecto también permitirá hacer frente a las amenazas de los sectores clave (pesca, puertos / transporte marítimo y desarrollo urbano) con el fin de fortalecer la gestión de las MPAs y la conservación y utilización sostenible de BD marino costera en la región del Pacífico de Guatemala.

Los resultados y productos que contempla el Proyecto se describen brevemente a continuación:

Componente 1: Fortalecimiento del marco legal, político y financiero de las MPA para la protección de la biodiversidad marino-costera y su uso sostenible.

Resultado 1.1. Dos (2) nuevas MPA (Las Lisas-Paraíso-La Barrona y Hawaii-Santa Rosa) y la ampliación de tres (3) MPA existentes (Reserva Natural Privada La Chorrera-Sitio Ramsar Manchón-Guamuchal, Parque Nacional Sipacate-Naranja y Reserva de Usos Múltiples Monterrico), las cuales representan un área total de 157,254.96 hectáreas (ha) y protegen biodiversidad marina de importancia global, se incorporan dentro del Sistema Guatemalteco de Áreas Protegidas (SIGAP).

Producto 1.1.1. Dos (2) nuevas MPA de usos múltiples (Categoría VI UICN) son creadas.

Producto 1.1.2. Acuerdo del Congreso legaliza la ampliación de tres (3) MPA existentes.

Resultado 1.2. Un marco legal/político habilitador, facilita la conservación y uso sostenible de la biodiversidad en MPA y sus zonas de amortiguamiento.

Producto 1.2.1: Reformas a las Regulaciones del ecosistema manglar del Instituto Nacional de Bosques (INAB) y CONAP promueven la conservación y uso sostenible de los manglares.

Producto 1.2.2: Se desarrolla un Programa de Gestión Marino-Costera (PGMC) el cual permite: a) la implementación de la PMCG y planes de desarrollo que mejoren la protección y usos sostenibles de la biodiversidad marino costera; b) gestión efectiva de las MPA; y c) el desarrollo de líneas de política para la legislación vigente de Pesca (MAGA), Áreas Protegidas (OCRET), y Energía y Minas (MEM) para reducir las amenazas a la biodiversidad marino-costera y facilitar la organización de instituciones gubernamentales y sectores no-gubernamentales en el apoyo a los esfuerzos de conservación.

Producto 1.2.3: La implementación de la línea Estratégica 8.3 de la Política para el manejo integrado de las zonas marino-costeras de Guatemala (PMCG) en 10 municipalidades costeras mejora la coordinación inter-institucional, define objetivos comunes, roles y responsabilidades, mecanismos participativos y financieros para la gestión marino-costera.

Resultado 1.3: El financiamiento de fuentes gubernamentales y no-gubernamentales para las MPA aumenta un 50% según el Puntaje del Promedio Total de la Ficha de Sostenibilidad Financiera de áreas protegidas del FMAM/PNUD.

Producto 1.3.1: Se establecen tarifas (OCRET) para los contratos de arrendamientos costeros que permitan la sostenibilidad financiera de las MPA.

Producto 1.3.2: Se desarrollan y/o actualizan los planes de negocios para las dos (2) nuevas MPA y las tres (3) MPA existentes que serán ampliadas

Producto 1.3.3: Planes de inversión municipal apoyan la gestión de MPAC a través de recursos presupuestarios no utilizados por las municipalidades.

Componente 2: Fortalecimiento institucional y de las capacidades individuales para la gestión efectiva de las MPA y la conservación y uso sostenible de la biodiversidad marino costera.

Resultado 2.1: La efectividad de la gestión de 6 MPA existentes en Guatemala, aumenta en un 10% según la ficha de puntaje sobre la Efectividad del Manejo (METT).

Producto 2.1.1: Se establecen unidades de gestión de recursos marino costeros dentro del MARN y CONAP para fortalecer la planificación y gestión de las MPA.

Producto 2.1.2: Se desarrollan Planes Maestros para dos (2) nuevas MPA y para tres (3) MPA existentes que serán ampliada, dichos planes estarán alineados con los planes de desarrollo municipales de uso de la tierra y recursos marino-costeros.

Producto 2.1.3: Se desarrollan estrategias participativas para el uso y gestión en tres (3) zonas marino-costeras en el Pacífico, y que incluyan los usos permitidos y restricciones para la biodiversidad marino-costera y las MPA en diez (10) municipalidades (enunciadas en el texto) y los mecanismos para resolución de conflictos y rendición de cuentas.

Resultado 2.2: Despliegue efectivo de recursos humanos y fondos atienden las amenazas (pérdida de hábitat, sobreexplotación de recursos marino-costeros, y contaminación) en las MPA existentes (137,855.76 ha) y nuevas (26,441.64 ha).

Producto 2.2.1: Fortalecimiento de las capacidades nacionales y de gobiernos locales (CONAP, MARN, INAB, Armada, y municipalidades), sector privado (pesquerías, portuarias, transporte marino), y sociedad civil (co-administradores no gubernamentales de MPA y comunidades locales) para la gestión de MPA y la conservación y uso sostenible de la biodiversidad marino-costera.

Producto 2.2.2: Extensión técnica para pesquerías de pequeña escala artesanales en la implementación de prácticas amigables con la biodiversidad.

Resultado 2.3: Sistemas de monitoreo y manejo adaptativo para enfrentar las amenazas a las MPA y la biodiversidad marino-costera.

Producto 2.3.1: Un sistema de gestión de información técnico – científica relacionado con los ecosistemas marino-costeros y el manejo de las MPA contribuye al monitoreo y control de las amenazas a la biodiversidad marino-costera.

Componente 3: Atender amenazas de sectores clave (pesca, puertos/transporte marítimo, y desarrollo urbano) con el propósito de fortalecer la gestión de las MPA y la conservación y uso sostenible de la biodiversidad en la región del Pacífico de Guatemala.

Resultado 3.1: Especies clave e indicadores ecosistémicos se mantienen estables en cuatro (4) MPA (Manchón-Guamuchal, Sipacate-Naranjo, Hawaii-Santa Rosa, y Las Lisas-Paraíso-La Barrona).

Producto 3.1.1: Tres (3) acuerdos de cooperación entre las autoridades de las MPA (CONAP y municipalidades) y los sectores de desarrollo urbano, pesca y puertos/transporte marítimo, incluyen comités de conservación/gestión que vigilen la conservación y uso sostenible de la biodiversidad en cuatro (4) MPA y sus zonas de amortiguamiento

Producto 3.1.2: Programa de gestión de agua de lastre y sistema de tarifas.

Producto 3.1.3: Programa para la prevención, reducción y control de contaminación de fuentes terrestres en las MPA y zonas de amortiguamiento definidas conjuntamente con las municipalidades, comunidades locales, y actores clave del sector privado (transporte marino, agroindustria, turismo y desarrollo urbano).

Producto 3.1.4: Estrategias para la reducción de la vulnerabilidad e impactos del cambio climático (CC) a la biodiversidad y servicios ecosistémicos en cinco (5) MPA y sus zonas de amortiguamiento.

Resultado 3.2. Capturas y tamaños estables de especies de pesca selectas en cuatro (4) MPA y sus zonas de amortiguamiento en la región del Pacífico al finalizar el Proyecto.

Producto 3.2.1: Prácticas de pesca amigables con la biodiversidad reducen impactos en dos (2) especies clave de importancia local (pesquería artesanal de pequeña escala) y tres (3) especies de importancia comercial en MPA de usos múltiples y sus zonas de amortiguamiento.

Resultado 3.3. El uso y la extracción sostenible de recursos contribuye a la conservación de 6,725 ha de manglares en las MPA y sus zonas de amortiguamiento.

Producto 3.3.1: Conservación participativa, rehabilitación y uso sostenible de los manglares en MPA y zonas de amortiguamiento de la costa del Pacífico favorecen la protección del manglar y el diseño de corredores de conservación ribereños.

D. Alcances de la MTR

Los alcances de la MTR comprenden tres aspectos: (1) objetivo, (2) enfoque y metodología, y (3) las categorías de progreso del Proyecto que forman parte del Informe Final de la MTR.

4. Objetivo:

Evaluar, a través de la MTR, los avances en el logro de los objetivos y resultados del Proyecto que fueron planteados en el Documento del Proyecto (PRODOC), analizando señales de éxito o fracaso con el propósito de identificar cualquier cambio que sea necesario para reorientar el Proyecto y conseguir los resultados deseados. La MTR revisará también la estrategia del Proyecto y riesgos asociados.

5. Enfoque y metodología:

Los datos aportados por la MTR deberán estar basados en información confiable y útil. El/la Contratista Individual examinará todas las fuentes de información relevantes, incluidos los documentos elaborados durante la fase de preparación del Proyecto (ej. PIF, Plan de Iniciación del PNUD, Documento del Proyecto, informes de Proyecto como el Examen Anual/PIR, revisiones del presupuesto del Proyecto, y cualquier otro material que se considere útil para la MTR). El/la Contratista Individual analizará las Herramientas de Seguimiento (Tracking tools) elaboradas al inicio del Proyecto (línea base) aprobadas por el Chief Executive Officer (CEO), y las Herramientas de Seguimiento (Tracking tools) de medio término, lo cual debe ser completado antes de iniciarse la misión de campo de la MTR.

El Contratista Individual deberá seguir un enfoque colaborativo y participativo²¹ que garantice una relación estrecha con el Equipo de Proyecto, sus homólogos gubernamentales (la persona o entidad designada como responsable o Coordinador de Operaciones del GEF -*Operational Focal Point*-), la(s) Oficina(s) de País del PNUD, los Asesores Técnicos Regionales (RTA) del PNUD-GEF y otras partes interesadas clave.

²¹ Para obtener ideas sobre estrategias y técnicas innovadoras y participativas de monitoreo y evaluación, consultar: [UNDP Discussion Paper: Innovations in Monitoring & Evaluating Results](#), 05 Nov 2013.

El involucramiento de las partes interesadas resulta vital para el éxito del MTR²². Dicho involucramiento se desarrollará por medio de entrevistas con aquellos agentes que tengan responsabilidades en el Proyecto, entre los que se encuentran²³:

- Oficial de Programa de Ambiente y Energía del PNUD
- Coordinador de Proyecto
- Miembros del Comité Técnico Asesor del Proyecto
- Consultores actuales o anteriores que han participado en el Proyecto
- Socios clave del Proyecto:
 - Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales –MARN-
 - Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas –CONAP-,
 - Dirección de Pesca y Acuicultura/Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación DIPESCA/MAGA,
 - Instituto de Fomento Municipal –INFOM
 - Instituto Nacional de Bosques –INAB-
 - Oficina de Control de Reservas Territoriales del Estado –OCRET-
 - Secretaria de Planificación de la Presidencia –SEGEPLÁN-
- Otros colaboradores que se consideren pertinentes, por ejemplo:
 - Municipalidades del área: Retalhuleu, Champerico, La Gomera, Iztapa, Taxisco, Guazacapán, Chiquimulilla, Pasaco, Moyuta, Ocos.
 - Coadministradores de áreas protegidas ubicadas en la zona del Proyecto, tales como el Centro de Estudios Conservacionistas de la Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala – CECON- o la Asociación de Rescate y Conservación de Vida Silvestre –ARCAS-.
 - Asociación de Pescadores de Champerico, ASOPECHAMP
 - Asociación de Pescadores Gran Pargo
- Asimismo, el/la Contratista Individual deberá realizar visitas de campo a las áreas protegidas marinas que el Proyecto está apoyando:
 - Manchón-Guamuchal
 - Sipacate-Naranja
 - Monterrico
 - Hawaii
 - Las Islas-La Barrona

El informe final del MTR debería contener una descripción completa del enfoque usado y las razones de su adopción, señalando explícitamente las hipótesis utilizadas y los retos, puntos relevantes (fortalezas y debilidades) de los métodos y el enfoque seguido para la revisión de medio término.

6. Categorías de progreso del Proyecto:

El contratista individual de la MTR evaluará las siguientes cuatro categorías de progreso del Proyecto (incisos 3.1 a 3.4), que serán parte del Informe Final de la MTR. Para más directrices consúltese la *Guía para la Realización del Examen de Mitad de Periodo en Proyectos Apoyados por el PNUD y Financiados por el GEF*.

6.1 Estrategia del Proyecto:

²² Para más información sobre la implicación de las partes interesadas en el proceso de Seguimiento y Evaluación, véase [UNDP Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results](#), Capítulo 3, pág. 93.

²³ A este listado podrán sumarse actores clave que durante el transcurso de la MRT se identifiquen y consideren relevantes.

Diseño del Proyecto

- Analizar el problema abordado por el Proyecto y las hipótesis aplicadas. Examinar el efecto de cualquier hipótesis incorrecta o de cambios en el contexto sobre el logro de los resultados del Proyecto recogidos en el Documento del Proyecto.
- Analizar la relevancia de la estrategia del Proyecto y determinar si ésta ofrece el camino más eficaz para alcanzar los resultados deseados. ¿Se incorporaron adecuadamente al diseño del Proyecto las lecciones aprendidas en otros Proyectos relevantes?
- Analizar cómo quedan recogidas en el Proyecto las prioridades del país. Comprobar la propiedad nacional del Proyecto. ¿Estuvo el concepto del Proyecto alineado con las prioridades de desarrollo del sector nacional y los planes para el país (o de los países participantes en el caso de Proyectos multipaís)?
- Analizar los procesos de toma de decisiones. ¿Se tuvo en cuenta durante los procesos de diseño del Proyecto la perspectiva de quienes se verían afectados por las decisiones relacionadas con el Proyecto, de quienes podrían influir sobre sus resultados y de quienes podrían aportar información u otros recursos durante los procesos de diseño del Proyecto?
- Analizar hasta qué punto se tocaron las cuestiones de género relevantes en el diseño del Proyecto. Para un mayor detalle de las directrices seguidas véase *Guía para la Realización del Examen de Mitad de Periodo en Proyectos Apoyados por el PNUD y Financiados por el GEF*.
- Si existen áreas importantes que requieren atención, recomendar aspectos para su mejora.

Marco de resultados/marco lógico

- Llevar a cabo un análisis crítico de los indicadores y metas establecidos en el marco lógico del Proyecto, evaluando hasta qué punto las metas a mitad y final de periodo del Proyecto cumplen los criterios "SMART" (abreviatura en inglés de Específicos, Cuantificables, Conseguidos, Relevantes y Sujetos a plazos) sugerir modificaciones/revisiones específicas de dichas metas e indicadores en la medida que sea necesario.
- ¿Son los objetivos y resultados del Proyecto o sus componentes claros, prácticos y factibles de realizar durante el tiempo estipulado para su ejecución?
- Analizar si el progreso hasta el momento ha generado efectos de desarrollo beneficiosos o podría catalizarlos en el futuro (por ejemplo, en términos de generación de ingresos, igualdad de género y empoderamiento de la mujer, mejoras en la gobernabilidad, etc.) de manera que deberían incluirse en el marco de resultados del Proyecto y monitorizarse de forma anual.
- Asegurar un seguimiento efectivo de los aspectos más amplios de desarrollo y de género del Proyecto. Desarrollar y recomendar los indicadores de 'desarrollo' SMART, que deberán incluir indicadores desagregados en función del género y otros que capturen los beneficios de desarrollo.

6.2 Progreso hacia el logro de resultados

Análisis del progreso en el logro de resultados

- Revisar los indicadores del marco lógico y compararlos con el progreso realizado en el logro de las metas establecidas para fin de Proyecto mediante la Matriz de progreso en el logro de resultados (Cuadro 1) y en función de lo establecido en la *Guía para la Realización del Examen de Mitad de Periodo en Proyectos Apoyados por el PNUD y Financiados por el GEF*; reflejar los avances siguiendo el sistema de colores "tipo semáforo" basado en el nivel de progreso alcanzado; asignar una valoración del progreso obtenido a cada resultado; efectuar recomendaciones desde las áreas marcadas como "No está en camino de lograrse" (rojo). Los colores para la evaluación de los indicadores con el "sistema de semáforo" son los siguientes:

Verde = logrado	Amarillo = Camino de lograrse	Rojo = No está en camino de lograrse
-----------------	-------------------------------	--------------------------------------

Para el análisis de progreso hacia los resultados el/la Contratista Individual deberá:

- Comparar y analizar las Herramientas de Seguimiento del GEF al nivel inicial de referencia con la completada inmediatamente antes de la MTR.
- Identificar las barreras que quedan para alcanzar los objetivos del Proyecto en lo que resta hasta su finalización.
- Una vez examinados los aspectos del Proyecto que han tenido éxito, identificar fórmulas para que el Proyecto pueda ampliar los beneficios conseguidos.

Table 1. Matrix of progress in achieving results based on the logical framework matrix of the Project

Project Strategy	Indicator	Base line	Level in the 1st PIR (self-reported)	Goal at the end of the Project	Level and evaluation in the middle of the Project	Assessment of achievements 24	Justification of the valuation
<p>Project Objective: To promote the conservation and long-term sustainable use of marine and coastal BD of global importance through effectively and equitably managed MPAs, which will contribute to improving the economic welfare of the Guatemalan population</p>	Total area (in hectares [ha]) of marine and coastal areas under protection by MPAs in the Pacific	7.042,44 ha		164.297,40 ha			
	Change in the management effectiveness of three (3) existing MPAs and two (2) new MPAs as measured through the METT scorecard	<p>La Chorrera Private Natural Reserve – Manchón Guamuchal RAMSAR Site: 10%</p> <p>-Sipacate – Naranjo National Park :26% -</p> <p>Monterrico Multiple- Use Natural Reserves: 40%</p>		<p>- La Chorrera Private Nature Reserve - Ramsar Manchón Guamuchal Site: 25%</p> <p>- Sipacate-Naranjo National Park: 41%</p> <p>- Monterrico Natural Usage Reserve: 55%</p>			
	Change in the financial capacity of the MPAs according to that established through the total average score in the Financial Sustainability Scorecard	<p>Legal, regulatory and institutional framework: 7.78%</p> <p>- Business planning and tools for cost effective management: 1.69%</p> <p>- Tools for generation income and its allocation: 12.68% -</p> <p>Total: 7.73%</p>		<p>- Legal, regulatory and institutional framework: 32.78%</p> <p>- Business planning and tools for cost effective management: 16.69%-</p>			

24

Use the scale of assessment of progress in achieving results with its 6 points: AS, S, MS, MI, I, AI

				Tools for income generation and its allocation: 42.68% - Total: 32.73%			
Component 1. Strengthening the MPA legal, policy, and financial frameworks for the protection of marine-coastal BD and its sustainable use.	Number of multiple-use MPAs declared and included in the SIGAP	Three (3)		Five (5)			
	Legal and regulatory framework facilitates the conservation and sustainable use of BD in the MPAs and buffer zones	- Mangrove regulations of the National Forestry Institute - INAB, CONAP and OCRET - Fisheries Regulations (General Fisheries and Aquaculture Law) (DIPESCA and MARN) -Strategic Line 8.3 of the Policy for the Integral management of the coastal marine areas of Guatemala (PMCG) and the National Hydrographic Commission (Vice Ministry of the Sea - Ministry of Defense)		- Reforms to the Regulation on the use and management of Mangrove (INAB-CONAP-OCRET) – Reform Proposal to the Fisheries and Aquaculture Law - Implementation of Strategic Line 8.3 of the PMCG (strengthen governance mechanisms).			
	Total annual budget from the central government (USD) assigned to the management of the MPAs and amount of financial resources received annually from private sources for the MPAs’ management.	\$673.326,48		\$ 1,009,989.72 (increase 50%)			
<p>Products: 1.1. Two (2) new multipurpose MPAs (Category VI UICN) are created 1.2. Congressional Decree legalizes the expansions of three (3) existing MPAs.</p> <p>1.3. Reforms to the Mangrove ecosystem regulations of the National Forest institute- INAB and CONAP that promote mangrove conservation and its sustainable use.</p> <p>1.4. An integrated Marine -Coastal management program (MCMP) is developed facilitating: a) Creation of the National Administrative council for maritime Affairs. b) The implementation of the PMCG and development plans to enhance the protection and sustainable use of marine-coastal BD c) effective MPA management. And d) the development of policy guidelines on the Fisheries Act (MAGA) and the National Reserves Act (OCRET) to reduce threats to marine coastal BD and organize government and non-government sectors conservation efforts.</p> <p>1.5. Strategic Guideline 8.3 of Guatemala Policy for the integrated management of Marine-Coastal Zones (PMCG) improves inter-institutional coordination, of Guatemala (PMCG), defines common goals, roles, co-responsibilities, participatory and financial mechanisms for marine-coastal management in ten (10) coastal municipalities</p> <p>1.6. Coastal land lease rates (OCRET) established for the financial sustainability of MPAs.</p> <p>1.7. Business plans developed and / or updated for the two (2) new and three (3) expanded MPAs.</p> <p>1.8. Municipal investment plans support MPA management through unused budgeted resources by municipalities.</p>							

<p>Component 2. Strengthening the institutional and individual capacities for effective management of MPAs and the conservation and sustainable use of marine-coastal BD</p>	<p>Change in the capacity development indicators for MPAs management and the conservation and sustainable use of marine-coastal BD according to the total score of UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard (national and local government, private sector and civil society)</p>	<p>National government – MARN: 42.86% - CONAP: 45.24% - INAB: 61.54% - DIPESCA: 43.59% Municipalities – Retalhuleu: 5.56% - Champerico: 25% - La Gomera: 44.44% - Iztapa: 0.00% - Taxisco: 47.22% - Guazacapán: 2.78% - Chiquimulilla: 36.11% - Pasaco: 27.78% - Moyuta: 38.39% Civil society - NGO (ARCAS): 63.89% - Associations of Champerico Fishermen: 11.11% - El Gran Pargo Fishermen's Association: 0.00% - Champerico port companies: 4.76% - CECON: 57.14%</p>		<p>National government - MARN: 62.86% - CONAP: 65.24% - INAB: 81.54% - DIPESCA: 63.59% Municipalities - Retalhuleu: 25.56% - Champerico: 45% - La Gomera: 64.44% - Iztapa: 20% - Taxisco: 67.22% - Guazacapán: 22.78% - Chiquimulilla: 56.11% - Pasaco: 47.78% - Moyuta: 58.39% Civil society - NGO (ARCAS): 83.89% - Associations of Champerico Fishermen: 31.11% - Fishermen's Association El Gran Pargo: 20% - Port companies Champerico: 24.76% - CECON: 77.14%</p>			
	<p>Number of management plans for existing and new MPAs</p>	<p>-Two (2) existing outdated Management Plans: Sipacate Naranjo National Park (2002 - 2006) and Monterrico Multiple Use Nature Reserve (2000 - 2005)</p>			<p>- Three (3) new Management plans- Two (2) updated Management plans: Sipacate Naranjo National Park and Monterrico</p>		

