

TERMINAL EVALUATION

Project for Strengthening the Subsystem of Marine Protected Areas in Honduras (PIMS 4826)



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Project Information

Project Title:	Strengthening of the subsystem of coastal-marine protected areas (supported by UNDP and financed by GEF)		
UNDP ID (PIMS#):	4826	PIF Approval Date:	11 Nov. 2011
GEF ID (PIMS#):	4708	CEO Endorsement Date:	August 2013
Atlas Business Award ID:	00075855	Project Document Signature Date (start)	March 2014
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Country:	Honduras	Date Project Manager Hired:	May 2015
Region	LAC	Inception Workshop Date:	February 2015
GEF 5 Focal Area Strategic Objective:	BD-1; Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems		
GEF 5 Strategic Programs:	Biodiversity	Midterm Completion Date:	29 May 2018
Implementing Agency	MiAmbiente	Planned Closing Date:	March 2019
Executing Agency:	UNDP	Planned Closing Date:	March 2019
IA/EA Project ID:	00075855/00087533	Revised Closing Date:	November 2019
Web Site:	http://www.ocphn.org/marinocostero.html		
Project financing:	At CEO Endorsement	At Final Evaluation	
1. GEF financing	\$ 3,036,364	\$ 3,028,963.82	
2. UNDP Contribution	\$1,700,000	\$ 1,555,233	
3. UNDP (TRAC)	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	
4. Government	\$7,000,000	\$ 7,297,668	
5. Other Executing Partners			
• <i>Summit Foundation</i>	\$ 825,000	\$100,698.39	
• <i>Oak Foundation</i>	\$1,050,000		
• <i>CORAL</i>	\$ 20,000	\$ 50,000	
• <i>Healthy Reefs</i>		\$25,000	
• <i>Other Associates*</i>		\$ 2,008,670	
6. Donation (CATIE)	\$ 270,000	\$237,600	
TOTAL Co-financing [2 + 3+ 4 + 5+6]:	\$ 10,915,000	\$ 11,324,869.39	
Total cost of the project [1 + 5]:	\$ 13,951,364	\$ 14,353,833.21	
Associates:	CORAL, Healthy REEFS, PNMIB, MASTA, BICA, CEM, CREDIA, UNAH, CEPUDO, CCO (Omoa), PN Cuyamel-Omoa, PROLANSTATE, PNJK, FUCSA, Fundación Cayos Cochinos, OGD Atlántida & Islas de la Bahía, LARECOTURH, Foundation Solidaridad.		
TE Period:	December 2019-April 2020		
TE Authors:	Joseph Ryan & Rafael Sambula		

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We congratulate all the participants in the project for their unrelenting support to protect marine-coastal resources, which are crucial for the well-being and survival of future Afro-Honduran, Isleña and Miskito communities of the north coast and Bay Islands.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the results of the Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the project for Strengthening the Subsystem of Coastal-marine Protected Areas, hereinafter the Coastal Marine Project (CMP), which was applied an innovative management and planning approach to increase the coverage, operational effectiveness and financial sustainability for 12 Coastal and Marine Protected Areas (CMPAs) covering an area of approximately 1.75 million hectares, including two new coastal-mariner protected areas (CMPA) on the north coast of Honduras. The CMP aimed to improve the conservation of globally important coastal-marine biodiversity, as well as the overall sustainability of fisheries having national and regional importance to fishermen, and other beneficiaries who depend on those resources. The project was implemented between 2015-19 by the Secretariat of Natural Resources, Environment and Mines Energy, hereafter referred to as *MiAmbiente*, and CATIE, CORAL, Healthy Reefs, CEM, the Summit and the Oak Foundations provided co-financing support.

The Project's Development Objective was "*to promote the conservation of biodiversity through the expansion of effective coverage of marine and coastal protected areas (MCPAs) in Honduras*. The project focuses on four outcomes lined to the following *three components*:) Increased coverage of marine and coastal PAs; 2) Improved management effectiveness of Marine and Coastal PAs in protecting BD against threats; and 3) Financial sustainability of marine and coastal PAs. The last indicator is not formulated as a measurable outcome. However, it was to be derived from five subindicators for which no data were ever collected.

In sum, the project aimed toward reducing illegal fishing, threats to biodiversity, strengthening co-management organizations and fishermen associations, and developing sustainable financing for implementing a viable co-management model based on interactive governance between stakeholders at the lowest practical management levels and the central government, as well as ensuring safe passage of species that migrate between MPAs and coastal lagoons¹, as well as connectivity between the MPAs.

Synopsis of the TE Findings

The TE tested the hypothesis that *the CMP's innovative model improved the conservation of priority target species and commercially important resources having regional importance, connect coastal and marine ecosystems through ecological corridors between reefs and mangroves, as well as improving the function of those ecosystems, particularly by actions that can create a better balance in the distributions of different trophic levels of food webs on the north coast*. Although the CMP achieved several of its expected output results and contributed toward some excellent governance mechanisms in several coastal-marine protected areas (CMPAs), the CMP did not meet its overall objective end-of-project, based on the results measured by the project's immediate outcome indicators. For example, when compared with the values for the Integrated Coral Reef Health Index for Mexico, Belize and Guatemala along the Mesoamerican Barrier Reef System (MABRS), Honduras' coral reef ecosystem health showed the sharpest decline of any of these countries between 2015 and 2018. Fish biomass decreased in each of SINAPH's MPAs during the same period and, while lagunar mangrove forest losses continued even after the project started in 2014. Consequently, the project did not meet its overall objective and for that reason, the *TE does not accept the stated hypothesis*.

The above notwithstanding, the TE in no way implies that the CMP is responsible for the reduced resilience in those CMPAs where the Integrated Coral Reef Health Index found severe reductions

¹ Approximately 80% of the species found on the coral reefs spend part of their life cycles in coastal ecosystems.

of carnivorous fish biomass due to overfishing. Instead, the observed decline in fish biomass and mangrove forests over the past 4 years can be traced to a root cause that is linked to the absence of an overarching policy that harmonizes sectoral development strategies so that they are more congruent with not only maintaining, but also building resilience for coastal-marine ecosystems to adapt to the multiple external forces that threaten them. Had the policy been ready for Parliament to approve the integrated management of wetlands and marine spaces earlier, several of the outcomes might have been achieved. Without that policy, any new project is likely to experience the same challenges that the CMP faced. The CMP's innovative model might also have fared better had it addressed several key assumptions, including broader coverage of some of its successful fishery restoration activities, interactive governance models and several incentives that contributed toward improving social well-being for marginalized fishing communities.