				Multiple Use Nature Reserve			
	Number of staff from national and local governments, private sectors, and civil society, including women, trained in monitoring and control of threats to marine and coastal BD	- CONAP: 14 – MARN: 6 – OCRET: 0 – DIPESCA: 5 – Municipalities: 0 – NGOs: 12 – Local associations: 50 – Ministry of Defense: 2 – Port Commission: 4		CONAP : 30 - MARN : 40 - OCRET : 3 - DIPESCA : 15 Municipalities: 20 (2 x 10 municipalities) - NGO's: 50 - Local associations: 110 - Ministry of Defense: 10 - Port Commission: 10			
	Increase in the number of monitoring, control, and surveillance plans and patrolling events	- Monitoring Work plans: 0 - Patrolling events: 0		Work plans: at least five Patrolling events: 6 per semester per each MPA total proposed 30 per semester			
<p>Products:</p> <p>2.1. Marine units within the MARN and CONAP were established to improve MPA planning and management.</p> <p>2.2. Management plans for three (3) expanded MPAs and for two (2) new MPAs are developed and aligned with the municipal participatory land and marine coastal use plans.</p> <p>2.3. Participatory resource use and management strategy for three (3) marine coastal zones in the Pacific include the permitted uses and restrictions for marine coastal BD and MPAs in ten (10) municipalities and mechanisms for conflict resolution and accountability.</p> <p>2.4. Strengthened the capacity of national and local government institutions (CONAP, MARN, INAB, OCRET, DIPESCA, the Navy, and municipalities), private sector groups (fisheries, urban development, tourism, maritime port /transportation), and civil society (non-governmental MPA coadministradores and local communities) in the MPA management and the conservation and sustainable use of marine coastal BD.</p> <p>2.5. Technical support extension to small-scale artisanal fisheries in the implementation of friendly practices. with the BD</p> <p>2.6. A technical scientific information system related to coastal and marine ecosystems and MPA management contributes to the monitoring and control of threats to marine-coastal BD.</p>							
Component 3: Addressing threats from key sectors (fisheries, maritime ports/ transportation, and urban	Coverage (ha) of key marine coastal ecosystems in five (5) MPAs and their buffer zones Estuaries: 1,715 ha; Coastal	- Estuaries: 1,715 ha – Coastal lagoons: 2,141 ha –		- Current levels are maintained			

development) in order to strengthen MPA management and the conservation and sustainable use of marine-and coastal BD in the Pacific region of Guatemala	lagoons: 2,141 ha; Herbaceous wetlands: 8,138 ha; Sandy beaches: 21,135 ha; Muddy beaches: 3,858 ha	Herbaceous wetlands: 8,138 ha – Sandy beaches: 21,135 ha – Muddy beaches: 3,858 ha					
	Number of hatchlings released per reproductive period of the sea turtle <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> in the nesting beaches of the Pacific	150.000		165.000			
	Minimum sizes (cm) of select fish species in four (4) multiple use MPAs and their buffer zones in conformance with FAO regulations	Species of commercial importance: - White shrimp (<i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>) - Blue shrimp (<i>Penaeus stylirostris</i>) - Brown shrimp (<i>Farfantepenaeus californiensis</i>) - Hammerhead shark (<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>)		Species of commercial importance: - White shrimp (<i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>): 3 g or 6.6 cm. - Blue shrimp (<i>Penaeus stylirostris</i>): 3 g or 6.6 cm. - Brown shrimp (<i>Farfantepenaeus californiensis</i>): 3 g or 6.6 cm. - Hammerhead shark (<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>): 220 cm of total length (for females) and 178 cm for males			
	Change in average income received by fishermen implementing BD-friendly fishing practices	0%		20%			
	Coverage of mangroves in five (5) MPAs and their buffer zones	4,004.67 ha: to. Sipacate Naranjo National Park: 1,682.32 ha; b. Monterrico Multiple Use Natural Reserve: 1,412.77 ha; c. La Chorrera Private Nature Reserve - Ramsar Manchón Site		12,803.10 ha: to. Sipacate Naranjo National Park: 1,936.22 ha. b. Monterrico			

		- Guamuchal: 909.58 ha d. Multiple Use Area Hawaii: 0 and. Las Lisas - La Barrona: 0		Multiple Use Natural Reserve: 2,664.32 ha. c. La Chorrera Private Nature Reserve - RAMSAR Manchón Site - Guamuchal: 5,028.53 ha. d. Multiple Use Area Hawaii: 1,753.44 Ha. and. Las Lisas - La Barrona: 1,420.59 Ha			
--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--

Products: 3.1.

3.1. Three (3) cooperation agreements between MPA authorities (CONAP and municipalities) and the urban development, fisheries and maritime ports / transportation sectors include conservation / management committees to oversee the conservation and sustainable use BD in four (4) MPA and their buffer areas.

3.2. Ballast water management program and fee system.

3.3. Program for the prevention, reduction and control of land-based contamination of MPAs and buffer areas defined jointly with municipalities, local communities, and key private sector groups (maritime transportation, agro-industry, tourism, and urban development).

3.4. Strategies for reducing vulnerability and the impacts of CC to BD and ecosystem services in five (5) MPAs and their buffer areas.

3.5. BD.-friendly fishing practices reduce impacts on two (2) key species of local importance (small-scale artisanal fisheries) and three (3) species of commercial importance in multiple use MPAs and their buffer zones

3.6. Participatory conservation, rehabilitation, and sustainable use of mangroves in MPAs and buffer areas of the Pacific coast favor mangrove protection and the favor mangrove protection and the design of riparian conservation corridors

1.1 Project Execution and adaptive management mechanisms.

- Analyze the general effectiveness of Project management as described in the Project Document - PRODOC-

Have changes been made? Are they effective? Are responsibilities and chain of command clear? Are decisions made transparently and at the right time? Recommend areas for improvement.

- Analyze the quality of the support provided by UNDP and recommend areas for improvement.

Financing and Co-financing.

Evaluate the financial management of the Project, with special reference to the profitability of the interventions.

Analyze changes in fund allocations as result of budget revisions and determine if such revisions have been appropriate and relevant. For this, the Individual Contractor must complete Table 2, with the support of the Project team, and this will be part of the Final Report of the MTR.

Does the Project have adequate financial controls, including appropriate information and planning, that allow Management to make informed decisions regarding the budget and to facilitate a flow of funds in a timely manner and in a timely manner?

From the information contained in the follow-up table of the co-financing to be filled, offer comments on the co-financing. Is co-financing used strategically to help the Project's objectives? Does the Project Team meet regularly with all partners in co-financing to align financial priorities and annual work plans?

Table 2: Amounts of co-financing of the Project

Funding Source	Co-financing	Type of co-financing	Amount confirmed by CEO at the time of inclusion in the Project (US \$)	Amount contributed to the date of the MTR (US \$)	% Current of the expected amount
		TOTAL			

System of monitoring and evaluation at the Project level.

- Analyze the tracking tools currently used. Do you offer the necessary information? Do they involve key partners? Are they aligned with or incorporated into national systems? Do they use the existing information? Are they efficient? Are they profitable? Are additional tools required? How can they become more participatory and inclusive?
- Analyze the financial management of the budget for the monitoring and evaluation of the Project. Are sufficient resources allocated for monitoring and evaluation? Are these resources used effectively?

Involvement of key actors

- Project Management: Has the Project developed and forged adequate alliances, both with direct stakeholders and with other tangential agents?
- Participation and processes promoted from the country: Do the local and national governments support the objectives of the Project? Do they still have an active role in the decision making of the Project that contributes to an efficient and effective execution of the same?
- Participation and public awareness: To what extent has the involvement and public awareness contributed to the progress made towards achieving the Project's objectives?

information

- Analyze the mechanisms used by the Project Management to report changes in adaptive management and communicate them to the Project Board.
- Evaluate the extent to which the Project Team and its partners carry out and comply with all GEF information requirements (what measures have been taken to address the PIRs with low valuations, where applicable)?
- Evaluate how the lessons derived from the process of adaptive management have been documented and shared with the key partners and how they have been internalized by them.

Communication

- Examine the internal communication of the Project with the interested parties: Is there a regular and effective communication? Are there important stakeholders that are left out of the communication channels? Are there feedback mechanisms when communication is received? Does the communication with the interested parties contribute to the latter being more aware of the results and activities of the Project, and to a greater commitment to the long-term sustainability of the results thereof?
- Examine the external communication of the Project: Have adequate communication channels been established or are being established to express the Project's progress and the desired public impact (for example, is there a web presence)? Did the Project carry out adequate public awareness and communication campaigns?.
- For informative purposes, write a paragraph of 200-500 words, which will be part of the Final Report of the MTR, which summarizes the Project's progress towards results, in terms of its contribution to the generation of benefits related to sustainable development and the global environment.

1.1 Sustainability

- Validate whether the risks identified in the Project document, the annual review of the Project / PIR and the ATLAS Risk Management Module are the most important and if the risk assessments applied are appropriate and updated. Otherwise, explain why.
- In addition, evaluate the following risks for sustainability:

Financial risks for sustainability

- What is the probability that the availability of economic resources will be reduced or stopped once GEF assistance ends (bearing in mind that potential resources can come from multiple sources, such as the public and private sectors, income generating activities and other resources that will be adequate to sustain the results of the Project)?

Socio-economic risks for sustainability

- Are there any social or political risks that could jeopardize the sustainability of the results of the Project? What is the risk that the level of ownership and involvement of the interested parties (including that of governments and other interested parties) is insufficient to sustain the results / benefits of the Project? Are the various key stakeholders aware that they are interested in the benefits of the Project continuing to flow? Do the public and / or stakeholders have a sufficient level of awareness to support the long-term objectives of the Project? Does the Project Team document the lessons learned on an ongoing basis? Are they shared / transferred to the appropriate agents who can apply them and potentially replicate and / or expand them in the future?

Risks to sustainability related to the institutional framework and governance

- Do the legal frameworks, policies, structures and governance processes present risks that could jeopardize the continuity of the benefits of the Project? When evaluating this parameter, it is also necessary to consider whether the systems / mechanisms required for accountability, transparency and technical knowledge are installed

Environmental risks for sustainability

- Is there any environmental risk that could jeopardize the continuity of the results of the Project?

Conclusions and recommendations:

The Individual Contractor must include in the report, a section where the conclusions are gathered from all the data collected and tests performed. Recommendations should be concise and concrete suggestions that guide specific, measurable, achievable and relevant interventions. A recommendation table should be included in the executive summary of the Final Report of the MTR. For more information on the table of recommendations, see the "Guide for the Realization of the Mid-Term Review in Projects Supported by UNDP and Funded by the GEF". The recommendations of the Individual Contractor should be limited to 15 maximum.

Assessment:

The Individual Contractor of the MTR will include the valuations of the results of the Project and brief descriptions of the associated achievements in a Summary Table of assessments and achievements (Table 3), which will be part of the Executive Summary of the Final Report of the MTR. See Annex D in this ToR to check the rating scales. It is not necessary to assess the Project Strategy or a general assessment of it.

Table 3. Summary of valuations and achievements of the MTR

Parameter	Valuation of the MTR	Description of the achievement
Project Strategy	N/A	
Progress in achieving results	Evaluation of the achievement accomplished for the objective (scale of assessment of 6 points)	
	Result 1 Assessment of achievement achieved (scale of assessment of 6 points)	
	Product 1.1 Assessment of achievement achieved (scale of assessment of 6 points)	
	Product 1.2 Assessment of achievement achieved (scale of assessment of 6 points)	
	Result 2 Assessment of achievement achieved (scale of assessment of 6 points)	
	Product 2.1 Assessment of achievement achieved (scale of assessment of 6 points)	
	Product 2.2 Assessment of achievement achieved (scale of assessment of 6 points)	
	Product 2.3 Assessment of achievement achieved (scale of assessment of 6 points)	
	Result 3 Assessment of achievement achieved (scale of assessment of 6 points)	
	Product 3.1 Assessment of achievement achieved (scale of assessment of 6 points)	
	Product 3.2 Assessment of achievement achieved (scale of assessment of 6 points)	
	Product 3.3 Assessment of achievement achieved (scale of assessment of 6 points)	
	Continue the products and results of the Project Strategy (Logical Framework)	
	Project Execution and adaptive management	6-point rating scale
Sustainability	4-point rating scale	

E. Expected and deliverable products

The individual contractor must deliver the products described in the following table, both in the preliminary version subject to revision, and in the final version. In the first work meeting, the Service Provider will be informed of the delivery form of the preliminary version of its products, the route of review and approval of the same, and the formats defined by the Project. The specified products and reports will be reviewed and approved by the UNDP (Project Coordination and Environment and Energy Officer)

The final version of each product must be presented to the Coordinator of the Project Management Unit (PMU) at 20 Street 28-58 Zone 10, Ministry of Environment Building, Tower 1 Level 2, Project Office, the following shape:

- Formal letter of product delivery.
- Printed version: 1 original and 2 copies

Digital version: 3 CD containing the report in Word and PDF version. All annexes (graphics, photographs, organization charts, etc.) must be included in their original format and fully identified. The format of the credits and logos will be sent to the individual contractor. A folder with images in optimal quality should be included for later uses of disclosure or publication when applicable.

Table 4. Delimitation of Products and delivery times.

No.	Products / deliverables	Approval by	Detail	Delivery time after signing contract (calendar days)
1	Output 1: Initial Report that must set forth the objectives and methodology of the MTR considering the inputs proposed in Section D of this ToR	Project Coordination and UNDP official	1 technical document	2 weeks
2	Output 2: Presentation and report that includes the summary of the initial findings of the MTR based on Annex B. The presentation should be made to the UNDP-Guatemala Office and Project Coordination and team	Project Coordination and UNDP official	1 presentation and 1 technical document	2 months
3	Output 3: First Draft of the Final Report of the MTR that includes the content indicated in Annex B of this document , including annexes. It must contain the review of the Regional Technical Advisor of the UNDP-GEF and the Project Coordination, and then it must be sent to the UNDP-Guatemala Office.	Project Coordination and UNDP official	1 Technical document	3.5 months
4	Output 4: Final report of the MTR in English and Spanish, according to the guidelines indicated in Annex B of this document , which contains the revised Report, including the "audit trail", detailing how all the reports have been addressed in the Report. comments received. This must be presented to the UNDP-Guatemala Office. Final presentation of Consulting	Project Coordination and UNDP official	1 Technical document and a final presentation	4.5 months

F. Institutional Agreements:

1. The contract will be signed between the United Nations Development Program and the individual contractor that is awarded in the process. The individual contractor must present its reports to the Coordination of the PMU, who will be responsible for the respective review and approval. Subsequently, the PMU will obtain the final review and approval of the UNDP Program Officer for the products of the MTR.
2. Inputs to be provided by the contractor: The Project team will provide the individual contractor with all relevant documents for the MTR (see list of documents in Annex A). Likewise, all additional documentation required to comply with the objectives and results stipulated in these ToRs will be provided.
3. The Individual Contractor must approve two virtual basic security courses in accordance with UNDP regulations and present the corresponding certificates when delivering the first consulting product.
4. UNDP will be responsible for hiring the Individual Contractor and ensuring the necessary arrangements for the realization of the MTR. The Individual Contractor will be responsible for covering the costs of their transportation and their travel expenses during the MTR.

G. Duration of services.

The consultancy is proposed for a period of 5 months, starting the next business day of signing the contract.

For the fulfillment of the tasks required, the estimated time commitment for the Consultant is 260 business days, in a full-time day. However, it is expected that the Consultant will propose the effective number of work days that will be dedicated to this consultancy.

H. Workplace.

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and / or the "Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Coastal Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)" Project will not offer within their facilities a physical space for the Individual Contractor, Therefore, the latter must prepare the products in their own offices.

Work area: The Individual Contractor must visit the relevant areas of the Project. For the presentation of advances and / or consultations with the institutions, the Individual Contractor may make use of the Project facilities prior appointment and coordination or coordinate visits at the headquarters of the institutions involved in the MTR.

I. Qualifications:

The Individual Contractor may not have participated in the preparation of the Project, its formulation or execution (including the drafting of the Project document) and must not have any conflict of interest with the activities related to it.

a) Academic training

- Agronomist (Agricultural Production Systems, Renewable Natural Resources), Biologist (a), Marine Biologist, Forestry Engineer, Environmental Engineer or related career.
- Minimum of two (2) years of postgraduate studies in fields related to the formulation and evaluation of natural resources management projects, applied sciences to environmental management, natural resources management or forest sciences.

a) General Experience:

- Minimum of five (5) years of experience in design, monitoring and evaluation of sustainable development projects with multilateral international organizations related to the management of protected areas, environmental services and biological diversity. Preferably in Projects with organizations such as the GEF and / or Projects within the United Nations System.

b) Specific experience:

- Minimum of five (5) years of experience in monitoring and evaluation of Projects with international organizations related to the management of protected areas or biological diversity. Preferably with experience with results-based management methodologies.
- Minimum of three (3) years in the application of SMART indicators and in the reconstruction or validation of initial scenarios (Baseline scenarios) as well as the adaptive management applied preferably in the focal area of biodiversity of the GEF.
- Minimum of three (3) consultancies, projects or verifiable works related to project management related to marine protected areas and / or management of coastal marine natural resources in Guatemala.
- Minimum of three (3) experiences in the facilitation of consultation processes with local actors and other participants, analyzing social, economic and environmental contexts and their implications for the achievement of results and impacts derived from Projects and / or local and regional programs. Also, understanding of the issues related to gender and the focal area of biodiversity of the GEF; experience in analysis and evaluation with gender sensitivity.

a) Corporate values and competences

- Leadership qualities and teamwork
- Project evaluation knowledge (e.g. Ex-ante, during and post)
- Excellent organizational capabilities
- Ability to work independently or with little supervision
- Strong motivation and ability to work under pressure and with time limits
- Excellent communication skills and ability to write documents and reports
- Integrity and ethics
- Respect for diversity
- Excellent human relationships
- Service attitude
- Orientation to results
- Operational effectiveness
- Demonstrable analytical skills
- Ability to work under pressure

J. Delivery, Product Review and Payment Method.

The Individual Contractor awarded to perform the consultancy, must submit each product or report within the required period, which will be approved during the periods of time indicated in Table 5. The final delivery of the products must be done in a revised and approved version.

Table 5. Forecast of time for delivery and return of draft documents

Products / deliverables	Delivery time after signing contract (calendar days)	Return of revised products (business days)
Product 1	2 weeks	5
Product 2	2 months	7
Product 3	3.5 months	7
Product 4	4.5 months	7

Scope of the financial proposal and payment schedule.

The corresponding payment consists of a lump sum in Quetzales including all expenses related to the presentation of the required products, the expected number of working days and taxes. The Contractor shall take into consideration the total coverage of the cost of all equipment (human and mechanical / electronic), supplies and materials necessary to produce the products requested.

The amount of the contract to be signed will be fixed, regardless of the change in the components of the costs. Once each product has been accepted and validated, the Individual Contractor will be asked to present the invoice corresponding to the percentage of payment of the product delivered (according to table 6), which must be issued in Quetzales on behalf of:

- ✓ United Nations Development Program.
- ✓ NIT 312583-1.
- ✓ Fiscal Direction: 5th. Av. 5-55 Zone 14 Europlaza Tower IV Level 10. }
- ✓ Description: "Payment corresponding to product No. xxx, according to contract No. xxx for consulting services for xxx".

The approximate minimum time for the payment to be made is within 15 business days after receipt of the invoice, by check or transfer on account.

Payments to national contractors will be made in Quetzales, and when applicable, VAT exemption will be issued. The UNDP is not a tax withholding agent, so the Individual Contractor must proceed in accordance with the tax legislation that applies to the payment of Income Tax (ISR) and others that correspond according to its registration in the Unified Tax Registry (RTU).

Table 6. Scope of the financial proposal and payment schedule

Products / deliverables	Delivery date after signing the contract	Payment percentage
Product 1	2 weeks	10%
Product 2	2 months	25%
Product 3	3.5 months	25%
Product 4	4.5 months	40%

The last payment is subject to the presentation of the Individual Contractor's evaluation by the Project Coordinator.

K. Recommendations for the Presentation of the Offer

Individual Contractors interested, must present their proposal in original and copy, folded in the upper right corner, with index of the content in the order requested, in a sealed envelope duly identified, which must include the following documents to prove their qualifications:

1. Letter from the Offeror addressed to UNDP confirming interest and availability (attached format).
Annexes:

- 1.1. Form P11 signed, including dates, experiences in similar activities and a minimum of three (3) professional references
- 1.2. Curriculum Vitae that clearly identifies the experience required in these Terms of Reference.
- 1.3. Financial Proposal that indicates the total fixed price of the offer -all included-, expressed in Quetzales, and supported with a breakdown of the costs according to the attached format, which may be modified according to the items that the Contractor considers pertinent.
- 1.4. Terms of Reference signed

2. Technical Proposal:

- 2.1. Letter explaining why it is considered as the most suitable candidate to develop the services.
- 2.2. Document that substantively describes the Methodology by means of which it will focus and conduct the activities to comply with the Consulting services.
- 2.3. Work plan that includes a detailed schedule of the minimum activities specified in these ToRs and others that the Contractor deems appropriate based on its experience; dates based on the duration of the services stipulated for the consultancy, considering delivery and review of products.

2. Additional documents:

- 2.1. Photocopy of Personal Identity Document (DPI).
- 2.2. Photocopy of Registration / Modification in the Unified Tax Registry (RTU).

2.3. Photocopy (s) of academic credentials: Certificate (s) of approved university courses, University Degree (s) and / or Diplomas for specialization courses.

2.4. Photocopy of at least three (3) letters of labor references / contracts / settlements for activities similar to those required in these terms of reference.

The delivery of offers must be made in duly identified envelope, addressed to:

Project Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Coastal Marine Protected Areas United Nations Development Program 20 street 28-58 Zone 10 Building of the Ministry of Environment Tower 1, Level 2, Project Office. Guatemala City, Guatemala 01010 Process No. XXXXX-XXXX / XX Before:

L. Criteria for the selection of the best Offer.

The evaluation of the offers will be done through the combined scoring method, where the curricular evaluation and the technical proposal will be weighted with a maximum of 70%, combined with the financial offer, which will be weighted with a maximum of 30%. Criteria to carry out the Curricular evaluation, of the Technical Proposal and financial proposal.

CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN		Tiempo / Número	PUNTAJACIÓN			
			Específica	Parcial	Subtotal	Total
Formación académica	Ingeniero (a) Agrónomo (a) [Sistemas Producción Agrícola, Recursos Naturales Renovables), Biólogo, Biólogo Marino, Ingeniero Forestal, Ingeniero Ambiental o carrera afín.	Título universitario	15	15	25	25
	Mínimo de dos (2) años de estudios de postgrado en formulación y evaluación de proyectos de gestión de recursos naturales, ciencias aplicadas a la gestión ambiental, manejo de recursos naturales o ciencias forestales	4 años o más	10	10		
		3 años	7			
		2 años	5			
Equipo de trabajo	• Mínimo de cinco (5) años de experiencia en el área de diseño, monitoreo y evaluación de proyectos de desarrollo sostenible con organismos internacionales multilaterales relacionados con la gestión de áreas protegidas, servicios ambientales y diversidad biológica. De preferencia en proyecto con organizaciones como el GEF y/o de proyectos dentro del Sistema de las Naciones Unidas.	7 años o más	20	20	20	
		6 años	17			
		5 años	15			
	• Mínimo de cinco (5) años de experiencia en el área de monitoreo y evaluación de proyectos con organismos internacionales relacionados con la gestión de áreas protegidas o diversidad biológica. De preferencia con experiencia con metodologías de gestión basada en resultados.	7 años o más	5	5	20	
		6 años	4			
		5 años	3			
	• Mínimo de tres (3) años en la aplicación de indicadores SMART y en la reconstrucción o validación de escenarios iniciales (Baseline escenarios) así como la gestión adaptativa aplicadas de preferencia en el área focales de biodiversidad del GEF.	4 años o más	5	5		
		3 años	4			
	• Mínimo de tres (3) consultorías, proyectos o trabajos verificables relacionados a gestión de proyectos relacionados con áreas protegidas marinas y/o gestión de recursos naturales marino costeros en Guatemala.	4 consultorías o más	5	5		
		3 consultorías	4			
• Mínimo de tres (3) experiencias en la facilitación de procesos de consulta con actores locales y otros participantes, analizando contextos sociales, económicos y ambientales y sus implicaciones en el logro de resultados e impactos derivados de Proyectos y/o programas locales y regionales. También, comprensión de los asuntos relacionados a género y el área focal de biodiversidad del GEF; experiencia en análisis y evaluación con sensibilidad de género.	4 experiencias o más	5	5			
	3 experiencias	4				
Propuesta Técnica Metodológica	Plenamente armónica con Términos de Referencia y con sólido nivel técnico. Presenta propuesta metodológica que demuestra sólido conocimiento y correcta aplicación de la técnica en el alcance de resultados.	25	25	35		35
	Armónica con los Términos de Referencia y técnicamente aceptable. Presenta propuesta metodológica que demuestra conocimiento y aplicación de la técnica de manera aceptable para el alcance de resultados.	20				
	Armónica con los Términos de Referencia, pero técnicamente débil. Débil propuesta metodológica que demuestra débil aplicación de la técnica en el alcance de resultados.	10				
	No armónica con los Términos de Referencia. Propuesta metodológica y aplicación de la técnica débil y fuera de contexto en cuanto a los TdR.	0				
Plan de Trabajo y Cronograma	Incluye cronograma y plan de trabajo descriptivo ajustado a la realidad del proyecto, considerando las actividades a realizar por cada uno de los integrantes del equipo de trabajo de manera integrada y coherente.	10	10			
	Incluye cronograma y plan de trabajo con descripción débil de las actividades, no presenta las actividades del equipo de trabajo de forma integrada y coherente.	7				
	Solo incluye cronograma.	1				
SUB TOTAL	Sub-Total por Evaluación Curricular y Propuesta Técnica				100	70%
PROPUESTA FINANCIERA	(Propuesta más baja / Propuesta Evaluada) * 30%				30%	
	TOTAL PUNTAJACIÓN DE OFERTA				100%	

M. Approval
TDR elaborated by

Firm: _____ Date: _____

Raquel Sigüenza Project Coordinator "Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Coastal Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) "

TDR approved by:

Firm: _____ Date: _____

Bolaños Flower
Program Officer Energy and Environment

N. Contractor's Signature

I accept that the aforementioned terms of reference clearly specify the services and activities to be contracted as well as the degree of knowledge required

Firm: _____ Date: _____

Nom: _____

A broad participation in the candidatures for this consultancy is encouraged, in compliance with the human development policy of promoting equal opportunities for all people from the perspective of gender, multiculturalism and disability.

ANNEX A
MINIMUM LIST OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVISED

1. Project Identification Form (PIF)
2. UNDP Initiation Plan
3. Project Document -PRODOC-
4. Report of the Project Startup Workshop
5. Annual report (PIR)
6. Quarterly Reports (QPRs)
7. Analysis of problems and risks
8. Monitoring and evaluation tools of the Project (tracking tools), used both for the establishment of baselines and project progress: to. Financial sustainability sheets (scorecard). b. Institutional capacity sheets c. Tracking effectiveness monitoring tool (METT)
9. Reports of follow-up missions
10. All monitoring reports prepared by the Project
11. Financial and administrative guidelines used by the Project Team The following documents will also be available to the consultant:
12. Project operational guidelines, manuals and systems
13. UNDP Program Document - Guatemala
14. Minutes of Steering Committee meetings and other meetings
15. Map of sites where the Project operates
16. Specific reports of activities carried out by the Project, as required

ANNEX B
GUIDELINES ON CONTENTS FOR THE FINAL REPORT OF THE MTR

i. Basic information of the report (for the cover or initial page)

- Project's name
- ID numbers and PIMS
- Period of execution of the MTR and date of the report
- Territorial framework covered by the Project
- Operational Focal Area GEF / Strategic Program
- Executing agency / Implementing partner and other partners of the Project
- Name of the Individual Contractor
- Agreements

ii. Index

iii. Acronyms and abbreviations

1. Executive Summary (3-5 pages)

- Project information table
- Project Description (brief)
- Project Progress Summary (200-500 words)
- Summary table of valuations and achievements of the MTR
- Summary of conclusions
- Summary table of recommendations

2. Introduction (2-3 pages)

- Purpose and objectives of the MTR
- Scope and Methodology: design and implementation principles of the MTR, MTR approach and data collection methods, limitations of the MTR.
- Structure of the MTR report

3. Project Description and Context (3-5 pages)

- Development context: environmental, socioeconomic, institutional and political factors relevant to the objective and scope of the Project
- Problems that the Project intended to address: threats and barriers
- Description and strategy of the Project: objective and expected results, description of the places where it is developed (pilot areas)
- Project execution mechanisms: brief description of the Project Board, agreements with the main partners in the execution, etc.
- Project execution deadlines and milestones to be met during its development
- Main stakeholders: List of key players.

4. Findings (12-14 pages)

4.1 Project Strategy

- Project Design
- Results Framework / Logical Framework

4.2 Progress in achieving results

- Analysis of the progress in the results
- Barriers that still exist to achieve the Project's objectives

4.2 Project Execution and Adaptive Management.

- Management mechanisms
- Work planning
- Financing and co-financing
- Project level monitoring and evaluation systems
- Involvement of interested parties
- Information
- Communication

4.3 Sustainability.

- Financial risks for sustainability
- Socio-economic risks for sustainability
- Risks to sustainability related to the institutional framework and governance
- Environmental risks for sustainability

5. Conclusions and Recommendations (4-6 pages)

5.1 Conclusions

- Complete and balanced statements (based on evidence and connected to the findings of the MTR) that highlight the strengths, weaknesses and results of the Project.

5.2. Recommendations

- Corrective actions for the design, execution, monitoring and evaluation of the Project
- Actions to continue or reinforce the initial benefits of the Project
- Proposals for future guidelines underlining the objectives.

6. Annexes

- TOR of the MTR (excluding the annexes of the TOR)
- Medium Term Review Matrix (evaluation criteria with questions, indicators, key data sources and methodology) (Based on Annex C of the present TORs)
- Model questionnaire or interview guide used for data collection
- Valuation Scale (According to Annex D of the present TORs)
- Itinerary of the "mission of MTR"
- List of people interviewed

- List of documents reviewed
- Co-financing table (if it is not previously included in the body of the report)
- Acceptance form for the UNEG Code of Conduct for Individual Contractor signed (According to Annex E of the present TORs)
- Form of approval of the final report of the signed MTR (According to Annex F of the present TORs)
- Attached in a separate document: Audit Trail obtained from the comments received on the draft report of the MTR
- Attached in a separate document: Monitoring tools and mid-term monitoring (Tracking Tools)

ANNEX C

HALF TERM REVIEW MATRIX MODEL

Evaluation questions	Indicators	Sources of documentation	Methodology
Project Strategy: To what extent is the Project strategy relevant to national priorities and ownership of the country? Is it the best way to obtain the desired results?			
(include the evaluative questions)	(Example: established relationships, level of coherence between the design of the Project and the implementation approach, specific activities carried out, quality of risk mitigation strategies, etc.)	(Ej Project documents, national policies or strategies, Web sites, Project staff and partners, data collected through the MTR mission, etc.)	(Example: analysis of documents, analysis of information, interviews with Project staff and interested parties, etc.)
Progress in achieving results: What is the degree of compliance with the results and objectives desired so far?			
Project Execution and adaptive management: Has the Project been implemented efficiently, profitably and adapted to changing conditions? To what extent do the monitoring and evaluation, information and communication systems of the Project contribute to its execution?			
Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, socio-economic and / or environmental risks for the long-term sustainability of the Project's results?			

ANNEX D
ASSESSMENT SCALE

Evaluations of progress in achieving results: (an assessment for each result and objective)		
6	Highly satisfactory (HS)	It is expected to achieve or exceed the objectives / results established for the end of the Project without serious deficiencies. Progress towards the achievement of the objectives / results can be presented as a "good practice"
5	Satisfactory (S)	It is expected to achieve most of the objectives / results established for the end of the Project only with minimal deficiencies.
4	Moderately satisfactory (MS)	It is expected to achieve most of the objectives / results established for the final Project but with significant shortcomings.
3	Moderately unsatisfactory (MU)	It is expected to achieve most of the objectives / results established for the final Project with significant shortcomings.
2	Unsatisfactory (U)	It is not expected to achieve most of the objectives / results established for the end of the Project
1	Highly unsatisfactory (HU)	The objectives / results have not been achieved by mid-term and it is not expected that any of those established for the end of the Project will be achieved

Valuations of the execution of the Project and adaptive management: (a general assessment).		
6	Highly satisfactory (HS)	The implementation of the seven components -management mechanisms, work planning, financing and co-financing, monitoring and evaluation systems at the Project level, stakeholder involvement, information and communication- is leading to effective and efficient execution and management. adaptive The Project can be presented as a "good practice".
5	Satisfactory (S)	The implementation of most of the seven components is leading to effective and efficient execution and adaptive management, except for a few that require corrective action.
4	Moderately satisfactory (MS)	The implementation of some of the seven components is leading to effective and efficient execution and adaptive management, although some of the components require corrective action
3	Moderately unsatisfactory (MU)	The implementation of some of the seven components is not leading to effective and efficient execution and adaptive management of the Project; Most components require corrective actions.
2	Unsatisfactory (U)	The implementation of most of the seven components is not leading to effective and efficient execution and adaptive management of the Project.
1	Highly unsatisfactory (HU)	None of the seven components is implemented in a way that leads to effective and efficient execution and adaptive management of the Project

Sustainability assessments: (a general assessment)

4	Likely (L)	Minimum risk for sustainability; the most important results are on track to be achieved at the conclusion of the Project and are expected to continue in the near future
3	Moderately Likely (ML)	Moderate risks but it is expected that, at least, some results may be sustained due to the progress that is observed in achieving the goals during the mid-term exam
2	Moderately Unlikely (MP)	Significant risk that the most important results will not continue after the conclusion of the Project although some products and activities should continue
1	Unlikely (U)	Serious risk that Project results and key products cannot be sustained.

ANNEX E
UNEG CODE OF CONDUCT FOR INDIVIDUAL CONTRACTOR OF MIDDLE-TERM REVISIONS ²⁵

The evaluators / consultants:

1. They must present complete and fair information in their evaluation of the strengths and weaknesses, in such a way that the decisions or actions carried out are well founded.
2. They must disclose the complete set of conclusions together with the information of their limitations and have it available to all those affected by the evaluation who have the express right to receive the results.
3. They must protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should offer the maximum notification time, limit the demands of time and respect the right of people not to get involved. Evaluators should respect the right of people to give information in a confidential manner, and should ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced back to its origin. Evaluators are not obliged to evaluate individual persons, but they must maintain a balance between the evaluation of management functions and this general principle.
4. Sometimes, when conducting evaluations, they will uncover evidence of crimes. Discrete information about such cases should be reported to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is the slightest doubt about whether these issues should be communicated and how they should be communicated.
5. They must be sensitive to beliefs, customs and practices and act with integrity and honesty in their relationships with all interested parties. In line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations, evaluators should be sensitive to issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-esteem of those people with whom they establish a contact during the evaluation. Knowing that there is a possibility that the evaluation negatively affects the interests of some stakeholders, the evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate the objective of the evaluation and its results in a manner that clearly respects the dignity and self-esteem of those involved.
6. They are responsible for their performance and (the) product (s) they generate. They are responsible for a clear, precise and balanced written or oral presentation, as well as the limitations, conclusions and recommendations of the study.
7. They must apply sound accounting procedures and be prudent when using evaluation resources.

MRT Consultant Agreement Form

Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluators of the UN system:

Consultant Name _____

Name of the Consulting Organization (when necessary) _____

I affirm that I have received and understood and that I will abide by the UN Code of Conduct for Evaluators.

²⁵ www.undp.org/uneqcodeofconduct

ANNEX F
FORM OF APPROVAL OF THE MIDDLE-TERM REVIEW REPORT

Midterm Review Report Revised and Approved by:

UNDP

Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Regional Technical Advisor of the UNDP-GEF

Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Annex 6.2: Evaluation Matrix (MTR)

Table 6.2: Evaluation Matrix (MTR)

Questions Review	Indicators	Sources of documentation	Methodology
Project Strategy: To what extent is the project strategy relevant to national priorities and ownership of the country? Is it the best way to obtain the desired results?			
PROJECT DESIGN			
Does the project support environmental and development priorities at the national / regional and local levels?	Degree to which the project supports the objective of sustainable management of the environment of the END	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents on the country's National Development Strategy. • Project team • MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB, UNDP, and other key actors of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of documents. • Interviews with the project team. • Interviews with personnel from MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB, UNDP and other key actors of the project.
What has been the level of participation of stakeholders (Municipalities, NGOs) in the design of the project?	Level of involvement of government officials and other partners in the project design process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project documents. • Project team • UNDP staff • Municipalities, MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB and other key actors of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of progress data and documents. • Interviews with the project team. Interviews with personnel from municipalities, MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB, UNDP and other key stakeholders of the project. • Interviews with UNDP staff
Did the project consider the national and institutional realities of MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB in its design?	Appreciation of stakeholders on the level of adequacy of the project design to national realities and existing capacities?		
The lessons learned in other relevant projects, in mitigation, CC and biodiversity, were properly incorporated into the project design?	Experiences and lessons learned from other relevant projects were considered in the design of the project		
In what way were the relevant gender issues incorporated into the project design?	The project considers relevant issues and budgets on gender issues.		

Questions Review	Indicators	Sources of documentation	Methodology
Have other broader aspects of the concept of development, such as social policy, territorial vision, been integrated into the design of the project?	It includes aspects of income generation, gender equality and the empowerment of women, improvements in governance and livelihoods		
Does the project allow to determine the impacts that the initiative is having and / or projected to have on the livelihoods of the populations that live in the areas of influence?	The design of the project (structure, content, baseline instruments and results framework) allows to determine the impact on the livelihoods of the populations		
In what way is it possible to recommend improvements to the project design for the remaining time of the execution period?	Improvement aspects adaptable to the design of the project are identified.		
FRAME OF RESULTS / LOGICAL FRAME OF THE PROJECT			
Is the logic of the project theory (process theory and project change theory) consistent with the risks and threats and expected results?	There are logical links between the expected results of the project and the design of the project (in terms of project components, choice of partners, structure, implementation mechanisms, scope, budget, use of resources, etc.).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collected during the MTR. • Project documents. • Project team • UNDP staff • Quarterly and annual progress reports. • Municipalities, MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB and other key actors of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of data. • Analysis of documents. • Interviews with the project team. • Interviews with municipalities, MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB and other key stakeholders of the project. • Interviews with UNDP staff
Are the objectives and results of the Project or its components clear, practical and feasible to perform during the time stipulated for its execution?	The objectives and results of the component are clear, practical and feasible to perform in the time defined for the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project documents. • Project team • UNDP staff • Municipalities, MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB and other key actors of the project. • Project consulting reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of documents. • Interviews with the project team. • Interviews with municipalities, MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB and other key stakeholders of the project.

Questions Review	Indicators	Sources of documentation	Methodology
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with UNDP staff • Interviews with consultants participating in the Project
To what extent do the mid-term and end-of-project goals meet the "SMART" criteria?	The mid and end period goals comply with the following Criteria: Specific, Quantifiable, Attainable, Relevant and subject to deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project documents. • Project team • UNDP staff • Municipalities, MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB and other key actors of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of progress data and documents. • Interviews with the project team. • Interviews with municipalities, MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB and other key stakeholders of the project. • Interviews with UNDP staff
Does it ensure effective monitoring of the broader aspects of development and gender of the Project?	Improvement aspects adaptable to the Logical Framework of the project are identified, in terms of income generation, gender equality and women's empowerment, improvements in governance.		
How is it possible to recommend improvements to the Logical Framework of the project?	Proposed improvements will improve the orientation of an impact-oriented management.		
Progress in achieving results: What is the degree of compliance with the results and objectives desired so far?			
In what way and to what extent are the expected results of the project being achieved?	<p>Objective of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total coastal area (ha) under protection through MPA in the Pacific - Change in the management effectiveness of three (3) existing MPA and two (2) new MPA measured through the METT card - Change in the financial capacity of the MPA as established through the average total score in the Financial Sustainability Record of the UNDP / GEF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project documents. • Project monitoring instruments • Matrix of progress in achieving results • Quarterly and annual progress reports • Project team • National policies and strategies • UNDP staff • Municipalities, MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB and other key actors of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of progress data and documents. • Observation in the field (areas of direct implementation of the project) • Interviews with the project team. • Interviews with municipalities, MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB and other key stakeholders of the project. • Interviews with UNDP staff

Questions Review	Indicators	Sources of documentation	Methodology
	<p>Outcome1: Strengthening of the legal, political and financial framework of MPAs for the protection of coastal marine biodiversity and its sustainable use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of multiple use MPA declared and included in the SIGAP - Legal and regulatory framework facilitates the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in MPAs and buffer zones - Total of the annual budget of the central government (USD) assigned to the management of MPA and amount of financial resources that is received annually from private sources for the management of MPA. <p>Outcome 2: Institutional and individual capacity strengthening for the effective management of MPAs and the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine biodiversity - Change in capacity development indicators for MPA management and the conservation and sustainable use of marine-coastal biodiversity according to the UNDP Capacity Development Sheet (national and local government, private sector and civil society)</p>		

Questions Review	Indicators	Sources of documentation	Methodology
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Management plans for existing and new MPAs - Number of people from national and local governments, private sectors and civil society, including women, trained to monitor and control threats to coastal and marine biodiversity - Increase in the number of monitoring, control and surveillance plans and patrolling events <p>Outcome 3: Address threats from key sectors (fisheries, ports / maritime transport and urban development) with the purpose of strengthening the management of MPAs and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Pacific region of Guatemala.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coverage of key coastal and marine ecosystems in five (5) MPAs and their buffer zones. - Estuaries: 1,715 ha; Coastal lagoons: 2,141 ha; Herbaceous wetlands: 8,138 ha; Sandy beaches: 21,135 ha; Muddy beaches: 3,858 ha - Number of infants released per season - reproductive of sea turtles <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> on Pacific nesting beaches - Minimum and maximum sizes (cm) of selected fishing species in four (4) multiple-use MPAs and 		

Questions Review	Indicators	Sources of documentation	Methodology
	<p>their buffer zones approved according to FAO standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change in average income received by fishermen who implement biodiversity-friendly practices <p>Mangrove cover in five (5) MPAs and their buffer zones</p>		
In what way and to what extent are the expected results of the project being achieved in your Municipality, NGO?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff capabilities • GIS Tools • Equipment • Monitoring systems • Alliances and agreements • Municipal development plans • Biological brokers • Others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipalities, NGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document analysis • Interviews with officials of the Municipalities, NGOs
What are the barriers or obstacles that the project has faced to advance towards the goals stipulated in the progress matrix, in relation to the two components of the project?	Barriers or obstacles faced to advance towards the goals of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project documents. • Quarterly and annual progress reports • Project team • UNDP staff • Municipalities, MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB and other partners and key project stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of progress data and documents. • Evaluation of the indicators with the "traffic light system" • Interviews with personnel from Municipalities, MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB and other partners and key project stakeholders. • Interviews with UNDP staff
What factors have facilitated progress towards the goals stipulated in the progress matrix?	Facilitating factors to move towards project goals		
What are the barriers or obstacles that the project has faced to advance in the actions that would be executed by Municipality, NGO, Local Government?	Barriers or obstacles faced for the progress of the project actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipalities, NGOs, MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with personnel from Municipalities, NGOs, MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB
What factors have facilitated the progress in	Factors that facilitated the progress of actions that		

Questions Review	Indicators	Sources of documentation	Methodology
actions that would be executed by Municipality, NGO, Local Government?	would be executed by the project		
What changes could have been made (if any) to the design of the project in order to improve the achievement of the expected results?	Proposals for change and improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project documents. • Project team • UNDP staff • MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB and other partners and key project stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of progress data and documents. • Interviews with the project team. • Interviews with personnel from MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB and other key stakeholders. • Interviews with UNDP staff
Project Execution and adaptive management: Has the Project been implemented efficiently, profitably and adapted to changing conditions? To what extent do the monitoring and evaluation, information and communication systems of the Project contribute to its execution?			
<p>How effective has the Project management been as described in the Project Document where PRODOC?</p> <p>Was adaptive management used or needed to ensure efficient use of resources?</p> <p>How do you rate the quality of the support provided by UNDP?</p> <p>Would you have any recommendation on this?</p>	<p>Decisions are made transparently and in a timely manner.</p> <p>The changes made were effective to improve the management</p> <p>The support provided by UNDP contributed to improve the management of the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project documents. • Inter-institutional cooperation agreements. • Project team • UNDP staff • MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB • Other partners and key project stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of progress data and documents. • Interviews with the project team. • Interviews with personnel from MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB and other partners and key project stakeholders. • Interviews with UNDP staff
<p>Were adequate alliances developed and forged in the Project, both with direct stakeholders and with other tangential agents?</p> <p>Participation and processes promoted from the country: Do</p>	<p>Partnerships with direct stakeholders as with other tangential agents</p> <p>Local and national governments have an active role in the decision making of the Project, with which they contribute to</p>		

Questions Review	Indicators	Sources of documentation	Methodology
<p>local and national governments support the objectives of the Project? Do they still have an active role in the decision making of the Project that contributes to an efficient and effective execution of the same?</p> <p>How has public involvement and awareness been given and to what extent have they contributed to the progress made toward achieving the Project's objectives?</p> <p>Are there identified civil society efforts that contribute to the achievement of the Project's objectives? which are? and how do they contribute? and if they do not exist, why do not they exist?</p>	<p>an efficient and effective execution of the same.</p> <p>Involvement and public awareness contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Project</p> <p>Civil society contributes to the achievement of the project's objectives</p>		
<p>How do Municipalities and NGOs support the achievement of the Project's objectives?</p>	<p>Personnel, logistic, political, financial and institutional resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project team • CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, Municipalities and NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with the project team, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, Municipalities and NGOs.
<p>How does the project management information comply with the requirements of the GEF, is it communicated to the project board and shared the lessons with the key partners and is it interned by them?</p>	<p>Effectiveness of the mechanisms used by the Project Management to report changes in adaptive management and communicate them to the Project Board.</p> <p>Degree of compliance with the requirements for the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project documents. • Project team • UNDP staff • MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB, UNDP, INFOM, OCRET, Segeplán, MP, MINEDUC and other partners and key project stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of progress data and documents. • Interviews with the project team. • Interviews with personnel from MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB, UNDP, INFOM, OCRET, Segeplán, MP, and other