The above notwithstanding, the TE finds that the CMP's efforts to slow the loss of marine-coastal biodiversity has produced some encouraging results that include improved inter-institutional and intersectoral coordination to confront the threats to coastal-marine protected areas, declaration of the new, 110,000-hectare CMPA in Tela Bay and the Legal Declaration of two new SINPAH subsystems in the Cuyamel-Omoa National Park and Guaimoreto/Capiro-Calentura CMPAs. Of major significance was the Declaration of Fishery Restoration Areas within the 3-mile exclusive artisanal fishing zone and expansion of the boundaries of these restoration areas, which has led to improved biodiversity and increased fish captures by artisanal fishermen through the PAMUCH Fisheries Restoration Area. These models are currently being replicated by the CMP's partners in other parts of the North coast. The project was also instrumental in supporting the good work by ICF who invested considerable time and their own resources to update management plans for CMPA for the Cuero & Salado Wildlife Sanctuary, the Omoa and Jeanette Kawas National Parks, as well as Laguna Guaimoreto, Tela Bay, Punta Izopo and Turtle Harbor. and capacity building.

The project also strengthened the inter-institutional Committees of Tela, Trujillo, Laguna de Guaimoreto, Cayos Cochinos National Monument and Omoa with the Cuyamel Sub-system, which offer good preliminary models for building stronger institutional synergies and governance; also included support to the Bay Islands National Park (PNIB) inter-institutional technical committee on the island of Roatán, including funding for an office and meeting room. This was complemented by building stronger capacity for its partners and co-managers in topics such as governance and management of marine-coastal zones, exchanging new knowledge related to the marine-coastal issue, as well as disseminating information about the management of coastal zones. The CMP also provided strong support to gender and intercultural issues especially in the Moskitia region, and it funded postgraduate mangrove, coral reefs and social science study programs for three (3) students in mangroves.

Based on the above, the TE finds that the CMP represents an important milestone for SINAPH, as it provides some key lessons for any new initiative to take fill the gaps in the challenge of improving MPA effectiveness and build more resilient coastal-marine biodiversity on Honduras's North coast. As a result, the CMP improved its performance from Moderately Unsatisfactory after the Mid-term Review (MTR), to achieve a **Moderately Satisfactory** rating at the end of its implementation period. This is largely attributed to the UNDP's decisive action in responding to the MTR's recommended actions for putting the project on a more effective path to meet its overall objective.

Major Achievements

The TE finds that the CMP's efforts to slow the loss of marine-coastal biodiversity has produced some encouraging results that include improved inter-institutional and intersectoral coordination to confront the threats to coastal-marine protected areas, declaration of the new, 110,000-hectare CMPA in Tela Bay and the Legal Declaration of two new SINPAH subsystems in the Cuyamel-Omoa National Park and Guaimoreto/Capiro-Calentura CMPAs. Of major significance was the Declaration of Fishery Restoration Areas within the 3-mile exclusive artisanal fishing zone and expansion of the boundaries of these restoration areas, which has led to improved biodiversity and

increased fish captures by artisanal fishermen through the PAMUCH Fisheries Restoration Act . These models are currently being replicated by the CMP's partners in other parts of the North coast. The project was also instrumental in supporting the good work by ICF who invested considerable time and their own resources to update **management plans** for the *Cuero & Salado Wildlife Sanctuary, the Omoa and Jeanette Kawas National Parks for CMPAs, as well as Laguna Guaimoreto, Tela Bay, Punta Izopo and Turtle Harbor*.

The project strengthened the inter-institutional Committees of Tela, Trujillo, Laguna de Guaimoreto, Cayos Cochinos National Monument and Omoa with the Cuyamel Sub-system, which offer good preliminary models for building stronger institutional synergies and governance; also included support to the Bay Islands National Park (PNIB) inter-institutional technical committee on the island of Roatán, including funding for an office and meeting room. This was complimented by building stronger capacity for its partners and co-managers in topics such as governance and management of marine-coastal zones, exchanging new knowledge related to the marine-coastal issue, as well as disseminating information about the management of coastal zones. The CMP also provided strong support to gender and intercultural issues especially in the Moskitia region, and it funded postgraduate mangrove, coral reefs, and social science study programs for three (3) students in mangroves.

The TE conducted a detailed analysis of one of the most important results supported by the CMP revolves, which is the urgently needed National Policy for Biodiversity and for Wetlands and Coastal Marine Spaces in Honduras (2019-2029) and considered as being primordial for harmonizing sectoral development plans that are presently incongruent with the CMP's objectives, and for providing the necessary financial and human resources to enforce existing legislation. The TE's review found that the Draft Policy documents are confusing and present a fragmented presentation of the Integrated Management of coastal-marine spaces, because it only focuses on the physical subsystems of the coastal-marine spaces, fails to recognize the tight linkages and interconnections between coastal wetlands and marine biodiversity. It also overlooks the importance of raising the responsibility for ensuring inter- and intra-institutional coordination at the highest level of government possible (the Presidency) to ensure that the policy is followed by all government institutions to address the problems that the CMP faced, and which any new project or program (e.g., KfW Life) will face in the future.

Outcomes

Despite the CMP's laudable achievements, there is a lack of congruency between the project's outputs and the expected outcomes leading to the overall objective. For example, the CMP adopted the Integrated Coral Reef Health Index (ICHR)², which measures the condition of coral reefs and fish biomass in several of CMP's targeted MPAs. The monitoring results from the most recent Healthy Reefs Report Card indicated healthy sites monitored along the Mesoamerican Barrier Reef (MABR) system were rated as being poor at the end of the project, compared with just over one-third (37%) of the sites being poor two years ago, and the largest declines were in Honduras, where *good sites fell from 20% to 4%* and *critical sites increased from 6% to 15%*. Herbivorous fish on the monitored Honduran reefs declined by 56%³, with only one site showing an increase, while commercial fish declined by 44%⁴ and one explanation is that fishing pressure and illegal fishing have increased, even within the no-take zones. At the same time, DiGPESCA maintained its centralized strategy that maintained most of its staff in Tegucigalpa, far removed from the areas that need most support with surveillance and enforcement. Another end of the

² Developed by the Healthy Reefs NGO involving a collaborative effort of 82 data collectors from 26 organizations of our 73 partners which began monitoring in 2008.

³ from 4474 to 1981g/100m²

⁴ from 675 to 383g/100m²

project situation is that this important institution falls far short of carrying out its mandate to protect renewable marine resources.

Finally, outcome indicators like the ICHRI are vital for understanding the effectiveness of management interventions like the ones developed by the CMP, because they measure changes under the water of management that can help understand whether management interventions and management efficacy tools like the METT and SINAPH's indicator were effective bringing the expected outcomes, how the changes occurred, or why the outputs were not effective. Consequently, robust outcome indicators are essential for driving an adaptive management process that is capable of systematically capturing lessons that can help understand natural, anthropogenic and project-influenced changes in coral reef ecosystem dynamics that are essential for contributing to our understanding of how to build resilience to changes at the global and local levels.

Rating Summaries for the project for *Strengthening of the subsystem of coastal-marine protected areas* are shown in the table below.

Measure	TE Rating	Achievement Description
Project Strategy	N/A	<p>The Coastal Marine Project applied a system-wide approach to increase the coverage, operational effectiveness and financial sustainability of marine and coastal protected areas in the north coast of Honduras, resulting in improved conservation of globally important marine and coastal biodiversity, improved productive sustainability of fisheries resources of national and regional importance and improved livelihood sustainability among fisher populations and others that depend directly and indirectly on coastal and marine resources.</p> <p>As such, the project contributed lessons that could be used for improving Outcome 1.1 of the GEF5 Biodiversity Focal Area, as it demonstrates some strengths and many weaknesses in global efforts to improve the management effectiveness of new and existing protected areas, while increasing CMPA coverage of currently unprotected ecosystems. It also contributed valuable lessons to Goal 1.1 of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas of the CBD, which aims to establish and strengthen national and regional systems of protected areas integrated into a global network as a contribution to globally agreed goals, and Goal 1.2, which aims to integrate protected areas into broader land- and seascapes and sectors so as to maintain ecological structure and function. Finally, it has contributed new and empirical knowledge to Goals 1.4 and 1.5, which aim to substantially improve site-based protected area planning and management and prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas, respectively.</p>
Progress Towards Results	Objective Achievement Rating: Moderately Satisfactory	<p>The CMP aimed to promote the conservation of biodiversity through the expansion of the effective coverage of marine and coastal protected areas in Honduras, based on increasing the number of sites in 7 target PAs with Simplified Integrated Reef Health Index (IHRI). However, three of the four outcome indicators leading to the overall objective were not achieved, while the fourth indicator is incoherent. Results coastal-marine biodiversity in the existing CMPAs has declined considerably, particularly in terms of fish biomass and coral cover, ecosystem services within the land-sea interconnection areas are declining and there is no evidence that the 7 target indicator species <u>are being maintained at baseline levels.</u></p>
	Outcome 1 Achievement Rating: Satisfactory	<p>Three marine and coastal PAs have expanded their protective area coverage expanded (Cuero, Tela and Omoa), although there are ongoing activities to expand other areas to meet this outcome.</p>

	<p>Outcome 2 Achievement Rating: Moderately Satisfactory</p>	<p>Management effectiveness has increased in several CMPAs, but at least four of the protected areas did not meet the target indicator value. As mentioned in the text, these tracking tools are simply performance indicators and they do not always coincide with Healthy Reefs' IHRI under water outcome results. Increase in the average management effectiveness rating of 7 PAs (including improvements in infrastructure and enforcement), measured through the GEF Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) three sites met the GEF's minimum point scoring target. Only 1/3 of the indicators has been met, given that one target is multidimensional (METT for 7 locations).</p>
	<p>Outcome 3 Achievement Rating: Moderately Satisfactory</p>	<p><i>Although most of the outputs (studies, diagnoses, proposals) are of good quality, many are not operational, and instead rooted in theory. Most of the project final results established have significant shortcomings.</i> While some very good documents have been produced by CATIE, there is no evidence showing increases in sustainable income sources (visitor fees and Government budget) for 6 PAs. This documentation still requires adjustment to make them operational.</p>
<p>Project Implementation & Adaptive Management</p>	<p>Moderately Unsatisfactory</p>	<p><i>Implementation of several components is neither leading to effective or efficient implementation, nor a systematic application of adaptive project management; most components require corrective action.</i> Although an effort was made to implement adaptive management to put the project in a more effective path, the approach was not systematic, largely because the Theory of Change was weak, the project lacked robust assumptions, as well as measures to mitigate the identified risks. Instead, the CMP has been largely driven by reactive processes, rather than proactive Adaptive Management principles, due in part to the complex institutional context in which the CMP had to operate.</p>
<p>Sustainability</p>	<p>Moderately Likely, but with Risks</p>	<p>The main reason that the TE consultants assigned this value is only because the KfW-Life project will be active for the next 5 years and ICF is very keen to adopt the recommendations from the TE. However, until institutions like SAG-DiGPESCA change their policies and development strategies to be more congruent with protecting CMBD resilience and increase their presence in the region to meet their surveillance and enforcement mandates to stop illegal activities through more serious disincentives (fines, jail) and addressing the widespread issue of impunity for violating the law is reversed, no project can expect to sustain its investments.</p>
<p>Overall Rating</p>	<p>Moderately Satisfactory</p>	<p>Although the project made some important contributions to improve governance within SINAPH's subsystem of MPAS, it fell short of putting other theoretical concepts presented in workshops and fora into practice. Except for the fishery restoration areas, the project paid insufficient attention to providing incentives for resource users to shift their unsustainable practices that result for sectoral policies and strategies that are incongruent with coastal-marine biodiversity protection. The failure to complete the monitoring platform after three years of CMP support was another major weakness, as it prevented adaptive planning and management throughout implementation.</p>