Questions Review	Indicators	Sources of documentation	Methodology
	<p>use of GEF information by the Project Team and its partners.</p> <p>The lessons derived from the adaptive management process are documented and shared with key partners and internalized by them.</p>		<p>partners and key project stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with UNDP staff
<p>In which planning approach and in which tools is the project management oriented?</p> <p>Were there delays in the implementation?</p> <p>Did changes occur in the logical framework matrix?</p>	<p>The results-based planning approach and the logical framework in project management are used</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project documents. • Project team • UNDP staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of progress data and documents. • Interviews with the project team. • Interviews with UNDP staff
<p>To what extent have financial management and co-financing been implemented and how have they supported the implementation of the project's actions? Have the assignments initially planned changed?</p>	<p>Financial execution corresponds to what was planned. Co-financing corresponds to the commitments established by the partners.</p> <p>The Project has adequate financial controls, including appropriate information and planning.</p> <p>The co-financing is strategically planned to help the objectives of the Project.</p> <p>The Project Team regularly coordinates with all partners in co-financing to align financial priorities and annual work plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project documents. • Annual implementation reports • Annual operating plans • Project team • UNDP staff • MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB, INFOM, OCRET, Segeplán, MP and other partners and key project stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of progress data and documents. • Interviews with the project team. • Interviews with personnel from MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB, INFOM, OCRET, Segeplán, MP and other key stakeholders. • Interviews with UNDP staff

Questions Review	Indicators	Sources of documentation	Methodology
How does monitoring and evaluation facilitate project management and results-oriented guidance?	<p>Reasonable and sufficient resources are allocated for the S & E.</p> <p>There are adequate S & E instruments.</p> <p>The S & E supports management by results.</p> <p>The S & E, has a strategic and participatory approach</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project documents. • Project team • UNDP staff • Monitoring tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of progress data and documents. • Interviews with the project team. • Interviews with UNDP staff
Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, socio-economic and / or environmental risks for the long-term sustainability of the Project's results?			
Are financial risks (from public, private, and international cooperation sources, among others) presented or foreseen in the future, which could affect the sustainability of MPAs?	Financial risk factors to the sustainability of the results of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project documents. • Project monitoring instruments • Project team • UNDP staff • Municipalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of documents. • Interviews with the project team. • Interviews with personnel from Municipalities, the Central Government
Are social or political risks presented or foreseen in the future, which could jeopardize the sustainability of project interventions in their pilot areas?	Socioeconomic risk factors to the sustainability of the results of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipalities • Central Government (MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB, INFOM, OCRET), NGOs and other partners and key project stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with the Central Government (MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA-MAGA, INAB, INFOM, OCRET), NGOs and other key stakeholders. • Interviews with UNDP staff
Are risks of legal frameworks, policies, structures and governance processes related to the sustainability of MPAs that could endanger the continuity of project benefits presented or foreseen in the future?	Socioeconomic risk factors to the sustainability of the results of the Project		
Are there any future environmental risks that could endanger the	Environmental risk factors to the sustainability of the results of the Project		

Questions Review	Indicators	Sources of documentation	Methodology
continuity of the initiatives, the sustainability of the MPAs and their derived benefits?			

Source: self-made.

Annex 6.3: MTR mission itinerary

Table 6.3: MTR mission itinerary

WEEK 1 from January 16 to 20, 2017

ACTIVITY	DATE	HOUR
MEETING OF START IN UNDP (PMU)	16-01-2017	
Transfer to Coatepeque	16-01-2017	14:00
	17-01-2017	
SOUTHWEST REGION		
1.1. Interviews in municipalities	17-01-2017	
1.1.1- Municipality of La Blanca	17-01-2017	9:00
1.1.2. Municipality of Champerico	17-01-2017	15:00
1.1.3. Local Support Committee (CAL) DIPESCA	17-01-2017	16:00
1.2. Project technician (PMU).	17-01-2017	18:00
1.3. Manchón Guamuchal Protected Area. Administrator and ranger CONAP (Retalhuleu)	18-01-2017	9:00
1.4. Local Support Committee (CAL) INAB Mazatenango	18-01-2017	14:00
<i>Transfer to Sipacate Municipality</i>	19-01-2017	6:00

CENTRAL REGION		
<i>Transfer to Sipacate Municipality</i>	19-01-2017	6:00
<i>Sipacate-Naranjo Protected Area</i>		
<i>Administrator (CONAP Sipacate)</i>	19-01-2017	10:00
<i>Park Guard</i>	19-01-2017	
<i>Transfer to the municipality of Iztapa</i>	19-01-2017	15:00
<i>Municipality of Iztapa, Escuintla</i>	20-01-2017	8:30
<i>Actors to interview: Monterrico Protected Area</i>		
<i>Administrator (coordinator): Center for Conservationist Studies - CECON- USAC</i>	20-01-2017	11:00
<i>Park Guard CECON</i>	20-01-2017	11:00
<i>Return to Guatemala City</i>	20-01-2017	15:00

WEEK 2. From January 23 to 25, 2017

ACTIVITY	DATE	HOUR
SOUTHEAST REGION		
Transfer from Guatemala City to Cuilapa	23-01-2017	9:00
	23-01-2017	11:00
Local Support Committee (CAL): Links: MARN (Cuilapa)		
Local Support Committee (CAL): Links: INFOM (Jutiapa).	23-01-2017	15:00

Local Support Committee (CAL): Links: CONAP (Jutiapa).	23-01-2017	16:00
Las Lisas Protected Area - La Barrona.		
Municipality of Pasaco, Jutiapa.	24-01-2017	14:00
Coastal Marine Project Technician South East Region	24-01-2017	18:00
Hawaii Protected Area		
Municipality of Chiquimulilla, Santa Rosa.	25-01-2017	9:00
Monterrico Protected Area		
Municipality of Taxisco, Santa Rosa	25-01-2017	14:00
Hawaii Protected Area		
Co Administrator of the AP-ARCAS-	26-01-2017	8:30
Park keeper CONAP / ARCAS	26-01-2017	8:30
Local Support Committee (CAL): Links: INAB (Monterrico).	26-01-2017	11:00
Return to Guatemala City	26-01-2017	15:00

Itinerary Guatemala City. From January 27 to February 3, 2017

	Friday 27	MONDAY 30	TUESDAY 31	Wednesday 1	Thursday 2	Friday 3
8:00			INAB	CONAP	MARN- GEF Mario Díaz	Flor Bolaños
8:30						
9:00		OCRET				Closure meeting in UNDP. Stein Room
9:30				Segeplán	Celia Mendoza	
10:00			INFOM		Raquel Sigüenza	
10:30	Return to Guate					
11:00				MP		
11:30		Defenders of Nature	ICC			
12:00					CEMA USAC	
12:30			Fernando García (lunch)			
13:00		(transfer)		ARCAS (CC Eskala Roosevelt)		
13:30		(transfer)				
14:00		DIPESCA km 22			CECON	
14:30			MARN			
15:00		(return)				
15:30		(return)				
16:00						
16:30						
17:00						

Annex 6.4.: List of people and actors consulted

Table 6.4.: List of people and actors consulted

N°	Consulted	Position	Entity
1	Alex García Morales	Hawaii Park Ranger	ARCAS
2	Alfonso Chaves García	Ranger Natural Reserve of Multiple Uses - Monterrico.	CECON- USAC.
3	Allan Omar Gómez	Councilman IV of the Municipal Council. Environment Commission.	Chiquimulilla Municipality
4	Anaité López Alquijay	Chief Strategic Ecosystems	INAB
5	Andrea Navas Beteta	Research coordination	Defensores de la naturaleza Consultora
6	Aura Marina López	Environmental Prosecutor	Public ministry
7	Byron Pérez Ramírez	Director of the Municipal Planning Office	La Blanca Municipality
8	Carlos Marín Arreola	Director of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Regulations. Vice Ministry of Agricultural Health and Regulations.	DIPESCA
9	Carlos Palacios Jacinto	Director of the Municipal Planning Office	Pasaco Municipality
10	Carlos Quezada Vega	Director of Institutional Strengthening	INFOM
11	Carlos Velásquez Solís	Sipacate-Naranjo administrator	CONAP Sipacate
12	Carlos Way Pernillo	SIGAP specialist.	CONAP– Suroriente-Jutiapa
13	Celia Mendoza	Financial - Administrative.	UGP
14	Cesar Augusto Flores López	Ranger Monterrico Multiple Use Natural Reserve.	CECON- USAC.
15	Cesar Augusto Grijalva Zetino	Ranger Monterrico Multiple Use Natural Reserve.	CECON- USAC.
16	Cesar Zacarías	Mangrove Manager Mazatenango Representative of the INAB in the CAL	INAB
17	Colum Muccio	Administrative Director	ARCAS
18	Demetrio Denuse	Environment Commission.	Chiquimulilla Municipality
19	Eddy Pineda López	Director of the Municipal Planning Office.	Taxisco Municipality
20	Eddy Roberto Aquino	Director of the Municipal Planning Office.	Chiquimulilla Municipality
21	Edgar González Escobar	Coordinator of productive systems	ICC
22	Edson Flores	Technician of the Southwest Region Project	UGP

N°	Consulted	Position	Entity
23	Eleazar Juárez Martínez	Technical advisor	OCRET
24	Erick Villagrán	Director of the of Marine and Coastal Sciences degree	CEMA
25	Fernando Castro	Conservation Units Director	CONAP
26	Fernando Coronado Castillo	Viceminister of Natural Resources and Climate Change	MARN
27	Fernando García	S & E consultant	PNUD
28	Fidel Hernández Enríquez	Las Lisas community leader. Participant in the Mangrove Dialog Table.	Las Lisas Community
29	Flor Bolaños	Project Officer	PNUD
30	Fredys Avila Mijango	Municipal major	Pasaco Municipality
31	Frendy Palma	Technician of the Southeast Region Project	UGP
32	Fulvio Grijalva Chachilla	Municipal Environmental Management Office Director	Pasaco Municipality
33	Grace Hilling	Volunteer of the Hawaii Park Project	ARCAS
34	Isabel Morales Roldán	Municipal Women's Office. Rural Community Development. Environment Unit.	Chiquimulilla Municipality
35	Ismael Isaac Díaz Vicente	Municipal Planning Department Director (DMP)	Iztapa Municipality
36	Iván García	Coastal Marine Technician, member of Southeastern CAL	CONAP – Suroriente-Jutiapa
37	Jaime Estrada García	Southeastern Regional Manager, Member of Southeastern CAL	INFOM -Jutiapa
38	Jorge Asunción	PA's Coordinator	CECON
39	Jorge Salazar Chea	Administrative Advisor	OCRET
40	José Alberto Santos Grijalva	Municipal Environmental Management Unit	Champerico Municipality
41	José de la Rosa Lemus	Departmental Delegate of Santa Rosa, member of Southeastern CAL	MARN
42	Juan Francisco Escobar Alonso	Inspector of artisanal fishing, Champerico. Delegate in the CAL	DIPESCA
43	Juan Herrera	Trustee I. Environment Commission	Chiquimulilla Municipality
44	Julio Cesar Interiano Maldonado	Technical advisor. Manchón-Guamuchal Special Protection Area	CONAP
45	Julio Cesar Navarro	Specialist in territorial planning	SEGEPLÁN
46	Lorena Boix	Direction of the postgraduate studies department	CEMA
47	Lucía Carolina García López	Director of the Hawaii Park Project	ARCAS
48	Luis Ovando Lavagnino	Undersecretary of planning and territorial planning	SEGEPLÁN

N°	Consulted	Position	Entity
49	Mario Alberto Crespo Girón	Save Hawaii resources	CONAP
50	Marlon Chilin Molina	Consultant-pollster of ARCAS.	ARCAS- consultant
51	Mártir Vázquez	Director of Forest Management	NAB
52	Mercedes Barrios Ruiz	Coordinator	CECON
53	Mario Díaz	Head of the Department of Ecosystems	MARN
54	Minor García Divas	Executive Assistant Secretary	CONAP
55	Oscar Martínez	Adviser Strengthening Municipal and Institutional	NFOM
56	Oscar Núñez Saravia	Executive Director	Nature Defenders Consultant
57	Oscar Suchini	Manager	NFOM
58	Osmundo Trinidad Ramírez	Manchón-Guamuchal special protection area Ranger.	Community
59	Ovidio Rodríguez Pimentel	Manchón-Guamuchal special protection area Ranger.	Community
60	Pablo Vinicio Castillo Sánchez	Manchón-Guamuchal special protection area Ranger.	CECON- USAC.
61	Raquel Sigüenza	Coordinator	UGP
62	Roberto González Pérez	Director. Monterrico Multiple Use Nature Reserve	CECON- USAC.
61	Vanessa Dávila Pérez	Social researcher	CECON
63	William Rodríguez Cristales	Director of the Municipal Environmental Management Unit	Taxisco Municipality

Source: self-made. Based on the field mission.

Table 6. 5: Questionnaire model used for data collection

Design

1. Does the project support environmental and development priorities at the national level?
2. What has been the level of participation of those interested in the design of the project?
3. Did the project consider the national realities (policy framework, other laws or national plans) and institutional aspects of MARN, CONAP and Municipalities) in its design?
4. Are the lessons learned in other relevant projects properly incorporated into the Project design?
5. How were the relevant gender issues incorporated into the design of the Project?
6. Have other broader aspects of the concept of development been integrated into the project design, such as social policy, territorial vision, and indigenous peoples' rights.
7. Does the project allow to determine the impacts that the initiative is having and / or projected to have on the livelihoods of the populations that live in the areas of influence of the project?
8. In what way is it possible to recommend improvements to the design of the project?

Logic frame

9. Is the logic of the project theory (process theory and project change theory) coherent in relation to the risks and threats and expected results?
10. Are the objectives and results of the Project or its components clear, practical and feasible to perform during the time stipulated for its execution?
11. To what extent do the project's mid and end period goals meet the "SMART" criteria?
12. Does it ensure effective monitoring of the broader aspects of development and gender of the Project?
13. In what way is it possible to recommend improvements to the Logical Framework of the project?

Progress in achieving results

14. In what way and to what extent are the expected results of the project being achieved?
15. What are the barriers or obstacles the project has faced in moving towards the goals stipulated in the progress matrix?
16. What factors have facilitated progress towards the goals stipulated in the progress matrix?
17. What changes could have been made (if any) to the design of the project to improve the achievement of the expected results?

Project execution and adaptive management

18. How effective has the Project management been as described in the Project Document PRODOC?
19. Was adaptive management used or needed to ensure efficient use of resources?
20. How do you rate the quality of the support provided by UNDP?
21. Has the Project developed and forged adequate alliances, both with direct stakeholders and with other tangential agents?
22. How do local and national governments support the objectives of the Project?
23. In what way has public involvement and public awareness been given and to what extent have these contributed to the progress made towards achieving the Project's objectives?
24. How does the project management information comply with the requirements of the GEF, is it communicated to the project board and shared lessons with the key partners and is it interned by them?
25. Does the current planning approach and the tools used effectively guide project management?
26. To what extent have financial management and co-financing been implemented and how have they supported the implementation of the project's actions?
27. How does monitoring and evaluation facilitate project management and results-oriented guidance?
28. With what actions would you strengthen the management of the project in the remaining period of execution?

Sustainability

29. To what extent are there financial, institutional, socio-economic and / or environmental risks for the long-term sustainability of the results of the Project?
30. How can the risks identified be overcome and managed to achieve the results expected by the project?

Annex 6.6: Documentation consulted

1. UNDP. 2017. Advance of Activities and results. Raquel Sigüenza. Draft.
2. Congress of the Republic of Guatemala. 2013. Decree Number 7-2013. Framework law to regulate the reduction of vulnerability, the mandatory adaptation to the effects of climate change and the mitigation of greenhouse gases.
3. GEF. 2011. Project identification form (PIF). Project Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Coastal Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).
4. UNDP. 2014. Boot workshop report. Draft.
5. UNDP. Quarterly reports.
6. UNDP. 2015. Quarterly reports.
7. UNDP. 2015. Project Implementation Review (PIR) of PIMS 4637 Project Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Coastal Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).
8. UNDP. 2016. Scorecard (score cards) for institutional capacities. Establishment of the baseline and progress of the project in the midterm: MARN, INAB, CONAP, MAGA, Segeplán, Municipalities.
9. UNDP. 2016. Quarterly reports.
10. UNDP. 2016. Technical document that breaks down the corrective action plan post-evaluation that contains at least the technical approach of the findings found, analysis of risks to be faced in the implementation, recommendations. UNDP 2016. Project Implementation Review (PIR) of PIMS.
11. UNDP. 2017. Comparative chart of budget and financial execution. Draft.
12. UNDP. 2017. AOP 2017, GEF Project Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Coastal Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).
13. UNDP / GEF. 2016. Management effectiveness monitoring tool (METT).
14. UNDP-GEF. 2014. Guide for the realization of the mid-term exam in projects supported by the UNDP and financed by the GEF.

Annex 6.7: Rating scale of the MTR

Table 6.7: Scales for the integral assessment of results

Evaluations of progress in achieving results: (an assessment for each result and objective)		
6	(HS) Highly satisfactory	It is expected to achieve or exceed the objectives / results established for the end of the Project without serious deficiencies. Progress towards the achievement of the objectives / results can be presented as a "good practice"
5	Satisfactory (S)	It is expected to achieve most of the objectives / results established for the end of the Project only with minimal deficiencies.
4	Moderately satisfactory (MS)	It is expected to achieve most of the objectives / results established for the end of the Project but with significant shortcomings.
3	Moderately satisfactory (MS)	It is expected to achieve most of the objectives / results established for the end of the Project with significant deficiencies
2	Unsatisfactory (U)	It is not expected to achieve most of the objectives / results established for the end of the Project
1	Highly unsatisfactory (HU)	The objectives / results have not been achieved by mid-term and it is not expected that any of those established for the end of the Project will be achieved

Evaluations of the execution of the Project and adaptive management: (general assessment)		
6	(HS) Highly satisfactory	The implementation of the seven components -management mechanisms, work planning, financing and co-financing, monitoring and evaluation systems at the Project level, stakeholder involvement, information and communication- is leading to effective and efficient execution and management. adaptive The Project can be presented as a "good practice"
5	Satisfactory (S)	The implementation of most of the seven components is leading to effective and efficient execution and adaptive management, except for a few that require corrective action.
4	Moderately satisfactory (MS)	The implementation of some of the seven components is leading to effective and efficient execution and adaptive management, although some of the components require corrective action.
3	Moderately satisfactory (MS)	The implementation of some of the seven components is not leading to effective and efficient execution and adaptive management of the Project; Most components require corrective action.
2	Unsatisfactory (U)	The implementation of most of the seven components is not leading to effective and efficient execution and adaptive management of the Project
1	Highly unsatisfactory (HU)	None of the seven components is implemented in a way that leads to effective and efficient execution and adaptive management of the Project

Sustainability assessments: (a general assessment)		
4	Likely (L)	Minimum risk for sustainability; the most important results are on track to be achieved after the Project and are expected to continue in the near future.
3	Moderately Likely (ML)	Moderate risks but it is expected that, at least, some results may be sustained due to the progress that is observed in achieving the goals during the mid-term exam.

2	Moderately Unlikely (MU)	Significant risk that the most important results will not continue after the conclusion of the Project although some products and activities should continue
1	Unlikely (U)	Serious risk that Project results and key products cannot be sustained.

Source: Terms of reference

Annex 6.8: Project results framework

<p>Component 1: Strengthening the MPA legal, policy, and financial frameworks for the protection of marine-coastal biodiversity (BD) and its sustainable use.</p>	<p>Component 2: Strengthening the institutional and individual capacities for the effective management of MPAs and the conservation and sustainable use of marine-coastal BD.</p>	<p>Component 3: Addressing threats from key sectors (fisheries, maritime ports/transportation, and urban development) in order to strengthen MPA management and the conservation and sustainable use of marine-and coastal BD in the Pacific region of Guatemala</p>
<p>Outcome 1.1 – Two (2) new multiple-use MPAs (Las Lisas-La Barrona and Hawaii) and the expansion of three (3) existing MPAs (La Chorrera Private Natural Reserve—Manchón Guamuchal RAMSAR Site, Sipacate-Naranjo National Park, and Monterrico Multiple-Use Natural Reserve) with a total area of 157,254.96 hectares (ha), are included in the Guatemalan System of Protected Areas (SIGAP) and protect marine BD of global importance.</p> <p>Output 1.1.1 – Two (2) new multiple-use MPAs (IUCN Category VI) gazetted.</p> <p>Output 1.1.2 – Congressional Decree legalizes the expansions of (3) existing MPAs.</p>	<p>Outcome 2.1: Management effectiveness of Guatemala’s three (3) existing MPAs improves by 15% according to Management Effectiveness Scorecard (METT).</p> <p>Output 2.1.1 – Marine units within the MARN and CONAP are established for improving MPA planning and management</p> <p>Output 2.1.2 – Management plans for three (3) expanded MPAs and for two (2) new MPAs are developed and aligned with the municipal participatory land and marine-coastal use plans.</p> <p>Output 2.1.3 – Participatory resource use and management strategy for three (3) marine-coastal zones in the Pacific include the permitted uses and restrictions for marine-coastal BD and MPAs in ten (10) municipalities and mechanisms for conflict resolution and accountability.</p>	<p>Outcome 3.1 – Key species and ecosystem indicators remain stable in four (4) MPAs (Manchón-Guamuchal, Sipacate-Naranjo, Hawaii-Santa Rosa, and Las Lisas-Paraíso-La Barrona).</p> <p>Output 3.1.1 – Three (3) cooperation agreements between MPA authorities (CONAP and municipalities) and the urban development, fisheries, and maritime ports/transportation sectors include conservation/management committees to oversee the conservation and sustainable use of BD in four (4) MPAs and their buffer areas.</p> <p>Output 3.1.2 – Ballast water management program and fee system.</p> <p>Output 3.1.3 – Program for the prevention, reduction, and control of land-based contamination of MPAs and buffer areas defined jointly with municipalities, local communities, and key private sector groups (maritime transportation, agro-industry, tourism, and urban development).</p> <p>Output 3.1.4 – Strategies for reducing vulnerability and the impacts of climate change (CC) to</p>

		BD and ecosystem services in three (3) MPAs and their buffer areas.
<p>Outcome 1.2. An enabling policy/legal environment facilitates the conservation and sustainable use of BD in MPAs and their buffer zones.</p> <p>Output 1.2.1 – Reform of the Mangrove Regulation of the National Forest Institute (INAB) promotes mangrove conservation and its sustainable use.</p> <p>Output 1.2.2 – An integrated Marine-Coastal Management Program (MCMP) is developed, facilitating: a) the implementation of the PMCG and development plans to enhance the protection and sustainable use of marine-coastal BD; b) effective MPA management; and c) the development of policy guidelines for the Fisheries Act (MAGA) and the National Reserves Act (OCRET) to reduce threats to marine-coastal BD and organize government and non-government sectors to support conservation efforts.</p> <p>Output 1.2.3 – Strategic Guideline 8.3 of Guatemala’s Policy for the Integrated Management of Marine-Coastal Zones (PMCG) improves inter-institutional coordination, define common goals, roles, and co-responsibilities, and participatory and financial mechanisms for marine-coastal management in ten (10) coastal municipalities.</p>	<p>Outcome 2.2 – Effective deployment of human resources and funds addresses threats (loss of habitat, overexploitation of marine-coastal resources, and contamination) in existing (137,855.76 ha, with expansions) and new MPAs (26,441.64 ha).</p> <p>Output 2.2.1 – Strengthened capacity of national and local government institutions (CONAP, MARN, INAB, DIPESCA, OCRET, the Navy, and municipalities), private sector groups (fisheries, urban development, tourism, maritime ports/transportation), and civil society organizations (non-governmental MPA co-administrators and local communities) in MPAs’ management and the conservation and sustainable use of marine-coastal BD</p> <p>Output 2.2.2 – Extension support to small-scale artisanal fisheries for implementation of BD-friendly practices.</p>	<p>Outcome 3.2 – Stable catches and sizes of selected fisheries species in four (4) multiple-use MPAs and their buffer zones in the Pacific region by project end.</p> <p>Output 3.2.1 – BD-friendly fishing practices reduce the impacts on two (2) key species of local importance (small-scale artisanal fisheries) and three (3) species of commercial importance in multiple use MPAs and their buffer zones.</p>
<p>Outcome 1.3 – Government and non-government sources increase funding by 50% for MPAs measured through the Total Average Score for all MPAs in the UNDP/GEF Financial Scorecard (baseline to be</p>	<p>Outcome 2.3 – Monitoring and adaptive management systems to address threats to MPAs and marine-coastal BD.</p> <p>Output 2.3.1 – A technical-scientific information system</p>	<p>Outcome 3.3 – Sustainable use and extraction of resources contribute to the conservation of 6,725 ha of mangroves in MPAs and their buffer areas.</p> <p>Output 3.3.1 – Participatory conservation, rehabilitation, and</p>

<p>determined during the PPG phase).</p> <p>Output 1.3.1 – Coastal land lease rates (OCRET) established for the financial sustainability of MPAs.</p> <p>Output 1.3.2 – Business plans developed and/or updated for the two (2) new and three (3) expanded MPAs.</p> <p>Output 1.3.3 – Municipal investment plans support MPA management through unused budgeted resources by municipalities.</p>	<p>related to coastal and marine ecosystems and MPA management contributes to the monitoring and control of threats to marine-coastal BD.</p>	<p>sustainable use of mangroves in MPAs and buffer areas of the Pacific coast favor mangrove protection and the design of riparian conservation corridors.</p>
--	---	--

Annex 6.9: Matrix of progress in achieving project results.

Table 6.9. Matrix of progress in achieving project results

Project Strategy	Indicator	Base line	Level in the 1st PIR (self-reported)	Goal at the end of the Project	Level and evaluation in the middle of the Project ²⁶	Assessment of achievements	Justification of the valuation
<p>Project Objective:</p> <p>To promote the conservation and long-term sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity (BD) of global importance through effectively and equitably managed marine-coastal protected areas (MPAs), which will contribute to improving the economic welfare of</p>	<p>Total area (in hectares [ha]) of marine and coastal areas under protection by MPAs in the Pacific</p>	<p>7,042.44 ha</p> <p>The baseline level (PIR 2016) would be the following, in hectares (ha):</p> <p>Hawaiian Multiple Use Reserve 7,231.66 ha (Official List of SIGAP, 2016)</p> <p>MPLA Las Lisas-La Barrona 10,556.61 ha (CONAP, 2015),</p>		164.297,40 ha	<p>- Lisa Barrona 17,228.90 Ha</p> <p>- Monterrico 43,110.89 ha</p> <p>Hawaii proposal of 29,878.68 ha</p> <p>- Sipacate-Naranjo 58,407.37 ha</p> <p>- Guamuchal: 55860.98 ha</p> <p>Source: Technical studies and technical</p>	<p>HS</p>	<p>The project has advanced in the process and proposals for the expansion of three MPAs and the creation of two new ones. Based on the technical studies, it is estimated that the goal can be exceeded in the extension of the proposed areas for 5 PM is estimated at 204,486.82 Ha (24% more than the</p>

The color system for "traffic light system" evaluation indicators should be used.

the Guatemalan population		La Chorrera Private Natural Reserve 1,243 ha (CONAP Resolution Hawaiian Multiple Use Reserve 7,231.66 ha (Official List of SIGAP, 2016) MPLA Las Lisas-La Barrona 10,556.61 ha (CONAP, 2015), Natural Reserve La Chorrera 1,243 ha (CONAP Resolution			specifications of the MPAs.		goal). The draft of the Hawaii Technical Study has been delivered to CONAP. The field phase of the Technical Study of Las Lisas-La Barrona has begun. The drafts of the Technical Studies of Monterrico, Manchón-Guamuchal and Sipacate-Naranjo were delivered to CONAP. It is beyond the scope of the project the institutional bureaucracy and the political aspects necessary to reach the governmental agreements
	Change in the management effectiveness of three (3) existing MPAs and two (2) new MPAs measured through the METT scorecard	-La Chorrera Private Nature Reserve - Ramsar Manchón Guamuchal Site: 10% -Parque Nacional -Sipacate - Naranjo: 26% -Normal Uses Natural		- La Chorrera Private Natural Reserve – Manchón Guamuchal Ramsar site: 25% - Sipacate-Naranjo National Park: 41%	- La Chorrera Private Nature Reserve - Ramsar Manchón Guamuchal Site: 62% - Sipacate-Naranjo National Park:	S	The value of the management effectiveness indicator has been increased in all areas. In addition, upsurges in these are expected from the results of the project. In the cases

		-Reserves: 40% -Hawaii: 26		- Monterrico Multiple-Use Natural Reserve: 55%	36% - Monterrico Multiple-Use Natural Reserve: 53% Hawaii: 51		of Manchón-Guamuchal: (62%), Hawaii: (51%) and Monterrico: (53%), the goals were exceeded.
	Change in the financial capacity of the MPAs according to that established through the total average score in the UNDP/GEF Sustainability Scorecard	Legal, regulatory, and institutional framework: 7.78% Business planning and tools for cost-effective management: 1.69% Tools for generating income and its allocation: 12.68% Total: 7.73%		- Legal, regulatory, and institutional framework: 32.78% - Business planning and tools for cost-effective management: 16.69% - Tools for generating income and its allocation: 42.68% - Total: 32.73%	- Legal, regulatory and institutional framework: 28.89% - Business planning and tools for cost effective management: 5.08% -Tools for the generation of income and its allocation: 18.31% - Total: 19.09% Four 4). Under the Congress Decree 16-2016, the Hawaii MPA was officially included in the SIGAP as a Multiple Use Area. For the area of Las Lisas La	S	According to the assessment of financial capacity, there is a significant increase in the total and in the three dimensions analyzed. From the data, it is indicated that the goal for the dimension was exceeded.

					Barrona, the studies and governmental proposal for its declaration are in process		
Component 1: Strengthening the MPA legal, policy, and financial frameworks for the protection of marine-coastal BD and its sustainable use.	Number of multiple use MPAs declared and included in the SIGAP	Three (3)		Five (5)	Four (4). Under the Congress Decree 16-2016, the Hawaii MPA was officially included in the SIGAP as a Multiple Use Area. For the area of Las Lisas-La Barrona, the studies and governmental proposal for its declaration are in process.	S	The efforts made offer a favorable panorama to the declaration of the five (5) MPAs. Political and institutional aspects, additional to the results achieved by the project, will be necessary to reach the declarations.
	Legal and regulatory framework facilitates the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in MPAs and buffer zones.	Regulations for Mangroves from the National Forest Institute – INAB, CONAP, and OCRET - Fishing Regulations (Law of Fishing and Aquaculture) (DIPESCA and MARN) - Strategic Line 8.3 for the Policy for the			- Regulatory reforms regarding the use and management of mangroves (INAB-CONAP-OCRET) - Proposed reforms to the Law of Fishing and Aquaculture	The biological area of the San José Canyon will be regulated by ministerial decree the new proposal of the Mangrove Regulations has been approved by the Council	MS

		Integrated Management of Marine-Coastal Areas in Guatemala (PMCG) and the National Hydrographic Commission (Vice Ministry of the Ocean – Defense Ministry)		- Implementation of the Strategic Line 8.3 of the PMCG (to strengthen governance mechanisms)	of CONAP, the Board of Directors of INAB and the Attorney General's Office (PGN). The elaboration of the Marine-Coastal Management Program (PGMC) was initiated. There is an initial proposal of the coastal marine governance platform. There is an approved proposal to update OCRET Law and transferred to the MAGA for reviewing. Divulcation of Regulations for the Whale (Cetacea).		with the indicator on the biological area of the San José Canyon that will be regulated by ministerial decree. Which replaced the indicator "Proposal of reforms to the Fisheries and Aquaculture Law"
	Total annual budget from the central government (USD)	\$673.326,48		\$1.009.989,72 (50% increase)	The project has not quantified this indicator. Updated the State's		It is possible that the declaration of two MPAs, the increase in the METT of the MPAs

	assigned to the management of the MPAs and amount of financial resources received annually from private sources for the MPAs' management				Territorial Reservations Regulatory Law and its land lease fees.	MS	and the institutional capacities of the actors; leads to increases in annual budgets. However, there is no evidence that budgets are increased in the short term. Additionally, the proposed value of 50% increase is over estimated to be achieved during the project period.
	Number of areas of importance biological declared by the Convention on Diversity Biological (CBD) and regulated by ministerial decree (This is a new Indicator)				The biological area of the San José Canyon will be regulated by ministerial decree in 2016. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has recognized the San José Canyon as an Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Area (EBSA). The ministerial decree is	HS	Although there is no baseline, because of the value of the San José Canyon protection, it is possible to consider that the result is highly relevant. The declaration process and that the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has recognized the San José Canyon as an Ecologically or Biologically Meaningful Marine Area (EBSA) with good practice within

					necessary to regulate the use of white shark and sailfish, among other key species		the framework of the project.
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1.1. Two (2) new multiple-use MPAs (IUCN Category VI) gazetted.</p> <p>1.2. Congressional Decree legalizes the expansions of three (3) existing MPAs.</p> <p>1.3. Reforms of the Mangrove Regulations of the National Forest Institute – INAB and CONAP promote mangrove conservation and its sustainable use.</p> <p>1.4. An integrated Marine-Coastal Management Program (MCMP) is developed facilitating: a) creation of the National Administrative Council for Maritime Affairs; b) the implementation of the PMCG and development plans to enhance the protection and sustainable use of marine-coastal BD; c) effective MPA management; and d) the development of policy guidelines on the Fisheries Act (MAGA) and the National Reserves Act (OCRET) to reduce threats to marine-coastal BD and organize government and non-government sectors to support conservation efforts.</p> <p>1.5. Strategic Guideline 8.3 of Guatemala’s Policy for the Integrated Management of Marine-Coastal Zones (PMCG) improves inter-institutional coordination, Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in coastal and marine protected areas 66 define common goals, roles, and co-responsibilities, and participatory and financial mechanisms for marine-coastal management in ten (10) coastal municipalities.</p> <p>1.6. Coastal land lease rates (OCRET) established for the financial sustainability of MPAs.</p> <p>1.7. Business plans developed and/or updated for the two (2) new and three (3) expanded MPAs.</p> <p>1.8. Municipal investment plans support MPA management through unused budgeted resources by municipalities.</p>							
Component 2: Strengthening the institutional and individual capacities for effective management of MPAs and the conservation and sustainable use of marine-coastal BD.	Change in the capacity development indicators for MPA management and the conservation and sustainable use of marine-coastal	<u>National government</u> -MARN: 42.86% - -CONAP: 45.24% - -INAB: 61.54% - -DIPESCA: 43.59% <u>Municipalities</u> -Retalhuleu: 5.56% -Champerico: 25% -La Gomera: 44.44% -Iztapa: 0.00% -Taxisco: 47.22% -Guazacapán: 2.78%		<u>National government</u> - MARN: 62.86% - CONAP: 65.24% - INAB: 81.54% - DIPESCA: 63.59% <u>Municipalities</u> - Retalhuleu: 25.56% - Champerico: 45%	National government - MARN: 38.10% - CONAP: 54.76% - INAB: 64.10% - DIPESCA: 43.59% Municipalities - Retalhuleu: ND%	U	A reduction in the value of the capacity index in the MARN, and six (6) municipalities, as well as, civil society actors, offer a perspective contrary to that expected, according to the theory of the project. However,

	<p>biodiversity according to the UNDP Capacity Development Sheet (national and local government, private sector and civil society)</p>	<p>-Chiquimulilla: 36.11% -Pasaco: 27.78% -Moyuta: 38.39%</p> <p><u>Civil society</u> -NGO (ARCAS): 63.89% -Associations of Champerico Fishermen: 11.11% -El Gran Pargo Fishermen's Association: 0.00% -Champerico port companies: 4.76% -CECON: 57.14%</p>		<p>- La Gomera: 64.44% - Iztapa: 20% - Taxisco: 67.22% - Guazacapán: 22.78% - Chiquimulilla: 56.11% - Pasaco: 47.78% - Moyuta: 58.39%</p> <p><u>Civil society</u> - NGO (ARCAS): 83.89% - Fishermen's Association of Champerico: 31.11% - Fishermen's Association of El Gran Pargo: 20% - Champerico port companies: 24.76% - CECON: 77.14%</p>	<p>- Champerico: 27.78% - La Gomera: 33.33% - Iztapa: 22.22% - Taxisco: 41.67% - Guazacapán: 5.56% - Chiquimulilla: 36.11% - Pasaco: 16.67% - Moyuta: 22.22% Civil society - NGO (ARCAS): 72.22% - Fishermen's Association of Champerico: 11.11% - El Gran Pargo fishermen association: 6.00% - Champerico port companies: ND% - CECON: 59.52%</p>		<p>this assessment must be understood from the perspective based on the data, which does not always agree with the efforts made by the actors from the scope of the project and outside their area of action. Situations that are derived from aspects of epistemological and operational weaknesses of the estimation methodology, to be considered in the next estimate.</p>
				<p>- - Three (3) new</p>	<p>Monterrico and Hawaii Management</p>		

	Number of Management plans for existing and new MPAs	- Two (2) existing management plans outdated: Sipacate-Naranjo National Park (2002 – 2006) and Monterrico MultipleUse Natural Reserve (2000 – 2005)		Management plans- Two (2) updated Management plans: Sipacate-Naranjo National Park and Monterrico Multiple Use Nature Reserve	Plans have been approved, the other plans present a 50% advance for La Chorrera - Sitio Ramsar Manchón-Guamuchal and Sipacate-Naranjo. Las Lisas-La Barrona is expected to conclude in 2018.	S	MPs are approved and the level of progress of those in process, including the Lisas-La Barrona, increase the chances of reaching the outcomes
	Number of people from national and local governments, private sectors and civil society, including women, trained to monitor and control threats to coastal and marine biodiversity	- CONAP: 14 - MARN: 6 - OCRET: 0 - DIPESCA: 5 - Municipalities: 0 - NGOs: 12 - Local associations: 50 - Defense Ministry: 2 - Ports Commission: 4		- CONAP: 30 - MARN: 40 - OCRET: 3 - DIPESCA: 15 - Municipalities: 20 (2 x 10 municipalities) - NGOs: 50 - Local associations: 110 - Defense Ministry: 10 - Ports Commission: 10	CONAP: 17 MARN: 8 OCRET: 3 DIPESCA: 10 Municipalities: 34 NGOs: 8 Associations local: 77 Defense Ministry: 23 Port Commission: 2 Other relevant staff trained during multiple workshops and	S	201 civil society and civil servants were trained in monitoring and controlling threats to coastal and marine biodiversity. With the information available, it is possible to point out that the values of the indicators are lower than those expected in four main institutions and higher in the municipalities. In addition, higher

					courses includes: INAB: 19 National Civil Police Division of Natures Protection (DIPRONA): 33 INFOM: 3 USAC Academy (CEMA and CECON): 11 Technical Forestry Formation School (ESTEFFOR): 28		values than expected in local associations and the Ministry of Defense are presented. Lower value of the indicator for the Port Commission. However, the efforts in training actions carried out by the project are greater and fail to be evident due to the lack of systematization of the results and limited information management capability.
	Increase in the number of monitoring, control and surveillance plans and patrolling events	-Monitoring work plans: 0 -Patrolling events: 0		- Work plans: 5 (one/MPA/year for 5 years) – Patrolling events: 120 per MPA (2/month/MPA for 5 years)	Work plans: 5 (one / MPA / 2016) Inter-institutional patrol events: 10 (2 / MPA during 2016), with the participation of CONAP, DIPESCA, INAB, MARN, DIPRONA, Marina,	HS	Expectations were exceeded, and important results were achieved, including: 1) Establish key sites for control and surveillance, 2) Strengthening the interinstitutional capacities, 3) Strengthening the institutionalism, 4) Inform fishers about regulations and good practices, 5)

					CECON, NGOs and municipalities.		Sensitize people in communities, 6) Improve the existing understanding of control procedures
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>2.1. Marine units within the MARN and CONAP are established for improving MPA planning and management.</p> <p>2.2. Management plans for three (3) expanded MPAs and for two (2) new MPAs are developed and aligned with the municipal participatory land and marine-coastal use plans.</p> <p>2.3. Participatory resource use and management strategy for three (3) marine-coastal zones in the Pacific include the permitted uses and restrictions for marine-coastal BD and MPAs in ten (10) municipalities and mechanisms for conflict resolution and accountability.</p> <p>2.4. Strengthened capacity of national and local government institutions (CONAP, MARN, INAB, OCRET, DIPESCA, the Navy, and municipalities), private sector groups (fisheries, urban development, tourism, maritime ports/transportation), and civil society organizations (non-governmental MPA coadministrators and local communities) in MPAs' management and the conservation and sustainable use of marine-coastal BD.</p> <p>2.5. Extension support to small-scale artisanal fisheries for implementation of BD-friendly practices.</p> <p>2.6. A technical-scientific information system related to coastal and marine ecosystems and MPA management contributes to the monitoring and control of threats to marine-coastal BD.</p>							
Component 3: Addressing threats from key sectors (fisheries, maritime ports/transportation, and urban development) in order to strengthen MPAs' management and the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal BD in the Pacific region of Guatemala.	Coverage (ha) of key marine-coastal ecosystems in five (5) MPAs and their buffer zones Estuaries: 1,715 ha; Coastal lagoons: 2,141 ha; Herbaceous wetlands: 8,138 ha; Sandy beaches:	-Estuaries: 1,715 ha - Coastal lagoons: 2,141 ha - Herbaceous wetlands: 8,138 ha - Sandy beaches: 21,135 ha - Muddy beaches: 3,858 ha			- Current levels are maintained	The project has not quantified this indicator. To maintain the current levels of conservation and sustainable use of the marine-coastal biodiversity, the Technical Studies are considering the new delimitation of polygons (hectares) of	S The declaration and expansion of MPAs will favor the maintenance of Coverage of key coastal and marine ecosystems in five (5) MPAs and their buffer zones

	21,135 ha; Muddy beaches: 3,858 ha				MPAs. The under-protection coverage is being defined in terms of BD, but also in terms of effective management. The information is not reported for each category or indicator.		
	Number of hatchlings released per reproductive period of the sea turtles <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> in the nesting beaches of the Pacific	150.000		165.000	The project has not quantified this indicator. The information on the indicator in the 2016 PIR is not reported. According to information collected in the releasing missions in tortugarios: 62000 CECON 42000 ARCAS 115000 The Bank (Which can be	MS	It cannot be assessed accurately, because the project does not record information about the indicator. The field information allows to have an idea that the goal could be reached. Additionally, direct actions for the certification of turtles, promotion of good practices for the use of resources, marine and terrestrial protection and

					considered by the project)		control, will lead to increases in the release of newborns.
	Number of nurseries certified by CONAP for their good practices and compliance with the official guidelines of the National Strategy for the Conservation of Sea Turtles in Guatemala.				This is a new indicator, not included in the ML of the PRODOC. The value of the indicator is not reported.	MS	Once the guidelines for the release of turtles has been tested, the project will give training for the certification extension
	Minimum sizes (cm) of select fish species in four (4) multiple-use MPAs and their buffer zones in conformance with FAO regulations	<u>Species of commercial importance:</u> - White shrimp (<i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>) - Blue shrimp (<i>Penaeus stylirostris</i>) - Brown shrimp (<i>Farfantepenaeus californiensis</i>) - Hammerhead shark (<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>)		Commercially important species: - White shrimp (<i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>): 3 g or 6.6 cm. - Blue shrimp (<i>Penaeus stylirostris</i>): 3 g or 6.6 cm. - Brown shrimp (<i>Farfantepenaeus</i>)	The project has not quantified this indicator. In the 2016 PIR, it is mentioned that DIPESCA-MAGA and CONAP are collecting information on catches and sizes, about sharks (including	MS	Unable to assess the progress

				californiensis): 3 g or 6.6 cm. -Hammerhead shark (<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>): 220 cm of total length (for females) and 178 cm for males.	Hammerhead Shark and manta rays)		
	Change in average income received by fishermen implementing BD friendly fishing practices.	0%		20%	The project has not quantified this indicator. It is mentioned in the 2016 PIR that DIPESCA is collecting it in the Monterrico area	HI	It is not expected that this result can be achieved in the framework of the project
	Coverage of mangroves in five (5) MPAs and their buffer zones	4,004.67 ha: a. Sipacate–Naranjo National Park: 1,682.32 ha; b. Monterrico Multiple Use Natural Reserve: 1,412.77 ha; c. La Chorrera Private Natural Reserve – Ramsar site Manchón-Guamuchal: 909.58 ha d. Hawaii Multiple-Use Area: 0 e. Las Lisas–La Barrona		12,803.10 ha: a. Sipacate–Naranjo National Park: 1,936.22 ha. b. Monterrico Multiple Use Natural Reserve: 2,664.32 ha. c. La Chorrera Private Natural Reserve – Ramsar site Manchón-Guamuchal: 5,028.53 ha. d. Hawaii Multiple-Use Area: 1,753.44 ha.	The project has not quantified this indicator. The 2016 PIR mentions that databases and mangrove coverage maps for 4 MPAs are being obtained as part of the fieldwork of Technical Studies.	MS	The expansion and creation of new MPAs could favor an increase in the mangrove area. Once all the areas have been quantified and the corresponding governmental agreements have been obtained, the scope of this result can be measured

				e. Las Lisas–La Barrona: 1,420.59 ha.			
		Number of offspring released by certified nurseries per reproductive period of the marine turtle <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> on the nesting beaches of the Pacific (New indicator)		50.000	The project has not quantified this indicator. This is a new indicator, not included in the ML of the PRODOC. The value of the indicator is not reported. The 2016 PIR mentions that "Progress will be measured in 2016"	HI	There are no focused actions to achieve this indicator.