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGRAA	Atlantic and Gulf Rapid Reef Assessment
ACM	Adaptive Co-management
AM	Adaptive Management
APESCA	Association of Caribbean Fishermen
APICAH	Association of Industrial Fishermen of Caribbean Honduras
BICA	Association for the Conservation of the Bay Islands
BID	Inter-American Development Bank
CATIE	Center for Tropical Agriculture for Research and Education
CARICOMP	Caribbean Coastal Marine Productivity Program
CCO	Omoa Conservation Corps
CEM	Center for Marine Studies
CMP	Coastal Marine (GEF) Project
CMPA	Coastal-marine protected area
COHEP	Honduran Council for the Private Sector
CORAL	Coral Reef Alliance
CSE	Commission for the Survival of Species
DAPVS	Department of Protected Areas and Wildlife
DiBio	General Directorate of Biodiversity
DIGEPESCA	General Directorate for Fish and Aquaculture
ET	Evaluation Team
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENB	National Biodiversity Strategy
FUCSA	Cuero y Salado Foundation
FUPNAND	Nombre de Dios National Park Foundation
GEEI	Specialist Group for Invasive Species
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
HRI	Healthy Reefs Initiative
ICF	National Institute for Conservation, Forest Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife
ICRHI	Integrated Coral Reef Health Index
IHT	Honduran Tourism Institute
INA	National Agrarian Institute
INE	National Statistics Institute
IUCN	International Union of Conservation of Nature
KfW	German Development Bank
MARFUND	Mesoamerican Barrier Reef Fund
MASTA	Miskitu Asla Takanka (Miskito NGO)
METT	GEF Monitoring and Tracking Tool for protected area management effectiveness
MIE	Integrated Ecological Monitoring
MiAmbiente	Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Mines
MNMCC	Cayos Cochinos National Marine Monument
MOCAPH	Table for the Organizations of Comanagers of Honduras\ Protected Areas
MTR	Mid-Term Evaluation
NDF	Nordic Development Fund
PA	Protected Areas
PMAIB	Environmental Management Project for the Bay Islands
PN	National Park
PNJK	Jeannette Kawas National Park
PNPI	Punta Izopo National Park
PNMIB	Bay Islands National Park
PPD	GEF Small Grants Fund
PROLANSATE	Foundation for the Protection of Lancetilla Punta Sal y Texiguat
RBM	Results Based Management
RECOTURH	Network of Honduran Tourism Communities
RHBRP	Río Plátano Man and Biosphere Reserve

RSPO	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
RVSBCS	Barras de Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge
SAG	Secretariat of Agriculture and Cattle Ranching
SAM	Mesoamerican Barrier Reef System (MABS)
SECTUR	Secretariat for Tourism
SEPLAN	Secretariat for National Planning
SERNA	Secretariat for Natural Resources and the Environment
SIMONI	Integrated Monitoring System for the RHBRP
SRE	Secretariat for External Relations
STAP	Scientific Technical Advisory Committee (GEF)
ToC	Theory of Change
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UMA	Municipal Environmental Unit
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNESCO	UN Organization for Education Science and Culture
USAID	US Agency for International Development
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature
ZEPA	Exclusive Zone for Artisanal Fisheries
ZEPI	Exclusive Zone for Indigenous Community Fishing
ZRP	Fishery Restoration Zone

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Evaluation

The project for *Strengthening the Sub-system of Marine Protected Areas*, hereafter called the coastal-marine project (CMP), aimed to develop and apply an innovative approach to promote its overall of conservation of biodiversity in 12 Coastal and Marine Protected Areas (CMPAs) covering an area of approximately 1.75 million hectares, including two new coastal-marine protected areas (CMPA) on the north coast of Honduras, through the effective coverage of coastal and marine protected areas on the Honduras' Caribbean coast (Figure 1)⁵. The Terminal Evaluation (TE) presented herein was executed after the project's four-year implementation period ended in April 2019. The TE aims to examine the degree to which the overall objective and the expected outcomes were achieved during that period. Accordingly, this report not only those findings, but it also captures the most noteworthy lessons from the implementation process, and presents recommendations for future Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNDP and Government of Honduras (GoH) projects and new initiatives like the new KfW-Life project aimed at further strengthening CMPAs on the Caribbean coast. As a result, the TE 's findings also offer lessons for CMPAs throughout the region.

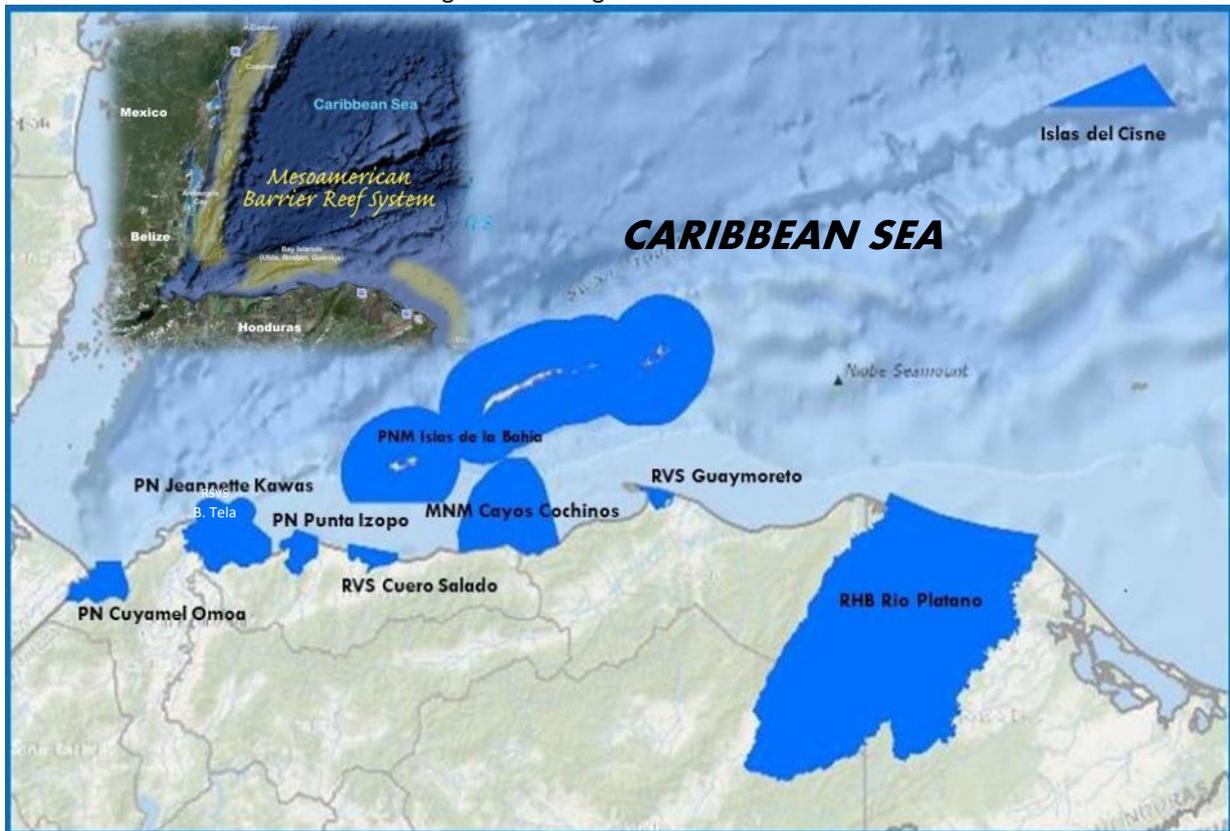


Figure 1: Map showing the location of SINAPH's coastal-marine protected areas.