Outputs:

- 3.1. Three (3) cooperation agreements between MPA authorities (CONAP and municipalities) and the urban development, fisheries, and maritime ports/transportation sectors include conservation/management committees to oversee the conservation and sustainable use of BD in four (4) MPAs and their buffer areas.
- 3.2. Ballast water management program and fee system.
- 3.3. Program for the prevention, reduction, and control of land-based contamination of MPAs and buffer areas defined jointly with municipalities, local communities, and key private sector groups (maritime transportation, agro-industry, tourism, and urban development).
- 3.4. Strategies for reducing vulnerability and the impacts of CC to BD and ecosystem services in five (5) MPAs and their buffer areas.
- 3.5. BD-friendly fishing practices reduce the impacts on two (2) key species of local importance (small-scale artisanal fisheries) and three (3) species of commercial importance in multiple use MPAs and their buffer zones.
- 3.6. Participatory conservation, rehabilitation, and sustainable use of mangroves in MPAs and buffer areas of the Pacific coast favor mangrove protection and the design of riparian conservation corridors.

6 The color system for "traffic light system" evaluation indicators should be used.

7 Use the scale of assessment of progress in achieving results with its 6 points: AS, S, MS, MI, I, AI

Annex 6.10: Global evaluation of the Project

Table 6.10.: Overall Project Valuation

	Objective	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Draft
Number of indicators (Data)	3	4	4	7	18
Maximum possible score	18	24	24	42	108
Score obtained	15	21	18	28	82
Weighing	5,00	5.25	4,50	4,00	4,55
Assessment	S	S	S	MS	S

Source: self-made.

Annex 6.11.: Corrective action for management mechanisms.

Table 6.11: Corrective measures for management mechanisms

Management mechanism factors	Leads to effective and efficient implementation and management	Good practice / corrective action (CA)	Corrective action
Management mechanisms	yes		
Work planning	yes		
Financing and co-financing,	yes	Requires corrective action (CA)	Extension of the performance period for an additional year.
Monitoring and evaluation systems at the project level	yes	Requires corrective action (CA)	It is necessary to strengthen the PMU monitoring capabilities, for which the project should be provided with a manager who designs and implements a monitoring and evaluation system, with appropriate mechanisms and tools, whom coordinates with the partners and organizes the files and data, supports the coordination in the management of the information and the preparation of the monitoring reports and other actions related to this topic.
Involvement of interested parties	yes	Requires corrective action (CA)	Review and adjust the processes of information delivery about the project and the declaration of the MPAs, to the municipalities and the COCODES in general.
Information	yes	Requires corrective action (CA)	Systematize, document and share the lessons learned with key partners.
Communication	yes		

Source: Own elaboration based on information provided by the project and the field mission.

Annex 6.12. Audit trail

Note: Below is a template for the MTR team to show how the comments received have been incorporated (or not) into the draft Mid-Term Review report within the final report of the MTR.

Table 6.12.1., Contains the audit trail, to the comments received on June 20, 2017 from the Mid-Term Review of the Project for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Coastal Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). Table 6.12.2., Contains the audit trail, to the Comments received on September 18, 2017.

The comments (column "No. 4) were provided in the form of changes of edition (track changes) to the draft report (product 3); they are referenced by institution (column "Author") and change / comment number (column "No. 5"):

Table 6.12.1.: Audit trace according to comments received on June 20, 2017.

Autor	Page	Paragraph	Comment / Contribution to the draft MTR report	Response of the MTR team and measures
User ²⁷	Cover page	Title	The project number is 87534	Project No. 87534 was corrected
User	i	5	Southwest	"Southwest" was corrected as indicated
User	iii	5	Repeats itself	It was eliminated: CAL Local Support Committee
User	iv	25	Fund for the Global Environment	"Fund for the Global Environment" was corrected as indicated
User	v	2	Coastal Marine Integrated Management Program	"Integrated Marine Coastal Management Program" was corrected as indicated
User	v	13	...is Segeplán	"Segeplán" was corrected as indicated
User	v	21	¿It will not be Coastal Marine Zone?	It was adjusted as follows "Coastal Marine Zone
PNUD	7	2	How is it then concluded derived from the MTR that the baselines are valid? What is set out here delineates acceptance elements from the METT baseline.	The MTR, therefore, takes the information of the PRODOC and the data of its mid-term valuation as definitive to perform the valuation.

²⁷ This is the origin of the comment

Autor	Page	Paragra ph	Comment / Contribution to the draft MTR report	Response of the MTR team and measures
PNUD	7	2	And the financial gap?	In result 1.3., The following paragraph was included: "However, it should still be noted that in the period 2013-2015, government funding has been drastically reduced (-601.57%) and has increased by 15.92% for the average of the four MPAs the financial gap. Table.4.2.1.2 was also included
PNUD	7	2	Technical studies are available, but have not yet been declared. The limits proposed by the technical studies are different from those that were previously, so these limits must also be declared by the congress, both on land and sea. So, to date, none of the areas have been declared or readjusted according to the polygon proposed in the technical studies provided by the project	The phrase was recorded as follows: "Technical studies are available for four of the five multipurpose MPAs, only Las Lisas-La Barrona is pending.
PNUD	8	1	Clarify this idea.	The following paragraph was deleted: "... and outside its area of action ..."
PNUD	8	1	Rethink wording or punctuation	The phrase was adjusted as follows: "The declaration and expansion of MPAs will favor the representativeness and maintenance of the coverage of coastal marine ecosystems."
PMU	8	1	They were really endorsed by CONAP, by the technical and legal team that accompanied the entire process. The Secretary of CONAP is the one that approves the PMs and that is yet to happen through a Resolution (our final verification means).	It was corrected to: "... endorsed by CONAP."

Autor	Page	Paragraph	Comment / Contribution to the draft MTR report	Response of the MTR team and measures
PNUD	9	2	How can you say that there are no elements that conclude this increase? It is then decided to use the METT baseline data ?.	The MTR, therefore, takes the information of the PRODOC and the data of its mid-term valuation as definitive to perform the valuation.
PNUD	9	2	It would be the objective 1	The project has one objective:
PNUD	9	2	Gaps?	<p>These are the dimensions of the Financial Sustainability Scorecard: Legal, regulatory and institutional framework; Business planning and tools for cost effective management; Tools for the generation of income and its allocation.</p> <p>In result 1.3., The following paragraph was included: "However, it should still be noted that in the period 2013-2015, government funding has been drastically reduced (-601.57%) and has increased by 15.92% for the average of the four MPAs the financial gap. Also included was Table.4.2.1.2.</p>
PNUD	9	2	What are deficient, legal, institutional and financial frameworks or coastal marine biodiversity?	The word was deleted. "deficient"
PMU	10	1	Integrated Marine-Coastal Management Program (PGIMC)	It was recorded as indicated.
PMU	10	1	Check, this is not from the Marine Project	The project contributed resources for the elaboration of both plans
PMU	10	2	Consultant Marco Tax signed contract April 4	There is no comment

Autor	Page	Paragra ph	Comment / Contribution to the draft MTR report	Response of the MTR team and measures
PMU	10	2	Consultant Mauricio Benard signed contract April 5	There is no comment
PMU	10	3	I think it is necessary to clarify here that for the baseline, Manchón-Guamuchal was taken, without making a distinction between the private part (La Chorrera) and the rest of the wetland. When Fernando returned to pass the Cards in June 2016; the surprise was that La Chorrera's driving effectiveness was outstanding	The table establishes the summary of the results, does not delve into those types of details, which are well explained in the referred study. The important thing is the increase in the assessment of management effectiveness, both for the private and state parties.
PMU	10	3	The data is 12% or 120%?	It's 120%. Observe box 4.2.1
PMU	10	3	The data is 52% or 520%?	It's 520%. Observe box 4.2.1
PMU	11	2	It's CONAP here, because it is the partner benefited with the SIMBio initiative	It was corrected as indicated: "... CONAP"
PMU	11	2	OCRET was also supported with a computer system for administration of leases in State Reserve Areas	It was adjusted as follows "... and to OCRET, with a computer system for administration of leases in State Reserve Areas."
PNUD	13	1	Specify and use the financial gap analysis to argue whether the MPAs will be sustainable. For example, Manchón has a large% is private, so its sustainability will be more evident in those where the State is the direct administrator (e.g. Sipacate-Naranjo)	The MTR analysis concerns the sustainability of the project results; of which a summary is presented. The PAs sustainability analysis was carried out according to the guide of the MTR, is in the corresponding chapter. In result 1.3., The following paragraph was included: "However, it should still be noted that in the period 2013-2015, government funding has been drastically reduced (-601.57%) and has increased by 15.92% for the average of the four MPAs the financial gap. Also included was Table.4.2.1.2.

Autor	Page	Paragraph	Comment / Contribution to the draft MTR report	Response of the MTR team and measures
PNUD	13	1	From who? How can the financial gaps of the TT be related in this conclusion?	The MTR analysis concerns the sustainability of the project results; of which a summary is presented. The PAs sustainability analysis was carried out according to the guide of the MTR, is in the corresponding chapter. In result 1.3., The following paragraph was included: "However, it should still be noted that in the period 2013-2015, government funding has been drastically reduced (-601.57%) and has increased by 15.92% for the average of the four MPAs the financial gap. Also included was Table.4.2.1.2.
PMU	14	3	Since before Easter Week there are three people in charge of administrative-financial issues for the two Projects: Celia, Lesbia and Adriana.	There is no comment
PMU	14	4	That makes it weak. Explain! How to have an M & E	It is explained in the corresponding point
PMU	14	4	And evaluation	Only follow-up
PMU	14	5	Do you mean CONAMAR = National Commission of Maritime Administration?	It is the one planned in the PRODOC. It was included in result 1.2., the following sentence "However, no progress is reported in the conformation of the National Administrative Council of Maritime Affairs proposed in the PRODOC."
PMU	14	5	These Management plans are not the results of the Marine Project	The project allocated resources for the elaboration of management plans for the Ostúa River and the Esclavos River
PMU	14	5	This is addressed in some way in the programs that are established in the Technical Studies and in	Agreed.

Autor	Page	Paragraph	Comment / Contribution to the draft MTR report	Response of the MTR team and measures
			the Management plans. There is a research program.	
PMU	15	2	Clarification: the PANCC is not the result of this project, what we did was to provide MARN and Segeplán with the coastal marine matrix for the PANCC. However, the Plan to Reduce Vulnerability to CC in the Pacific (Rainforest Alliance consulting), that is a product of the Project.	It was specified that it was the "... of the indicator matrix."
PMU	15	2	This should be understood as also corresponding to the MARN or would it be better to specify the beneficiary-involved partner? Manglares is INAB and SIMBio is CONAP	The wording was adjusted as follows: "Through the INAP, the Mangrove Strategy update and with the CONAP, the Biodiversity Monitoring System (SIMBio) will be implemented."
PNUD	17	2	Please break down how many people open, semi-structured, individual and group interviews.	The following information was included: "open (7) and semi-structured (42), individual (49) and group (17) interviews ..."
PNUD	17	Graphic	What title is this?	The label was removed because it did not correspond.
PNUD	17	Graphic	Also, correct DIPESCA	It was recorded as corresponded "DIPESCA"
PNUD	18	5	Give an example of what information was not delivered.	The text was included "... as is the case with consulting reports."
PNUD	18	5	Which?	The phrase was reformulated and examples were included as follows: "Values of indicators to which the project did not follow up, by: 1) Number of offspring released by nurseries certified by reproductive period of the sea turtle <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> on the beaches of nesting of the Pacific (New); 2) Change in the average income received by fishermen who implement

Autor	Page	Paragraph	Comment / Contribution to the draft MTR report	Response of the MTR team and measures
				biodiversity-friendly practices; 3) Number of nurseries certified by CONAP for their good practices and compliance with the official guidelines of the National Strategy for the Conservation of Sea Turtles in Guatemala. (New); and 4) Minimum and maximum sizes (cm) of selected fishing species in four (4) multiple-use MPAs and their buffer zones approved according to FAO standards. "
PNUD	18	6	Explain more about what processes and results, as an example. It is not clear just like that.	The wording was proposed as follows: "... management processes (coordination, planning) to inform about some results in the PIR, as is the case with the key indicators (of results)." The following was also added: of the above, we can cite as an example: 1) Total surface area (in hectares [ha]) of the marine and coastal areas under the protection of the MPAs in the Pacific, where the baseline is redefined, but the data of reference on progress towards the goal; 2) Total annual budget of the central government (USD) assigned to the management of the MPAs and amount of financial resources received annually from private sources for the management of the MPAs, where the data on the progress of the goal is not provided either.
User	19	4	Are the Aichi goals 10%?	The value of the Aichi goal "10%" was included
PNUD	19	5	Source of this data	Chapter 3 describes the project and context, according to the information obtained from PRODOC.

Autor	Page	Paragra ph	Comment / Contribution to the draft MTR report	Response of the MTR team and measures
PNUD	19	5	Preferably the data should have the source from which the data was taken	Chapter 3 describes the project and context, according to the information obtained from PRODOC. The following footnote is included "According to PRODOC" In addition, the issue of unemployment was adjusted in the following way: "... an open unemployment rate of 2.3% for men and 4.1% for women ..."
User	19	6	What is meant by 30 inhabitants?	The data was corrected as follows "... 30000 inhabitants"
PNUD	19	6	Please correct and include evidence	Chapter 3 describes the project and context, according to the information obtained from PRODOC.
PMU	21	1	Consider the inclusion of CITES, since sharks and manta rays have now been included.	The following text was included: "and m) CITES since Sharks and Manta Rays have been included."
PMU	24	4	Suroriente	The area of intervention is corrected by "... Suroriente ..."
PMU	24	4	Southwest	The area of intervention is corrected by "... Suroccidente ..."
PMU	24	6	Sipacate	The municipality is corrected, for "... Sipacate"
PMU	24	7	Monterrico Multiple Use Nature Reserve	The name of the AP is corrected by "Natural Reserve of Multiple Uses Monterrico"
PMU	24	7	of Taxisco and Guazacapán (Santa Rosa).	The municipalities are corrected, by "... of Taxisco and Guazacapán (Santa Rosa)."
PMU	25	1	Technical Advisory Committee	The modification was included: The PRODOC establishes that the general direction would be carried out through a Technical Advisory Committee (CTA), which would be the maximum decision-making body and composed of the UNDP as

Autor	Page	Paragra ph	Comment / Contribution to the draft MTR report	Response of the MTR team and measures
				Executing Agency; MARN, CONAP, MAGA and INFOM
PMU	25	1	"... DIPESCA and OCRET ..." Add INAB, Segeplán and lately asked to be included DIGEMAR-MINDEF.	The following sentence was included: "Currently, MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA and OCRET of MAGA, INFOM, INAB and Segeplán participate in this Committee."
PMU	25	page of page	".... page of page: ... the Project Board that is only with the authorities of MARN and CONAP to keep them informed of progress of all the projects of the UNDP energy and environment portfolio."	The following phrase was included: It also operates a Project Board, which incorporates the authorities of MARN and CONAP, to which the projects of the UNDP energy and environment portfolio are kept informed.
UPG	25	2	The plaza no longer exists since March. Now there will be a consultant for Monitoring and Evaluation.	It does not correspond because of the conditions evidenced by the MTR. In addition, the change indicated, corresponds precisely to the MTR
PMU	25	2	Since before Easter there is another Administrative-Financial Assistant.	It does not correspond for being conditions evidenced by the MTR. In addition, the indicated change corresponds precisely to the MTR.
PMU	25	4	Are there six or eight key moments?	The word "six" was replaced by "Eight".
			It should be added to the municipality of Ocos	The municipality of Ocos was added
PMU	26	1	Maybe you wanted to mention La Blanca	The word "La Palma" was replaced by "La Blanca".
PMU	26	1	Instead of La Gomera, today is the municipality of Sipacate."	The word "La Gomera" was replaced by "Sipacate".
PMU	26	1	OCRET, Segeplán and DIGEMAR.	The following institutions were included: "... OCRET, Segeplán and DIGEMAR."
PMU	26	1	It would have been ideal to have another column where the Reviewer includes his findings / observations. What is in	The request is followed in the methodology of the MTR. The management issue is found in section 4.3.

Autor	Page	Paragrah	Comment / Contribution to the draft MTR report	Response of the MTR team and measures
			the PRODOC was the duty to be, but now the important thing was to know the reality (the being) from your own point of view Ronny: was the role of PRODOC fulfilled?	
PMU	25	Picture 3.6	I understand that this should narrate or describe the role of the actors in the implementation of the project, it should be written in the present tense, but the wording is made in the future.	The time tenses were corrected as it corresponded and clarified their current role.
PNUD	26	Picture 3.6	Totally agree. It should not be a copy of what the project says, rather than what role it plays	Time tenses were corrected when corresponded and clarified their current role
PMU	26	Picture 3.6	Of all these organizations, ARCAS is the only currently being worked with.	Defenders of Nature and the ICC were incorporated, time tenses were corrected when corresponded and clarified their current role
PMU	27	Picture 3.6	Here is a clear example of a Ronny update column: we work with Defenders of Nature and the ICC, only the ARCAS theme remained valid in the PRODOC table.	Defenders of Nature and the ICC were incorporated, correcting the times when corresponded and clarifying the roles.
PMU	28	3	Municipalities and Local Governments refer to the same.	The word "Municipalities" is deleted
PMU	28	3	Are the legal, institutional and financial frameworks or coastal marine biodiversity deficient?	The word "deficient" is eliminated
PNUD	28	4	Is the design of the project inserted in the normative and political framework that the country has? It could be extended a little in relation to this and mention specific documents or the specific	The project is relevant because it responds to the problems and is also framed within the policy framework indicated in paragraph 1 of point 4.1.1., Where mention is made of the Policy for the Integral Management of Coastal Marine

Autor	Page	Paragra ph	Comment / Contribution to the draft MTR report	Response of the MTR team and measures
			policy or legal guidelines, with which the design of the project is relevant.	Areas, the Biological Diversity Policy of Guatemala; specifically, in the concrete actions for the fulfillment of Goal 11 Aichi of Biodiversity. In addition, it responds to improved representation according to the Conservation Gap Analysis of the SIGAP
PNUD	29	1	This sentence comes dragged from the previous report, requires editing please	
PNUD	29	5	In the mission of what? Of project design.	The word "... field" was included
PNUD	29	5	What year?	2014
PMU	30	2	Management plans	Corrected "MPAs" for "Management plans"
PNUD	30	5	What happens with the weaknesses found in the METT baseline?	The weaknesses referred to are not indicated. It should be noted that the MTR takes the information from the PRODOC and the data from its mid-term valuation as definitive to carry out the assessment. See annex 6.9. (Matrix of progress in achieving project results).
PNUD	30	5	What happens with the weaknesses found in the capacity cards that do not have a baseline?	The weaknesses referred to are not indicated. It should be noted that the MTR takes the information from the PRODOC and the data from its mid-term valuation as definitive to carry out the assessment. See annex 6.9. (Matrix of progress in achieving project results).
PNUD	30	5	What happens with the baseline weaknesses in the financial gap analysis of each MPA).	The weaknesses referred to are not indicated. It should be noted that the MTR takes the information from the PRODOC and the data from its mid-term valuation as definitive to carry out the assessment. See annex 6.9. (Matrix of progress in achieving project results).

Autor	Page	Paragra ph	Comment / Contribution to the draft MTR report	Response of the MTR team and measures
PNUD	30	5	10. What happens with the baseline weaknesses over the financial score card?	The weaknesses referred to are not indicated. It should be noted that the MTR takes the information from the PRODOC and the data from its mid-term valuation as definitive to carry out the assessment. See annex 6.9. (Matrix of progress in achieving project results).
PNUD	30	5	11. These last gaps in the design, therefore, should have a recommendation in the MTR.	It is not possible to attend, since the reviewer does not make explicit the weaknesses to which it refers.
PNUD	30	6	What deficiency? The logical sequence of the annual budget???. Improve writing	The wording was improved as follows: "... the deficiencies identified ..."; about the deficiencies cited in the six previous points.
PNUD	29	-	It is important to review in that section "Project Design" the quality in the design, the logic of results, the indicators, baselines of the results framework	This was done. What allowed to address the issues?
PNUD	29	7	Be more precise We do not have? Disaggregated indicators, indicators that include the gender issue, in the strategy is not the gender issue, in the results?	The following section was added: (... , in the strategy and the results either, there are no disaggregated indicators that include the gender issue .)
PNUD	29	6	Elements of project implementation and management can be visualized in the Adaptive Management section of the project.	He moved to the referred section
PNUD	30	1	This sentence comes dragged from the previous report, requires editing please	The Fraser was removed
PNUD	31	3	Review my previous comment regarding the gender issue Is it feasible to close the financial gaps?	The phrase was complemented with the following text: "... as mentioned above"

Autor	Page	Paragra ph	Comment / Contribution to the draft MTR report	Response of the MTR team and measures
PNUD	31	5		Very few cases of PA, have the possibility to close financial gaps. However, the project intends to reduce financial gaps in the future through various financial instruments and mechanisms. It is important to clarify that the financial gap is not an indicator of the outcome of this project.
PNUD	31	5	Is it feasible to achieve management effectiveness goals? Will the baseline be taken? Or the mid-term update? What is more viable?	When performing the MTR, this result is satisfactory (see Annex 6.9.). What is stated in the PRODOC is maintained.
PNUD	31	5	Is it possible to achieve the goals of the capacity cards? The capacities are in congruence with the strategic framework of the project?	When performing the MTR, this result is satisfactory (see Annex 6.9.). What is stated in the PRODOC is maintained. The strategic framework of the project aims to strengthen the capacities.
PNUD	32	-	Read the METT update report and explain somewhere that this data is not comparable to the baseline.	The MTR takes the information of the PRODOC and the data of its mid-term valuation as definitive to perform the assessment. See annex 6.9. (Matrix of progress in achieving project results).
PNUD	32	1	Some joint activities and their results could be exemplified and what is the role of national institutions. If they have taken the lead	The following fragment was included: "... as were the joint patrols, with a greater role of CONAP, which showed the leadership for the realization of the activity ..."
PNUD	32	4 -	It is not an increase, it is a baseline error. Please check more in detail.	There is not enough information available to question the baseline or the form of its estimate. The MTR, therefore, takes the information of the PRODOC and the data of its mid-term valuation as definitive to perform the valuation.

Autor	Page	Paragra ph	Comment / Contribution to the draft MTR report	Response of the MTR team and measures
PNUD	32	4 -	If this is concluded, it means that the baseline data in the project design is CORRECT. However, it is questionable.	Sufficient information is not available to question or affirm what is indicated by the baseline or the form of its estimate. The MTR, therefore, takes the information of the PRODOC and the data of its mid-term valuation as definitive to perform the valuation
PNUD	33	3	Some joint activities and their results could be exemplified and what is the role of national institutions. If they have taken the lead.	The following paragraph was included: "... as were the joint patrols, with a greater role of CONAP, which showed the leadership for the realization of the activity ..."
PMU	33	3	The mangrove tables already existed, they were promoted by the INAB, but the project has come to strengthen its activities through different activities, but they are not creation or idea of the project	It was recorded as follows: "Mesa de Mangle driven by the INAB"
PMU	34	2	Integrated Marine-Coastal Management Program (MCMP)	It was consigned as follows: "Integrated Marine-Coastal Management Program (MCMP)"
PMU	34	7	Include Hawaii	The "Hawaii" AP was included
PNUD	34	6	As it is a mid-term review, it is important to show the progress made so far and I think that is very good. But it is important to analyze what the institutional and context conditions are so that a successful outcome or happy achievement of the proposed results is achieved, or something needs to be alerted for the project, some measure that must be taken to really achieve the results.	This is considered in the corresponding sections. See the annex on corrective measures, points on sustainability, and recommendations.
PNUD	35	4	They only know and have discussed. What potentials of what actions are carried out, or just stay in talks?	They can potentially be carried out. The paragraph "... they and potentially leading to actions" was adjusted

Autor	Page	Paragra ph	Comment / Contribution to the draft MTR report	Response of the MTR team and measures
PMU	35	4	Guidelines for dredging	It was adjusted as follows: "Guidelines for dredging"
PNUD	35	5	What results do these contacts have, are some changes going to be achieved?	The following extension was included: "As soon as the talks begin and there are still no concrete actions, the institutional figure may be relevant to improve environmental management with a territorial approach."
PNUD	35	7	The marine project has not had participation in these areas, it is for reviewing it well	I provide financial support for the formulation of the plans. These plans have not yet begun their implementation, so no actions have been developed.
PNUD	35	5	More than a description of the activities carried out by the project, is an analysis from an external perspective on how these activities advance towards the achievement of the result important? How does this help facilitate the conservation of biodiversity in coastal marine areas?	The actions developed help to facilitate the conservation of the biodiversity of the coastal marine areas, otherwise it would be indicated. It is stated at the beginning of the explanation of the result "This result advances satisfactorily." It is important to be in the temporality of the achievement of the results. Now, it is possible to look at products. The effects of the efforts made by the project may be assessed later
PNUD	35	8	We need a little more analysis about the possibilities of financing and if the path that the project has taken helps to increase financial sustainability	The result has a satisfactory progress, in relation to the actions that the project has undertaken. With these instruments, PA financing possibilities will be improved. According to the assessment of financial capacity, there is a significant increase in the total and in the three dimensions analyzed. From the data, it is indicated that the goal for the dimension was exceeded. See annex 6.9. Footnote was added

Autor	Page	Paragra ph	Comment / Contribution to the draft MTR report	Response of the MTR team and measures
				with the following note "Based on the evaluation of management effectiveness prepared by the project". In addition, Table 4.2.1 had already been cited as a reference.
PNUD	36	4	It is necessary to show evidence of these data that are being placed and indicate what this achievement of management effectiveness consists of	
PMU	36	4	Las Lisas-La Barrona, has not been declared. Lacks administrator and / or co-administrator. The effectiveness of management can be measured.	Yes, you can
PMU	36	4	This does not agree with what is established in p.31. here we speak of two administrators.	Not because in this case it refers to the "Change in METT (%)"
PNUD	36	6	What does this have to do with the effectiveness of driving? Please take care of this comment, the advances in relation to the defined product are not understood	This is defined in the PRODOC.
PNUD	38	7	It is with the IT department of CONAP.	It was consigned according to the suggestion.
PNUD	40	----	In this result, it is important to analyze the resources invested in the expansion of the capacities of officials, people from organizations and institutions, and to better address and mitigate the threats of existing MPAs.	This is because the results mentioned in the MTR refer to the products of the project. Effectively this is an effect of the efforts made by the project that may be assessed later. Now, it is possible to look at products.
PNUD	40	----	Is the analysis of this contribution made by the project positive?	Obviously, that is expected to be so. Since there are no monitoring systems to reduce

Autor	Page	Paragra ph	Comment / Contribution to the draft MTR report	Response of the MTR team and measures
				the risks to biodiversity marine-coastal. The result is satisfactory
PMU	40	6	This must be modified or eliminated in several points of the document	It is understood that these Management Plans received financing from the two projects
PMU	41	5	This is already done, but the consultancy tried to present a strategy to strengthen the PANCC specifically for the coastal marine zone.	It was run as follows "Through the project, the National Adaptation and Mitigation Plan for Climate Change (PANCC) was developed, the updated matrix of goals and indicators for the coastal marine zone."
PMU	41	5	The PANCC is an institutionalized instrument, born with the Climate Change Law, coordinated by the National Commission on Climate Change.	It was deleted from the paragraph
PNUD	42	6	Where are the business plans?	They have NOT been developed. see quote on page 33, paragraph 3: "Business plans are pending for the two (2) new MPAs and the three (3) Existing MPAs that will be expanded.
PMU	44	10	This has pros and cons that were pointed out in the previous report.	Agree.
PMU	47	1	It is usually called AOP instead of PAO. Unify the concept because some appear as AOP and others as PAO,	It was unified to AOP
PNUD	48	2	Review acronyms throughout the document!	CONAP" was recorded throughout the document.
PMU	48	Foot of frame 4.3.3.3.	So, is?	The following information was included: Food insecurity: a threat to the Human Security of the Poqomam population settled in the dry corridor. It can be consulted in the following electronic address: http://www.gt.undp.org/content/guatemala/es/home/operatio

Autor	Page	Paragra ph	Comment / Contribution to the draft MTR report	Response of the MTR team and measures
				ns/projects/poverty_reduction/l a-inseguridad-alimentaria--una-amenaza-a-la- security-human- de.html
PMU	50	2	Ronny, it is necessary to standardize if we are going to call you "evaluator" or rather "reviewer" in the whole document, thank you!	In the document, an evaluator is mentioned, about the TOR and the contract document, where it is indicated: "expert in evaluation"
PMU	50	6	This report was delivered to the MT Reviewer.	The following text was incorporated "... and the priority ones were included in the 2017 AOP"
PMU	51	6	Indicate regional organizations	It was recorded as follows "... organizations (CECON and ARCAS)"
PMU	51	6	Specify which dependence of the MAGA because they are 2 partners: DIPESCA and OCRET. "	The DIPESCA was specified
PNUD	52	3	Is it satisfactory (S) or moderately satisfactory (MS)?	Moderately satisfactory (MS).
PNUD	52	3	On adaptive management, it would be necessary to delve into the elements of low execution, the strategic alliances to achieve results and the appropriation of national partners.	The following paragraph was included: As mentioned, the level of under execution is high, which requires an extension of the execution period for an additional year.
PNUD	52	4	It is probable (P) or moderately probable (MP) If it is probable, a greater analysis is needed on the institutional appropriation of all the products that the project is generating. Considering that financial risks are high for sustainability.	Moderately Likely The following paragraph was included: "Moderately Probable" (MP), moderate risks are presented, but it is expected that, at least, some results may be sustained due to the progress that is observed in the achievement of the goals during the mid-term exam.
PNUD	53	1	What relationship can be added here with the financial gaps? It was	The risks related to financial sustainability are clearly explained in the paragraph. The

Autor	Page	Paragraph	Comment / Contribution to the draft MTR report	Response of the MTR team and measures
			mentioned above that if it is viable you reach the goals ... then? Yes, you can?	financial gap, although important is a consequence, of a small budget allocated. In result 1.3., The following paragraph was included: "However, it should still be noted that in the period 2013-2015, government funding has been drastically reduced (-601.57%) and has increased by 15.92% for the average of the four MPAs the financial gap. Also included was Table 4.2.1.2.
PNUD	53	2	How confident are we of this? Is it necessary to identify the conditions that the project is creating to strengthen livelihoods and how will that be after this project is not in place?	Indeed, the project is creating conditions to strengthen livelihoods. The following sentence was added: "... through the technologies and instruments developed, through current results and those expected in the future."
PNUD	53	2	This does not allow me to qualify sustainability as P	The sustainability of the project results is "Moderately Probable" (MP).
PNUD	53	5	Where do you say that METT baselines are accepted?	In annex 6.9. Matrix of progress in achieving project results. The analysis was made based on the baseline
PNUD	53	5	The development of capacities that the project has contributed is very difficult to influence to the institutional sustainability, in Guatemala there is a lot of staff turnover and it would be necessary to analyze if the people who participated in the training processes are taking the reins of the MPA	The position is understood. But staff turnover is outside of the aspects that the project can have control over. On the other hand, the issue was discussed with several actors during the field mission, who pointed out that although this happened, the situation could be reversed in the medium term.
PNUD	54	5	And the baseline limitations?	Corresponds to the logical framework. It is important to mention that it has not been a limitation for the MTR
PMU	55	4	and the evaluation?	Only follow-up

Autor	Page	Paragra ph	Comment / Contribution to the draft MTR report	Response of the MTR team and measures
PMU	55	5	Please indicate which municipalities, for us it is important for the follow-up that we must give with them.	All municipalities visited.
PMU	55	5	At this point and with all the meetings that have taken place there, I am sure that this is already corrected, but it is valid if at the time you went to the field this was your find.	There is no comment
PMU	56	1	See my previous comment, are we talking about CONAMAR?	It is the one planned in the PRODOC. It was included in result 1.2., the following sentence "However, no progress is reported in the conformation of the National Administrative Council of Maritime Affairs proposed in the PRODOC."
PMU	56	6	It is not a declaration what is needed. A ministerial agreement would be more than enough.	Added "... ministerial agreements"
PMU	56	6	Specify regional organizations	The paragraph was modified as follows: ". organizations (ICC, Defenders of Nature and ARCAS)"
PMU	56	8	The beneficiary of this initiative (from the PRODOC) is the CONAP and this is how it was worked	It was transferred as a recommendation to CONAP
PMU	56	9	This should also be in the CONAP section, not MARN.	It is understood that it is the MARN, the institution that sends to the Congress the Governmental Agreement. and politically manages it. And the one that has not created the coastal marine resource management unit
PMU	56	1	See previous comments, the result of the Project is not the PANCC	The following phrase was included: "... of goals and indicators for the coastal marine area in the framework ... "
PNUD	57	3	They could be two separate recommendations	The recommendations were presented separately. .

Autor	Page	Paragra ph	Comment / Contribution to the draft MTR report	Response of the MTR team and measures
PNUD	57	6	In addition, I would add here a recommendation on strategic alliances, this is fundamental for sustainability and the exit of the project	The topic of strategic alliances was included in the recommendation.
PNUD	57	8	To influence the favorable opinion of the MAGA so that the updating of the OCRET Law, which includes the tariff as a mechanism of financial sustainability of the MPAs, is presented to the Congress of the Republic.	The recommendation was included
PNUD	58	2	The MARN, CNP and EPQ participate in this initiative, which is why this result has been so complicated.	They were included: MARN, the CNP and EPQ
PNUD	58	2	There are no recommendations for UNDP ???.	Specifically, there are none. However, given the implementation modality, all those referred to the PMU correspond to it.

Table 6.12.2: Audit trace according to comments received on September 18, 2017.

Author	Page	Paragraph	Comment / Contribution to the draft MTR report	Response of the MTR team and measures
PMU	P7	paragraph 1	Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas	It was included "or Biological (EBSA for its acronym in English)."
PMU	P9	paragraph 1	Also in international agreements, in fact, it arises from compliance with the Aichi Targets of the CBD.	It was included "... international agreements ...". Another element will be integrated in the point referring to the design.
PMU	P10	paragraph 1	We never financially support these documents that you indicate.	The following sentence was eliminated: "The Management plans of the Ostúa River and the Esclavos River were financially

				supported." Thus, all the contents related to this topic, given that the result, as clarified, does not correspond to the Project.
PNUD	P10	paragraph 1	This territory corresponds to the Sustainable Forest Management Project	Previous Idem
PMU	P10	paragraph 3	By the time this new draft is had, this has already changed, the diagnosis is already in place and will lay the foundations for the business plans You can include in a footnote that the business plans began to be developed in April 2017. As well as the consultant Mauricio Benard has already delivered the first product. Same case, the municipal investment plans also started in April 2017	They are relevant results. But obtained outside the evaluation period, so it is not appropriate to incorporate them in this report.
PNUD	P12	paragraph 1	How do you conclude this if you do not have the budget data of each MPA? For the case of Manchón, these lines do not apply, since the owner has not given how much money he invests. What do you argue, then, these lines?	The analysis is made from the Government perspective, which is where the Project has an influence from the financial dimension. In this situation, the financial information provided by the project was used. See table 4.2.1.2.
PNUD	P12	paragraph 1	I hope to see the proposal on how to improve this aspect	The following recommendation was included for the PMU: "it should implement actions in the field of environmental education and cooperation agreements for the reduction of threats by artisanal fisheries; contemplating the participation of fishermen's associations, incorporating differentiated men and women and vulnerable groups and an equitable distribution of benefits.

PNUD	P13	paragraph 2	¿ Are we still talking about design? How does this limit the design?	The subject is explained in point 4.1.1
PMU	P 13	paragraph 3	The PMU has been strengthened with monitoring and evaluation personnel as well as operational.	Yes, as a MTR recommendation
PNUD	P 13	paragraph 4	This seems to me very strong and without sustenance. Please identify the monitoring and evaluation plan included in the PRODOC. The plan has been met. The reporting and verification instruments exist and were delivered to the evaluator. The products of the consultants are. The minutes of the CTAs exist and include how the PMU shares, validates and follows up on the project. Please sustain.	Agreed, regarding these elements, included in the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. and support of UNDP systems. Regarding the products of the consultants, some were failed to be supplied, despite the insistence of the evaluator on this subject. The text, was modified as follows: "The monitoring of operational management is an important weakness of the project, which does not have a strategy of the PMU ..."
PNUD	P 14	Title 1.6	Reorganize this section in a strategic and thematic way. It is the most important for us and the numerals mix several things	Remember that this is a summary and that is in chapter 5.1. where it is structured.
PMU	P 14	paragraph 6	It seems that the implementation of this "Management plan" is more important than those of the 5 MPAs. On the other hand, we are still unclear: a Management plan is what Decree 4-89 of CONAP asks for a protected area. This river is not.	The following text was deleted: "... and definition of the critical route for the implementation of the Management plan of the Esclavos River."
PNUD	P 14	paragraph 6	I suggest that a recommendation be included by number or bullet. Here is a bit of everything.	The "bullet" was applied

PMU	P 14	paragraph 6	Please see Flor's clarification regarding CD and CTA in section 3.4	The clarifications observed by UNDP were made
PMU	P 15	paragraph 1	This is outside of the project	The fragment "The CONAP with the support of the PMU and together with the Universities and other involved actors designed a research plan for the five MPAs was eliminated." In view of the mention that "... this is something additional that the Project is doing. Led by the National Secretariat of Science and Technology (SENACYT) we are supporting the elaboration of the National Coastal Marine Research Strategy "
PMU	P 15	paragraph 1	This must be a separate bullet. Now, how can a GEF project do this if it was not originally contemplated? What PRODOC did consider are the financial mechanisms	The recommendation is for CONAP.
PNUD	P15	paragraph 1	How do you conclude this if you do not have the budget data of each MPA? For the case of Manchón, these lines do not apply, since the owner has not given how much money he invests. What argues, then, these lines?	The analysis is done from the Government perspective, which is where the Project has an influence on the issue of the financial dimension. In this situation, the financial information provided by the project was used. See table 4.2.1.2.
PNUD	P15	paragraph 1	I hope to see the proposal on how to improve this aspect	The following recommendation for the PMU is included: "Establish synergies and implement actions (environmental education and cooperation agreements for the reduction of threats by artisanal fisheries); contemplating the participation of fishermen's associations, incorporating differentiated men and women and vulnerable groups and an equitable distribution of benefits
PNUD	P 15	paragraph 2	The same here. There's a little bit of everything.	The bullets were applied

			Several recommendations together and of different topics.	
PMU	P 15	paragraph 3	The indicators were requested to update from the 1st PIR. Now, if the ML requires updating, please we need direct and substantive contributions as part of the MTR to be able to do so	This is discussed in section 4.1.2. and recommendation 17
PMU	P 15	paragraph 3	The recommendation is to include new indicators or include gender variables in the indicators and actions of the project. What did you think of the actions that the project took after the gender analysis carried out by the UNDP Regional Center?	This is discussed in section 4.1.2. and recommendation 17
PNUD	P 15	paragraph 4	It is important to clarify, the importance of MONITORING AND EVALUATION and why. Monitoring alone does not make sense if it is accompanied by indicators that are evaluated periodically.	The indicated weaknesses are related to the follow-up, not to the evaluation.
PNUD	P 15	paragraph 4	Which? What other needs? Which???	Remember that the point corresponds to a summary. What is requested is expanded in point 4.1.1., On the design of the project
PMU	P 17	paragraph 3	It is a question of form, but there is no correlative order in annexes: from 6.7 it jumps until 6.12 in the following paragraph	In the index and in the annexes, you can verify annexes from 6.7 to 6.12
PMU	P 17	Title of the graphic 2.2.2.	Please specify in the legend of the graph who is the category "Consultant", thank you.	That category was eliminated because it did not correspond.
PNUD	P 18	paragraph 2	I think it is important to include the level of detail of information requested. All	It was included "... as was the reports of the consultants."

			the products of consultants, for example.	
PMU	P 18	paragraph 3	¿Non-delivery or late delivery? Please clarify?	As indicated "Lack of delivery ..." What has to do with the final reports of consulting products.
PNUD	P 18	paragraph 5	Did not follow up? Does it seem that the project simply did nothing? It would be interesting the analysis supports why there has been no progress? For example: number of offspring vs quality in the release process.	See Annex 6.9: Matrix of progress in achieving project results.
PMU	P 18	paragraph 5	Please clarify why, in effect, "it did not follow up" it is not a project action and the limitations to measure progress in these indicators are not even identified.	See Annex 6.9: Matrix of progress in achieving project results
PMU	P 18	paragraph 5	This indicator is new, and the Certification will be achieved through a consultancy that will precisely determine which hatcheries (or nurseries) meet the official guidelines. Therefore, this data cannot be reported if not even the beneficiary partner has it	It had been designated that it was a new indicator. The following explanatory paragraph is included at the bottom of the page: "This indicator is new, and the Certification will be achieved through a consultancy that will precisely determine which nurseries (or nurseries) meet the official guidelines. Therefore, the data cannot be reported. "
PNUD	P 18	paragraph 5	I do not understand what is meant.	A section of paragraph d is amended as follows "... without reporting on some key results in the PIR ..."
PMU	P 18	paragraph 5	The greatest detail of the format for reporting the PIR is on the indicators of the Project. How to include more information?	Idem previous
PMU	P 19	paragraph 3	The correct data is that of the 2,800 hectares. In the PRODOC there is an error, if the data was taken from there.	That's right, it was consigned.

PMU	P 19	paragraph 3	In the Private Natural Reserve there are no services offered.	It is eliminated "(ej, dining rooms and consumer stores)"
PMU	P 19	paragraph 5	If the PRODOC says it, surely there is an error. This is the MPA of the 5 of the Project with the most tourist activity.	" Tourism" was included.
PMU	P 19	paragraph 6	2nd place in tourism	Idem previous
PMU	P 19	paragraph 7	Impossible that it has beaten Monterrico and Hawaii, it does not have half the hotels and other facilities that these two have	There is no comment
PMU	21	1	Consider the inclusion of CITES, since sharks and manta rays have now been included	included Sharks and Manta Rays. "s.
PMU	24	4	Southeast	The area of intervention is corrected by "... Southeast ..."
PMU	24	4	Southwest	The area of intervention is corrected by "... Southwest ..."
PMU	24	6	Monterrico Multiple Use Natural Reserve	The name of the AP is corrected with "Natural Reserve of Multiple Uses Monterrico"
PMU	24	7	of Taxisco and Guazacapán (Santa Rosa).	The municipalities are corrected, "... of Taxisco and Guazacapán (Santa Rosa)."
PNUD	P25	paragraph 11	Technical Advisory Committee	The final part of the paragraph is modified as follows: "At present other partners have joined and participate in this Committee, MARN, CONAP, DIPESCA and OCRET of MAGA, INFOM, INAB, Segeplán and the Directorate General of Maritime Affairs of the Ministry of Defense (DIGEMAR-MINDEF) ".
PMU	P26	paragraph 1	In February of this year the Directorate General of Maritime Affairs of the Ministry of Defense (DIGEMAR-MINDEF) was added. In total the CTA is composed of 8 government	It was included as follows: "... and the Directorate General of Maritime Affairs of the Ministry of Defense (DIGEMAR-MINDEF)"

			partners with jurisdiction in coastal marine issues	
PNUD	P26	Title Table 3.5	Monitoring and evaluation plan	"Monitoring and evaluation plan "was included.
PNUD	P26	paragraph 1	<p>Literal copy of PRODOC: 1. The implementation of the project will be done under the general direction of a Steering Committee (SC) or Project Board which will be set up specifically for this purpose. In accordance with UNDP standards, each project should form a SC as the highest body responsible for management decision making and advising the Project Director or Coordinator when guidance is required, including approval of budget revisions.</p> <p>The project guarantee will be carried out by this group in accordance with the decision points established, during the development of the project or when the Project Director or Coordinator deems it necessary. The SC will be consulted by the Project Director or Coordinator when making decisions, in case the project limits have been exceeded. The Project Board exists, is made up of MARN, CONAP and UNDP. It meets at least once a year, mostly more than once a year. SEE MINUTES.</p> <p>More than keeping informed, here the</p>	The segment of the paragraph was reformulated as follows: "The PRODOC established that the implementation of the project would be done under the general direction of a Steering Committee (SC) or Project Board, made up of MARN, CONAP and UNDP. The Project Board exists, is made up of MARN, CONAP and UNDP; which meets at least once a year, mostly more than once a year, involving the authorities (Minister and Secretary), who value the progress, challenges and provide guidelines for the execution of the project. "

			authorities (Minister and Secretary) participate, value the advances, challenges and provide guidelines for the execution.	
PMU	P27	paragraph 3	expected technical leadership in Component 3: ballast water, pollution from land-based sources and climate change	The following fragment was added "as well as its expected technical leadership in Component 3: ballast water, pollution from land-based sources and climate change"
PMU	P28	paragraph 4	The Rainforest Alliance is carrying out the Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change since mid-2016 and will implement it in 2018	It was included "Rainforest Alliance"
PMU	P28	paragraph 3	¿ And the Local Tables of Mangrove?	The local tables of mangrove dialog were included.
PMU	P28	paragraph 4	The Rainforest Alliance is carrying out the Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change since mid-2016 and will implement it in 2018	"Rainforest Alliance" was included
PNUD	P 28	paragraph 4	<p>My previous comment: The design of the project is not the normative and political strategy that the country has? It could be extended a little in relation to this and mention specific documents or the specific policy or legal guidelines, with which the design of the project is relevant.</p> <p>In one of the questions of the TOR, related to the Design of the project, it is requested:</p> <p>Analyze how the country's priorities are included in the Project. Check the national ownership of the Project. Was the concept of the Project aligned with the priorities of the</p>	<p>This was explained in Annex 12: "The project is relevant because it responds to the aforementioned problems and is also framed within the policy framework indicated in paragraph 1 of point 4.1.1., Where mention is made of the Policy for the Integral Management of Coastal Marine Areas, the Biological Diversity Policy of Guatemala; specifically, in the concrete actions for the fulfillment of Goal 11 Aichi of Biodiversity. In addition, it responds to improvement of representation according to the Conservation Gap Analysis of SIGAP. " The problems mentioned can be found in paragraph 4 of page 29. Other projects are indicated in paragraph 4 page 29. Country priorities, some national policy</p>