⁵ The CMP focused on the following areas: (i) Cuyamel-Omoa (Parque Nacional Omoa, Refugio de Vida Silvestre Cuyamel), within the Omoa y Puerto Cortes municipalities; (ii) Janet Kawas National Park located within the municipalities of Puerto Cortes y Tela; (iii) The Tela Bay Marine Wildlife Refuge, located in the Tela municipality; (iv) Izopo Point National Park, located in the Tela, Arizona and Esparta municipalities; (v) The Cuero & Salado Wildlife Refuge, within El Porvenir, San Francisco, La Música and Esparta municipalities; (vi) The Bay Islands National Park in the, Roatán, Santos Guardiola and Guanaja municipalities; (vii) The Cayos Cochinos Archipelago National Monument; (viii) The Laguna Guaimoreto Wildlife Reserve in the Trujillo municipality; and (ix) The Rio Plátano Man & Biosphere Reserve in the Honduran Moskitia, located in the Brus Laguna and Puerto Lempira municipalities.

The project, which was implemented between 2015-2019, was financed with US \$3,036,364 from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and more than \$10,915,000 in donations and counterparts provided by the different partners to the CMP.

1.2 The TE's Scope and Methodology

The terminal evaluation (TE) was undertaken at the end of the fourth year of the project *to provide an independent analysis according to the guidelines, norms and procedures established by UNDP and the GEF in the application of a final evaluation*. It is based on evidence, credible, reliable and useful, always following a participatory and consultative approach to ensure engagement with government counterparts, in particular the GEF Operations Coordination Center, the UNDP Country Headquarters, the project team, the GEF / UNDP Regional Technical Advisor and key stakeholders.

1.2.1 Scope

The TE report presented herein follows the guidelines set out by the [GEF \(2017\)](#) in the Terms of Reference ([PNUD 2019](#)) and the Consultant's approved methodology ([Ryan and Sambula 2019](#)), which aims to produce an objective assessment of the project's design, implementation and outcome achievements compared with the CMP's expected targets. The project outcomes were rated on four dimensions:

Relevance – degree to which project outcomes were congruent with the GEF focal areas/operational program strategies, country priorities, and mandates of the Agencies, the appropriateness of the project design in delivering the expected outcomes. However, this TE also examines the relevance of the design of the CMP's innovative approach compared with recent advances in MPA management effectiveness and achieving development impacts.

Effectiveness - the extent to which the project's actual outcomes were commensurate with the expected outcomes.

Efficiency – the degree to which the project was cost-effective, including cost/time ratios versus output/outcomes benefits compare with similar projects.

Sustainability – examines the likelihood that the outcomes will be sustained and the risks to continuing the benefits delivered by the project. It covers financial, socio-political, institutional, and environmental risks.

Impact – examines if there are indications that the project has contributed to reducing environmental stress, improving ecological status, as well as social and economic well-being.

Note that due to the limited time to conduct field work and the reduced budget, the ET did not conduct a Review of Outcomes to Impacts (RoTI) on any specific projects. However, following the GEF guidelines for TEs ([GEF 2017](#)), the Evaluators examined the degree to which the project met Results-Based Management (RBM) reporting requirements, theory of change⁶, its objectives, supported activities, M&E design and implementation, and the context in which the project was designed and implemented. To this end, the TE process developed employed the key questions

⁶ A project's theory of change provides a basis for evaluation of the theory and results. The TE report must include a description of the project's theory of change, including description of the outputs, outcomes, intermediate states, and intended long-term environmental impacts of the project; the causal pathways for the long-term impacts; and, implicit and explicit assumptions. Outputs are expected to lead to the project's intended outcomes through the causal pathways. Although achievement of outcomes is not certain, most GEF projects may be expected to achieve the targeted outcomes at implementation completion. This requires the TE to assess the extent to which the expected outcomes were achieved and the extent to which its achievement was dependent on delivery of project outputs, as well as the factors like *project design, project's linkages with other activities, extent and materialization of co-financing, stakeholder involvement*, which affected the achievement of project outcomes ([GEF 2017](#)).

that aimed to answer the degree to which different aspects of those criteria were achieved (see [Annex 3](#)).

The Evaluation Team (ET) conducted field missions in key project areas of the Caribbean coast, with visits to Omoa-Cuyamel, the Jeanette Kawas National Park (PNJK), RVS Cuero y Salado, and Roatán. Time and budgetary limitations limited the evidence gathered from the Moskitia to phone interviews with key stakeholders. In addition, the evaluation examined the degree to which adaptive and the ecosystem management were applied during implementation, as well as the effectiveness of institutional arrangements (both formal and informal). [Annex 4](#) presents a list of the actors interviewed on the north coast and in Tegucigalpa.

1.2.2 Methodology

The TE was based on the project's original logical framework indicators (see the ToR in Annex 1) and a theory of change (ToC) pathway toward impacts constructed by the Evaluation Team (ET) and presented in [Annex 2](#). The constructed ToC provided an assessment of the degree to which the CMP address and mitigated and the robustness of its original assumptions. It also examines the coherence of the project's causative results chain, the degree to which the indicators meet the SMART outcome requirements and the effectiveness of the adjustments the CMP technical team made in response to recommendations by the Mid Term Review (MTR).

The ET developed a series of Evaluation Questions, Judgment Criteria and Indicators that used interviews, site visits and existing documentation to triangulate the findings from each source. The Evaluation Questions (EQ) were formulated to analyze the three key issues and the seven evaluation criteria, the Indicators, and the Judgment Criteria (JC) for each EQ:

EQ1 - *How does the project design relate to the expected changes with the GEF area of interest, and with the environmental and development priorities at the local and regional levels?*

EQ2-*To what extent have the results and expected project changes been achieved with the investment of the GEF and the co-funders?*

EQ3 - *Was the project implemented efficiently and effectively, in accordance with international and national standards?*

EQ4 -*To what extent are there adequate financial, institutional, environmental, and socioeconomic conditions that can sustain what has been planted for the long term?*

EQ 5 – *To what extent did the project integrate other UNDP priorities such as poverty reduction, better governance, prevention and recovery of natural disasters and gender?*

EQ 6 – *To what degree did the project contribute toward reducing environmental stress or improving ecological status, or in allowing progress towards these results?*

Each Judgment Criterion (JC) was framed by the guidelines presented in the ToR to measure changes in marine biodiversity protection and the performance of responses to improve institutional arrangements and management interventions. Not only do the JC aim to provide objective and standardized judgments for examining the veracity of the answers to the EQs, based on the evidence from interviews, field visits and the existing written information in the relevant reports, the JCs and EQs also help identify gaps where additional information or improvements are required. Each EQ may have more than one JC to provide the most possible information for answering these key questions. The findings and evidence (e.g., documentation, interviews, project reports, scientific literature) are presented in detail in [Annex 3](#).

Baseline information on the condition of the reefs and seagrasses dates to the first Healthy Reef Report in 2008 and examines the project outcome indicators considering the 2018 monitoring results by HR (Healthy Reefs 2020).

1.3 Structure of the Report

After describing description of the objectives and methodology applied in this final evaluation, the report presented herein describes the context of the evaluation and offers a brief description of the project, as well as financial support provided by UNDP / GEF. This is followed by a description of the CMP's achievements and the degree to which the project met the expected Results, particularly the outcomes. The final sections summarize the ET's overall findings, based on the Evaluation Questions (EQs) and Judgment Criteria (JCs) developed to guide the TE. These findings are structured in three main sections, namely: (i) Project design; (ii) Execution and implementation; and (iii) Results. Finally, the report presents a concise list of conclusions, followed by recommendations for future projects and lessons learned from the CMP. The Report concludes with a series of Annexes that include the reconstructed Theory of Change, the Evaluation Questions and answers, names of the interviewed people (whose names remain confidential based on prior agreements), and the evaluator's code of conduct.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE COASTAL- MARINE PROJECT

Honduras' Northern Caribbean coast is part of the Great Caribbean Marine Ecosystem (CLME) and it also contains part of the second largest Barrier Reef in the world. It is a biodiversity hotspot, with high diversities of fish, urochordates and invertebrates, as well as species in danger of extinction in the area like the Antillean manatee, the green, leatherback and hawksbill turtles, and a variety of habitats that include shallow marine banks, continental coral reefs, rocky beaches, sandy beaches, pebble beaches, estuaries, mangroves, coastal lagoons of brackish water and fresh water. It also has four Ramsar wetlands sites. The most significant coral reef areas along the Atlantic coast of Honduras are found in the Bay Islands, the Cayos Cochinos, the Swan (Cisne) Islands, the Miskito Cays and the recently discovered sites in Tela and Omoa. Other coral reefs of conservation interest are in Banco Capiro in Tela Bay. Mangrove forests are also abundant and critical habitats for many species, and they protect the coastline and coastal communities against storm impacts. However, they are rapidly being replaced by cattle farms and oil palm plantations, often set up, or expand their operations inside PA boundaries with impunity.

Industrial and artisanal fishing are among the most relevant macro- and microeconomic drivers of fishery production, but they deliver fish and seafood for national consumption, while are important contributors to the local economies of coastal communities. For example, while approximately 90% of the 200 communities living on the north coast lack basic public services, they are generally self-employed through artisanal fishing activities ([Caviedes et al., 2014](#)). However, despite its remarkable economic activity, Honduras has one of the highest social inequality indices in Latin America, displaying strong asymmetries between the distribution of wealth and access to education, health or housing. The Income Gini Coefficient, which measures this asymmetry, was the highest in Central America in 2012 ([Caviedes et al. 2014](#)), and these inequalities continue today. According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) the value of the Human Development Index (HDI) of the country was 0.632 in 2012, placing it in the 120th position in the world ([UNEP, 2013b](#)). The HDI on the Caribbean coast of the country stands out as an area where improvements are urgently needed, and the project could contribute toward filling this gap by focusing on development impacts in target communities.

UNDP Honduras is actively promoting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in all projects and the TE examines the degree to which Honduras has put itself on a path to achieve SDGs covered by the CMP, with a primary focus on SDG #14 (Life under the sea). This is especially important for the North Coast because Honduras's coral reefs and associated fisheries have been among the healthiest along the four-country Mesoamerican Barrier Reef System ([Healthy Reefs 2018](#)).

However, the latest Healthy Reefs Report Card showed that by the end of the project, Honduras' Caribbean reefs emerged to show the highest percent coral-smothering macroalgae on the reefs and the lowest fish biomass in the four countries.

While none of these declines are attributed to the CMP, it is noteworthy that the absence of an overarching and policy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) is one of the root causes of unsustainable activities that remain incongruent with the goals of the CMP. This has led to lack of financial support to ensure adequate enforcement of regulations on the north coast before the project, which continue to drive mangrove deforestation and unchecked agrochemical pollution of coastal lagoon nursery areas for 80% of the species that spend their lives as adults on Caribbean coral reefs⁷. Further, the Secretariat of Agriculture and Cattle (SAG) continues to provide incentives for expanding African palm plantations and cattle farming into the wetlands, while DiGPESCA has made little effort to stop illegal overfishing by unauthorized SCUBA spearfishers and the captured large volumes of bycatch consisting of immature individuals, larvae and eggs by industrial fishermen who ignore the 3-mile fishing zone set aside for artisanal fishers. Invasions of non-native African tilapia continue compromising the resilience of native fish species in many coastal lagoons and could threaten their future population numbers ([McKaye et al. 1995](#)).

Consequently, there is an urgent need to harmonize sectoral development plans and strategies so that they are congruent with SDGs, and this boils down to a critical re-assessment of the country's macro- and microeconomic plans, and critically comparing them with more realistic values of that coastal-marine ecosystems offer to society.

2.1 Duration of the Coastal-Marine Project (CMP)

The agreement between the Government of Honduras, represented by MiAmbiente (the Secretary of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mines) and the UNDP, was signed on November 24, 2014, and a month later by the Honduran Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The agreement designated UNDP as the implementing entity and MiAmbiente as the executing entity, while CATIE and CEM / Smithsonian (Center for Marine Studies) would also participate in the execution of the Project. A Project Board was also formed, which was chaired by the Minister of MiAmbiente, whereas UNDP served as a member and secretary of the Board and was the guarantor of the Project. The ProDoc states that the Board must also include representatives of SAG-DIGEPESCA, the ICF and a civil society. At the time of signing the agreement, the project activities would be carried out in 60 months, beginning in March 2014, and ending in April 2019. However, the project began with the first meeting of the Project Board held in December 2015. It officially ended in November 2019. In the first meeting of the Project Board, a technical committee composed of SAG, ICF, MiAmbiente and PNUD supported by the Transition Consultant (Dr. José Mora) was formed and the main functions of this body are described in subsection 3⁸.