			<p>development of the national sector and the plans for the country?</p> <p>I do not see this question answered. Here it is said that the project is complemented, but with other international cooperation projects. It is important the analysis in relation to the national appropriation and if the project complies with the priorities of the country, some national policy or law (normative and political framework)</p> <p>I add the other questions that must be answered in this part when analyzing the Project Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the problem addressed by the Project and the hypotheses applied. Examine the effect of any incorrect hypothesis or changes in the context on the achievement of the results of the Project included in the Project Document. • Analyze the relevance of the Project's strategy and determine if it offers the most effective way to achieve the desired results. Were the lessons learned in other relevant projects properly incorporated into the Project design? • Analyze how the country's priorities are included in the project. Check the national ownership of the project. Was the concept of the 	<p>or law, are indicated in paragraph 1 of page 28 and paragraph 4 page29 on the problem addressed by the Project and the hypotheses applied, the information contained in Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 page29. In paragraph 5 of p 28 and 2 of p29., You will find: a) country priorities and policy alignment.</p> <p>The following footnote is included in the present version: "1) Political Constitution of 1985, 2) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); 3) The Law of Protection and Improvement of the Environment; The Law of Protected Areas; General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture and its Regulation. The following text was included in the present version: "and international conventions. The following footer was included: Within these Agreements are: a) Convention on High Seas; b) Convention on the Continental Shelf; c) International Convention on Civil Liability for Damage Caused by Pollution of the Waters of the Sea by Hydrocarbons d) Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matters; e) International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Ships; f) United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; g) Agreement Establishing the Central American Commission on Environment and Development; h) Agreement on the International Program for</p>
--	--	--	---	--

			<p>project aligned with the development priorities of the national sector and the plans for the country (or of the participating countries in the case of Cluster Projects)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the decision-making processes. Was the perspective of who would be affected by the decisions related to the project, who could influence their results and who could contribute information or other resources during the project design processes, considered during the project design processes? Analyze the extent to which the relevant gender issues were addressed in the design of the Project. For further details of the guidelines followed, see Guide for the Implementation of the Mid-Term Review in Projects Supported by UNDP and Funded by the GEF. If there are important areas that require attention, recommend aspects for improvement. 	<p>the Conservation of Dolphins; i) International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling ; j) Cooperation Agreement for the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Marine and Coastal Zones of the Northeast Pacific; k) Instrument for Adherence to the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles; and l) Agreement on Wetlands of International Importance, especially that referring to Bird Habitat Aquatic</p> <p>The following paragraph was included in relation to the mentioned of the appropriation: With regard to national ownership, the project has been driven by national policies and strategies and will directly address its priorities: 1) The Policy for the Comprehensive Management of the Coastal Marine Zone of Guatemala; 2) attention to the conservation needs of Guatemala raised in the analysis of conservation gaps (2009); 3) the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (Aichi Targets); 4) attention of the CBD Protected Areas Work Program</p> <p>Regarding the problem addressed by the Project and the hypotheses applied, the following text was included: "The problem of the project was clearly established and the applied hypothesis is relevant, as well as the strategy (Annex 6.8) The following phrase was included in the present version: "It is not mentioned in the design, that the project will incorporate the lessons learned in other relevant projects".</p>
--	--	--	---	--

				<p>The following phrase was included in the present version: "During the Project design processes, the perspective of who would be affected by the decisions related to the Project were not considered." In paragraph 5, it is mentioned about gender issues, of which design is absent. In addition, the following text on gender analysis is included in this version: "In addition, the project document shows the weakness that it does not raise relevant gender issues in the design. In addition, funds for activities, products and results sensitive to the gender dimension are not included in the project budget. In three meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee, the gender issue has been addressed, pointing out the need to incorporate this approach into the Project's activities. A specific consultancy was also carried out by a specialist in this subject on this matter, without any major advances being made in this area. However, it should be mentioned that it has been included in the preparation of the Technical Studies of the Management plans of the MPAs. Further. the project does not capture gender results; therefore, they are not included in its monitoring. It should be noted that to date, the goals have not been established in the project's results framework, to ensure sufficient gender balance in the activities to be carried out. On the other hand, gender-sensitive indicators have not been included in the project's</p>
--	--	--	--	--

				<p>results framework. Nor do the indicators of the project's results framework disaggregate according to gender and other variables, such as age or socio-economic level.</p> <p>In relation to the execution of the project, MARN has an Environmental Gender Policy, and CONAP could have the capacity to generate benefits for women or to involve them, through the development of specific actions of the project. Regarding the Impact of the Project, it does not differentiate between M and F, that is, it does not disaggregate beneficiaries by sex. There is talk to both women and men during interviews and field visits, hence the project assumes gender equality in the local context. On the other hand, it has not sought with any intentionality the participation of women and girls. If the project is likely to have the same positive and / or negative impact on women and men, girls and boys. On the other hand, there are no legal, cultural or religious barriers to the participation of women in the project. In addition, the project promotes its benefits from the point of view of gender equality, promoting equality and equity of opportunities for participation and ownership of communities. The issues addressed by the project are not particularly relevant or important for women and girls, however, the project is incorporated into the releases regardless of the gender of the people. There is no potential negative effect on gender</p>
--	--	--	--	--

				equality and the empowerment of women. "
PNUD	P 30	paragraph 1	This sentence is the second time it appears, and I really do not understand what it means. Please consider that the PRODOC is a guide. The results and budgets were raised for five years. The execution did not start in January, so the months and years are shifted.	"... due to..." is included.
PMU	P 30	paragraph 1	Ronny, in your review audit says that you improved writing, but we still do not understand	Idem previous
PNUD	P 30	paragraph 2	Because this is part of the co-financing of CONAP-SIGAP	There are no comments
PNUD	P 30	paragraph 3	It is true. According to the "normal" process, it is done as you say. However, given the adaptive flexibility and the reality of the country, we decided to support the elaboration of the Management Plans for the following reasons: 1. The political times of the congress are beyond the scope of the project. 2. CONAP does not have the financing to prepare the Management plans. It is more convenient to leave the Management plans drawn up during the life of the project. In agreement that these MPs should be reviewed and updated according to the date of the declaration	The clarification was included at the bottom of the page: "Given the adaptive flexibility and the reality of the country, it was decided to support the elaboration of the Management plans for the following reasons: 1) The political times of the congress are beyond the scope of the project; 2) CONAP does not have the financing to prepare the Management plans. It was felt that it was more convenient to leave the Management plans drawn up during the life of the project. In agreement that these MPs should be reviewed and updated according to the date of the declaration. "
PNUD	P 30	paragraph 4	See previous comment.	There is no comment

PNUD	P 30	paragraph 5	Please emphasize that this comment is for the design. During the execution phase, the technical study did.	It was included in the editorial "... in the design ...) In addition, a footnote is included with the following legend "As it did during the execution phase, in the process of preparing the technical study"
PMU	P 30	paragraph 6	<p>Why do not I document this?</p> <p>What happens with the weaknesses found in the METT baseline? What happens with the weaknesses found in the capacity cards that do not have a baseline?</p> <p>What happens with the baseline weaknesses in the financial gap analysis of each MPA?</p> <p>What happens with the baseline weaknesses over the financial score card?</p> <p>These last gaps in the design, therefore, should have a recommendation in the MTR.</p>	<p>However, the following text was incorporated:</p> <p>"With regard to the financial gap and regarding financial sustainability, studies developed by the project establish corrective measures that deserve to be considered by the various actors involved in the issue."</p> <p>In relation to the METT, studies developed by the project establish corrective measures that deserve to be considered by the various actors involved in the subject.</p> <p>In relation to the capacity development sheets, studies developed by the project establish corrective measures that deserve to be considered by the various actors involved in the topic.</p> <p>The following recommendation was also incorporated for the PMU: "Agree with the stakeholders involved on the agenda, resources and implementation of corrective measures to strengthen the financial gap, financial sustainability, capacity development sheets and the MPAs' METT"</p>
PMU	P 30	paragraph 6	Totally agree. This topic is design, observations were made in the previous	Previous Idem

			version and the audit says that the weaknesses are not indicated and that you did not understand Ronny. Fernando shared with you all his information, if this was not clear, he could request a Skype with him	
PMU	P31	paragraph 2	Here, Fernando's previous comments on baseline could be addressed. What he managed to update in METT and Score Cards is well documented and was shared with Ronny.	Previous Idem Also, if the values were considered for mid-term. See Table 6.9.
PNUD	P31	paragraph 2	The goals at the end of the project are well defined. In each AOP you will find the annual goal that leads to full compliance.	The sentence was modified as follows: "... the results and indicators defined in the project strategy."
PNUD	P32	Note, without paragraph	Is it feasible to close the financial gaps?	Answering this question is beyond the scope of this evaluation. It should be mentioned that, although it turns out to be a desirable result. Very few and exceptional cases in Latin America have succeeded.
PMU	P32	Note, without paragraph	Ronny, there is an indicator in the LF regarding the total annual budgets for the MPAs. This in response to what you indicate in the review audit.	The logical framework does not include the indicator of financial gaps. One thing is the financial gap, and another is the total annual budgets for the MPAs.
PNUD	P33	paragraph 1	See comment made in the previous version	It has already been clarified. No new element is presented in this new revision
PMU	P33	paragraph 1	Ronny, what was found in the METT update by Fernando is highly relevant. You indicate in your audit that "The MTR takes the information of the PRODOC and the data of its mid-term valuation as definitive to perform the valuation", which is fine, but it must be	Previous Idem

			documented that the data are not comparable and there are errors of the baseline	
PMU	P33	Picture 4.2.1.1.	The extension of the area has not been defined yet	The following clarification was included: "Notes: (*) Pending exact definition of the extension of the area"
PMU	P33	Picture 4.2.1.1.	53,791.96 ha according to technical study approved by CONAP	The data was run for "53,792 ha"
PMU	P33	paragraph 4	These two topics that seem different, are the same. The consultancy of Benedict Lucas was to establish if it was necessary to create a new governance structure or strengthen an existing one. There is no need to conform the Council that says the PRODOC, there is already an officially established CONAMAR and other instances that technically address better rectory on issues of coastal marine governance	The following fragment was eliminated: "However, no progress has been made in the conformation of the National Administrative Council for Maritime Affairs proposed in the PRODOC."
PMU	P 35	paragraph 9	Here it continues to be understood as the last time. That the tables are created by the project because it is placed at the same height or prominence as the CALs. In any case, mangrove tables should be mentioned in another section because it is an INAB initiative and the project has supported.	It was eliminated from the text "Mangrove dialog tables driven by the INAB"
PMU	P 35	paragraph 9	Ronny please separate, see a comment of mine about table 3.6 so that the Local Mangrove Dialog Tables are consigned where appropriate	Previous idem
PMU	P 35	paragraph 9	In the previous version and at the beginning of this, the comment has already been made, that it is not known	The paragraph was deleted "Together with the Project management of forests and multiple global environmental

			that the project has supported the formulation of Management plans for these rivers. Correct it in each part of the document where it is mentioned	benefits, it financially supported the Management plans of the Ostúa River and the Esclavos River, for which its socialization is being planned".
PMU	P 35	paragraph 9	Ronny, we can only ask you given the insistence, that please provide us with the means of verification: 1) of the existence of these plans and 2) that the project financed them	Idem
PNUD	P36	paragraph 4	<p>As it is a mid-term review, it is important to show the progress made so far and I think that is very good. But it is important to analyze what the institutional and context conditions are so that a successful outcome or happy achievement of the proposed results is achieved, or something needs to be alerted for the project, some measure that must be taken to really achieve the results.</p> <p>Beyond indicating all the processes or actions that the project has in progress and that are on the way, here it is important to analyze what the result indicates: if all these areas will protect the marine biodiversity. If all the technical studies, proposals that are advancing will contribute to the protection of biodiversity.</p>	"The following text was incorporated: for the creation of two (2) new MPAs and the extension of three (3) existing MPAs of the Guatemalan Protected Areas System (SIGAP); for the protection of marine biodiversity of global importance. "
PMU	P 35	paragraph 7	Compendium of administrative and environmental legislation to strengthen coastal marine municipal	It was included "Compendium of administrative and environmental legislation to strengthen coastal marine municipal management in Guatemala"

			management in Guatemala?	
PNUD	P 41	paragraph 1	Please take note of the comment below. The correct name is: National Climate Change Plan.	The text was improved as follows: "Through the project, a strategy was supported to strengthen the National Climate Change Plan (PANCC), precisely for the updated matrix of goals and indicators for the coastal marine zone"
PNUD	P9	paragraph 3	You cannot say that private administration increased, if there is no baseline. Where did this end?	The data of the baseline established in the PRODOC was considered
PNUD	P 41	paragraph 1	The strengthening of the PANCC in its coastal marine dimension was supported	
PNUD	P 41	paragraph 1	Ronny, the correction was made in a previous version, copy of your audit: a strategy to strengthen the PANCC was supported specifically for the updated matrix of coastal marine area goals and indicators	
PMU	P 42	paragraph 5	Again, this appears ..., correct it throughout the document.	The following text was deleted: "Together with the Project for forest management and multiple global environmental benefits, it financially supported the Management plans of the Ostúa River and the Esclavos River, for which its socialization is being planned.
PMU	P 42	paragraph 5	Delete, not correct.	Previous Idem
PNUD	P56	paragraph 5	It was placed as risk, but it is not evaluated if the goals are attainable. Please clarify	Yes, it was done. See annex 6.9
PMU	P57	paragraph 5	Marked in yellow: " and in coordination with the Forest Management Project, actions that promote the implementation of the Esclavos River management plan are leveraged. "	The following text was deleted: "and in coordination with the Forest Management Project, actions that promote the implementation of the Esclavos River management plan are leveraged."

			It is important to show why it is "satisfactory", there should be an analysis from the perspective of the evaluator based on evidence.	As indicated, the estimate is based on the assessments made in Annex 6.10, according to the level of progress in the indicators of the logical framework. See annex 6.9. where the level of progress of the indicators is rated, based on the evidence. Indicated in column 6, which refers to "Level and evaluation to half of the Project, which are supported by the evidence on the results indicated in section 4.1.1. It was also explained in the justification of the valuations in the last column of Logical Framework.
PNUD	P58	paragraph 2	Please consider that the evaluation and analysis of the MTR was carried out halfway through the project. Many or almost all results have not been reached	This was done. The following fragment was deleted "results have not been achieved or" Or
PNUD	P58	paragraph 2	A clearer discrimination based on what the PRODOC expected in the middle of the Project and the goals for the end of the Project is necessary.	The following fragment was deleted "... results have not been achieved or"
PNUD	P 58	paragraph 5	If they are from the LF, the METT, Capabilities sheet, financial gaps have problems ... but despite the problems if they were used to report progress. What is the problem, then? Explain concretely	The request does not correspond. The problems of the Logical Framework they were treated in section 4.1.2. and Annex 6.9.
PNUD	P 59	paragraph 4	At the time of the MTR, they were not so informed, today they are participants in the consultation meetings of the technical study Las Lisas-La Barrona.	This is consigned.
PNUD	P 58	Title 5.2. recommendations	Each recommendation must be attended by the project, partners and	

			UNDP, follow up and achieve it. Be careful in requesting for everything to be a recommendation. There are 22 proposed recommendations and a bullet includes several mixed points.	
PNUD	P 58	Title: Project Steering Committee	Steering Committee or Technical Advisory Committee?	Directive Committee
PMU	P 58	paragraph 7	It is not worth creating instances if there are already some official ones (CONAMAR) and with which you can bet on the sustainability of the actions of the Project	The text "National Administrative Council of Maritime Affairs" was deleted
PMU	P 59	paragraph 8	Please integrate in one recommendation this # 2 and the one marked in yellow of # 1 since they basically deal with the same thing.	It was remembered in the following way: "Unite efforts to institutionalize the" Platform for environmental governance of the Pacific CMZ of Guatemala ", in a way that allows it to remain in time to guarantee the sustainability of the results of the project, as well as take advantage of other future actions in its field of action. "
PMU	P 60	paragraph 2	Striking text: "as well as the agreements (in coordination with the Forest Management project) to define the critical route for the implementation of the Management plan of the River Esclavos	The following text was deleted: "as well as the agreements (in coordination with the Forest Management project) to define the critical route for the implementation of the Management plan of the River Esclavos
PMU	P 60	paragraph 8	What happens with key issues for MARN? I do not see recommendations on Port Environmental Management or Pollution by Earth Sources.	According to the evidence with which there is no
PMU	P 60	paragraph 8	To integrate this recommendation with the	The following text was eliminated: "Support the

			one highlighted in yellow # 8 in one, are the same	completion of the declaratory processes of the MPAs"
PNUD	P 60	paragraph 11	Because the project must follow up and comply with the recommendations, please consider the following: 1. The project can carry out advocacy work for the declaration of PA, OCRET law, etc., however this is beyond the scope of the project. I suggest re-raising the recommendation or eliminating it.	Agree. That is why the recommendation is addressed to CONAP, not the project. The following text was deleted: "Led by the PMU with support and together with the Universities and other involved actors, to design a research plan according to the biodiversity management needs of the five MPAs contemplated in the project ..."
PMU	P 60	paragraph 3	Writing, by / with. See previous comment on page 15.	Previous Idem
PNUD	P 60	paragraph 4	This recommendation is contradictory ... on the one hand, a design problem is highlighted when considering Management plans before the declaration of MPAs, but on the other, a budget is requested for them. How would you assure Ronny that this minimum budget will really be invested in the start-up of these Management plans and still in the lifetime of the project?	The political space with CONAP is favorable. There is awareness of the efforts made by the project and interest, to have these plans and implement them.
PMU	P 60	paragraph 11	In order, leave the PMU last. They would go like this: Committee, CONAP, MARN, DIPESCA-MAGA, INFOM, INAB, OCRET, Segeplán, DIGEMAR-MINDEF and PMU.	It was ordered as indicated.
PMU	P 62	paragraph 3	And what has been said about the delays in the results of the PRODOC on artisanal fishing	Take advantage of their presence in the field to broaden their participation through greater involvement and support to the PMU, in relation to actions aimed at artisanal fishing groups.

PMU	P 62	paragraph 4	I add Segeplán, INAB and INFOM and I ask if there are any kind of recommendations?	According to the evidence that is available, none is expected.
PMU	P 62	paragraph 4	There should be, since the MTR covered topics that are of its rectory	According to the evidence with which there is no
PMU	P 62	paragraph 6	¿ This will not have been for the MTR of the Forests Project?	The following text "OMF," was deleted
PMU	P 88	paragraph 6	Ronny, according to you indicate, it is very probable that the information consigned in them was not understood, but for us it was transcendental that your recommendations based on these tools were considered. Literal copy of your audit trail chart, responding to Fernando's comments on these issues: "The MTR takes the information of the PRODOC and the data of its mid-term valuation as definitive to carry out the assessment.	This information was considered and is considered. In this version, a recommendation is included on the recommendations that are made of these three analyzes
PMU	P 103	paragraph 5	It is the first time in the entire document that you mention to MINEDUC. Was there really an interview with them? It is not mentioned in Section 2.2.2 nor does it appear in the graph	The following text "MINEDUC," was deleted
PMU	P 117	paragraph 5	Already indicated: it does not even drain to the Pacific, it is not relevant for this Project	The following text was deleted: "UNDP. S / F. Basin Plan for the Upper and Middle Part of the Ostúa River. Sustainable Forest Management Project with Multiple Global Environmental Benefits. "
PMU	P 123	paragraph 3	This was already resolved in PIR 2015, indicator was changed by: ministerial agreement of San José Canyon. Below is already	It was eliminating the following text: "There is a significant lack, in which progress is not signaled to solve on the" Proposal for reforms to the Law on Fisheries

			recognized in this same table.	and Aquaculture "(Pending resolution of the indicator change request)" The following text was included: "Including the advance obtained with the indicator on the biological area of the San José Canyon will be regulated by ministerial decree. Which replaced the indicator "Proposal of reforms to the Fisheries and Aquaculture Law
	P126		In fact, and being honest ... we have not reached the goal set in ML.	Valuation is maintained, since no other evidence is left, justifying the change

Annex 6.13.: UNEG code of conduct for individual contractor for mid-term reviews

The evaluators / consultants:

1. They must present complete and fair information in their evaluation of the strengths and weaknesses, in such a way that the decisions or actions carried out are well founded.
2. They must disclose the complete set of conclusions together with the information of their limitations and have it disposition of all those affected by the evaluation who have the express right to receive the results.
3. They must protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should offer the maximum Notification time, limit the demands of time and respect the right of people not to get involved. Evaluators should respect the right of people to give information in a confidential manner, and should ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced back to its origin. Evaluators are not obliged to evaluate individual people, but they must maintain a balance between the evaluation of management functions and this general principle.
4. Sometimes, when conducting evaluations, they will uncover evidence of crimes. It must be reported discreetly about such cases to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is the slightest doubt about whether these issues should be communicated and how they should be communicated.
5. They must be sensitive to beliefs, customs and practices and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all interested parties. In line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations, evaluators should be sensitive to issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-esteem of those people with whom they establish a contact during the evaluation. Knowing that there is a possibility that the evaluation negatively affects the interests of some stakeholders, the evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate the objective of the evaluation and its results in a manner that clearly respects the dignity and self-esteem of those involved.
6. They are responsible for their performance and (the) product (s) they generate. They are responsible for a written presentation or oral clear, precise and balanced, as well as the limitations, conclusions and recommendations of the study.
7. They must apply sound accounting procedures and be prudent when using evaluation resources.

MTR Consultant Agreement Form Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluators of the UN system:

Consultant Name: Ronny Ricardo Muñoz Calvo

Name of the Consulting Organization (when necessary): _____

I affirm that I have received and understood and that I will abide by the UN Code of Conduct for Evaluators.

Signed in San José, Costa Rica, on the 22nd day of January 2018

Signature



Annex 6.14: Form for approval of the report on the revision of the medium

FORM OF APPROVAL OF THE MIDDLE-TERM REVIEW REPORT

Revised and Approved Mid Term Review Report
by: UNDP

Name: _____

Signature: _____ date: _____

Regional Technical Advisor of the UNDP-GEF
Name: _____