⁷ Approximately 80% of the reef species required healthy estuarine ecosystems along the North coast, the unsustainable practices prevent fish and invertebrates from completing their life cycles. This limits the ability of recruits to replace marine resource losses caused by overfishing, pollution and natural causes.

⁸ The following agreements being approved: 1) *ICF must be incorporated as a member of the Project Board.* 2) Conformation of a Technical Committee composed of the following institutions: SAG, ICF, MiAmbiente and UNDP; the representatives of each institution will be summoned immediately to all meetings. 3) The Technical Committee will be supported by the Transition Consultant (Dr. José Mora) and will have, among other functions, the following: a) Deliver an annual operating plan for the 2015 Project, which incorporates the activities of other implementers if it is so defined; b) Review the project implementation strategy with the aforementioned institutions (CATIE, CEM); c) Define project goals that reflect the benefits in the population and see a human face of this process; 4) Within a maximum period of one month, the Transition Consultant as a team with the Technical Committee will present a report on the resolutions of the previous aspects. 5) Approve the POA in a preliminary manner and call an extraordinary meeting for the approval of the AWP with the inputs of the Technical Committee. 6) Proceed with the hiring of the Project's Technical Team. 7) Invite the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic to participate in the Project Board. 8) Define if there will be any organization or association that can represent the beneficiaries of the Project in the Project Boards. However, few of these requirements were complied with, and there is considerable evidence that ICF was not included to the level that was envisioned by the Technical Committee, and this has created a high level of friction between MiAmbiente and ICF, to the point that ICF was largely excluded from playing a significant role in the project.

2.2 Problems that the CMP targeted

As in other parts of the world, the main threats to coastal-marine biodiversity in Honduras are related to unsustainable fishing practices, pollution from untreated human wastes and continuously expanding agro-industrial activities (massive oil palm plantations and cattle farming encroaching on protected wetlands), all of which have little interest in PA boundaries, whether they be on the land or in the sea. CMPA boundaries are also irrelevant to highly mobile species whose life cycles are tied to both continental and insular ecosystems and ensuring that they can safely pass between island MPAs and coastal lagoons is essential for ensuring new recruits that can replace natural and fishing mortality losses. This helps guarantee a continuous supply of juvenile fish, crustaceans, and mollusks, to name a few taxonomic groups, which depend on safe passage between the continent and insular spaces within the Gulf of Honduras, as well as the wider Caribbean. Manatee and turtles also depend on safe coastal-marine corridors.

However, many of the country's sectoral development strategies are incongruent with protecting these services that coastal-marine ecosystems provide to the people of Honduras, and as with most countries, economic well-being is greatly elevated at the expense of social and environmental well-being, as well as socioeconomic equity. These incongruent sectoral policies are further exacerbated by widespread lack of enforcement of environmental regulations and selective impunity for violators of those regulations. Consequently, simple desktop checklists (e.g., the METT and SINAPH's MET) that measure compliance with institutional Annual Operating Plans (POAs) and the presence/absence of Regulatory instruments that are rarely enforced do little more than give an inaccurate illusion that CMPAs are protecting the North coast's invaluable ecosystem services ([Gurney et al. 2019](#); [Ryan 2019](#); [Ahmadia et al. 2015](#); [Ryan et al. in review](#); [Ryan and Sambula 2018](#)). Actions are urgently needed to bring measurable changes ([Billé 2010](#)) in the existing barriers to overcome the barriers to make biodiversity and other ecosystem services more resilient.

Indigenous groups, especially the Miskito, have a strong, cultural 'cosmovision', arguing are in sharp contrast with the extractive, maximizing profit model, strongly believing that the entire earth is sacred, and that we are responsible for what the earth gives us. Although most indigenous peoples' views of nature are incompatible with the extractive model, some leaders of MASTA have expressed their support for promoting the industrialization of fishing⁹. This contradicts the positions of most indigenous peoples, who oppose excessive, limitless profit-seeking that not only threatens the sustainable harvesting of natural resources, but also threatens the future of all humankind. Therefore, most Miskito reject conventional approaches to protected area management. They argue strongly that the government's traditional management and planning approaches have ignored their interests and excluded them from planning and management processes. In fact, the weak participation in planning, management, monitoring, control and surveillance, a major impediment to sustainable co-management, is not unique to IPs, but by civil society in general ([ProDoc](#); [Ryan and Sambula 2018](#)).

Absence of an Overarching and Integrated Policy for Coastal-Marine Spaces

Policies governing maritime protection are poorly defined, contradictory and they lack explicit guidelines specifying concrete conservation and measurable actions that clearly indicate what can, and what cannot be done in coastal and marine ecosystems ([Caviedes et al. 2014](#); [2020](#)). The approval of international agreements and treaties follows a slow pace for approval and ratification,

by far, exceeding the levels of development of national legislation required to mainstream these international instruments into national environmental plans and policies – and no uniform system exists

⁹ From anonymous interviews

for managing the information related to compliance and effectiveness of these international commitments ([Caviedes et al. 2020](#)).

The ProDoc highlights the prevalence of weak political will to improve inter-sectoral coordination, provide adequate annual funding for CMPAs and to change existing sectoral strategies that are incompatible with building resilient ecosystem services. However, the TE considers this to be just one symptom of a bigger problem linked to the absence of an overarching Policy that instructs all government institutions to ensure that their plans, policies and programs build, rather than undermine the resilience of diverse ecosystem services between the land and the Caribbean Sea, following the principles of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). Co-managers, including NGOs and civil society are the stewards for building resilient ecosystem services on the north Caribbean coast and territorial maritime waters.

Despite CMP's crucially important financial support for developing an integrated Policy on Wetlands and Marine Spaces, the draft version remains fragmented and the policy remains a work in progress. Being a relatively small project, the CMP was powerless to address the root causes of incongruent sectoral policies (e.g., incentives to expand cattle farming and oil palm plantations into protected coastal wetlands) are further exacerbated by widespread lack of enforcement of environmental regulations and selective impunity for violators of those regulations. Nor did the CMP have the necessary support to overcome Parliamentary resistance to the approval of the new Fishery Law developed by the project, and associated institutions like FAO, CORAL and CEM to safeguard destructive industrial fishing in the 3 mile interconnection area between the coast and nearshore marine ecosystems.

Institutional Gaps and Ambiguities in Existing Regulations

Although Honduras abundant regulations for protecting marine biodiversity and CMPA management plans, the biggest weakness is enforcement and implementing measures to effectively reduce biodiversity losses. The absence of an overarching ICZM policy for harmonizing institutional development plans and strategies with environmental protection and economic development goals also leads to a breakdown in communication and coordination between economic development and environmental sectors, which creates institutional barriers for achieving sustainable development goals. Inadequate institutional budgets for enforcing regulations simply create a carte blanche for many illegally operating resource users to continue violating the regulations with impunity (ProDoc; Ryan and Sambula 2018). In other cases, there are gaps and ambiguities in the legislative and regulatory framework that make it easy for unbalanced development activities to exploit weaknesses and weaken the ability of coastal-marine ecosystem to deliver multiple services to people on the North coast.

Lack of Economic Incentives and Disincentives

The lack of sustainable social and economic alternatives (e.g. income generating activities) to work together with harsher punishment such as disincentives (fines, confiscation of illegal equipment, etc.), have placed additional pressure on government institutions to patrol the land and the sea in search of violators. . Given that fines for violating the laws are not sufficiently painful for violators to be concerned about violating regulations, and this is reinforced by the less than effective enforcement of those rules. If those could be raised, a fund could be established to create incentives for sustainable resource stewardship by local resource users to protect the ecosystem services that are crucial for future generations.

Absence of a Real-time M&E Platform to measure changes attributed to management actions

Management, planning and decision-making throughout SINAPH narrowly focuses on measuring institutional performance and process output checklists, rather than on measuring outcomes of the government and NGO management interventions under the sea. Consequently, SINAPH is only

measuring management efficacy, which not only creates the false illusion that ecosystem services are being protected, when they are not, but it also impedes the application of adaptive management principles that are recommended by the Convention on Biological Diversity to take action to correct ineffective management interventions.

The ProDoc seized on this weakness and considered that a more robust monitoring platform would be essential for sustaining resilient ecosystem services and natural resource harvests within SINAPH, especially given that most of the areas in question will be subject to community-based management at the local levels. Monitoring *per se* was to be complemented by the development of information management procedures and systems for the collation, analysis and presentation of the resulting data in user-friendly and user-useful ways to help inform management and provide relevant information to stakeholders about the condition of the marine ecosystem and the PA.

The government (Mi Ambiente) signed a contractual agreement to adopt the approach laid out in the ProDoc¹⁰ and the TE could not agree about the importance of having a more robust monitoring platform for measuring changes in the biology and ecological condition of the marine and terrestrial ecosystems in and around each PA.

2.3 Objectives and development of the CMP

The CMP aimed to develop and apply an innovative approach to increase the coverage, operational effectiveness and financial sustainability of coastal-marine protected areas on the north coast of Honduras, resulting in improvements in: i) the conservation of marine biodiversity and coastal area of global importance; ii) the sustainability of fishery resources of national and regional importance; and iii) sustainability of the livelihoods of the fishing communities, or others that depend directly and indirectly on marine-coastal resources. It aimed to improve the effectiveness of existing protected area (PA) management and increase coverage in new marine-coastal PAs, as set forth in address Outcome 1.1 under the GEF-5 Focal Area of Biodiversity (GEF). As such it also contributes to Goal 1.1 of the Work Program of the Convention on Biological Diversity on Protected Areas¹¹, Goals 1.2¹², 1.4¹³ and 1.5¹⁴. Thus, the lessons from implementing the CMP and recommendations are of special importance to other global initiatives within the GEF and CBD implementation framework.

2.3.1 The CMP's Overall Objective

The main objective of the CMP was *to promote the conservation of biodiversity through the expansion of effective coverage of marine and coastal protected areas (MCPAs) in Honduras*. The project aimed to apply an *innovative approach* was based on synchronizing and harmonizing CMPA management at the regional level with National conservation goals and development plans for the productive sector (particularly fishing and tourism), while complimenting conventional PA

management models with similar approaches managed by key local actors, especially indigenous people. *The hypothesis is that the CMP's model will improve the conservation of priority target species and commercially important resources having regional importance, connect coastal and marine ecosystems through ecological corridors between reefs and mangroves, as well as improving the function of those ecosystems, particularly by actions that can create a better balance*

¹⁰ It aimed to measure changes in mangrove and coastal wetland areal cover, as well as their condition and changes in fish abundance, coral reefs, seagrass meadows, marine megafauna, birds, water quality, and social and institutional parameters that can be important drivers of biodiversity loss.

¹¹ To establish and strengthen the national protected area system and integrating them into a global PA network using pre-established goals.

¹² Mainstream the protection of the terrestrial and marine PAs into sectoral development plans with the purpose of maintaining the structure and function

¹³ Substantially improve PA planning and management.

¹⁴ Prevent and mitigate negative impacts resulting from pressures to the ecological integrity of the MPAs.

in the distributions of different trophic levels of food webs on the north coast. The approach also aims to sustain the benefits of fishery resources by increasing opportunities for balancing conservation goals and improved livelihoods.

2.3.2 Established Reference Indicators

The ProDoc presented four objective-level (outcome) indicators to measure the progress of the CMP in meeting its main objective:

- I-1: Increase the number of sites in the 7 target CMPAs using the simplified Integrated Coral Reef Health Index >2.6
- I.2: Improved Mangrove coverage and connectivity in 5 CMPAs
- I-3: Maintenance of the status of key species¹⁵ in the 7 prioritized CMPAs
- I-4: Artisanal fisheries as an indicator of biodiversity

Although the ProDoc lists each of these as measurable outcomes, Indicator 4 is not a SMART outcome as it was formulated in the ProDoc. However, it is linked to five, measurable sub-indicators: i) Catch diversity; ii) Catch per unit effort; iii) Mean Trophic Index of catch; iv) Average size of landed fisheries; and v) Genetic Diversity of key commercial and ecologically important species. While the ProDoc states that these should remain stable by project end, no data were collected to measure these indicators. This notwithstanding, the ICRHI developed by Healthy Reefs apart from the project is a good proxy of fish conditions on the reefs, as the index measures at least two of the indicators indirectly (fish biomass).

2.3.3 Principal stakeholders and Institutional Management Arrangements

The final organizational structure of the project is shown in Figure 2. Although a Project Board was created in general terms to comply with the ProDoc from the outset, the necessary level of institutional integration has not followed the ProDoc's requirements because for some reason MiAmbiente has led

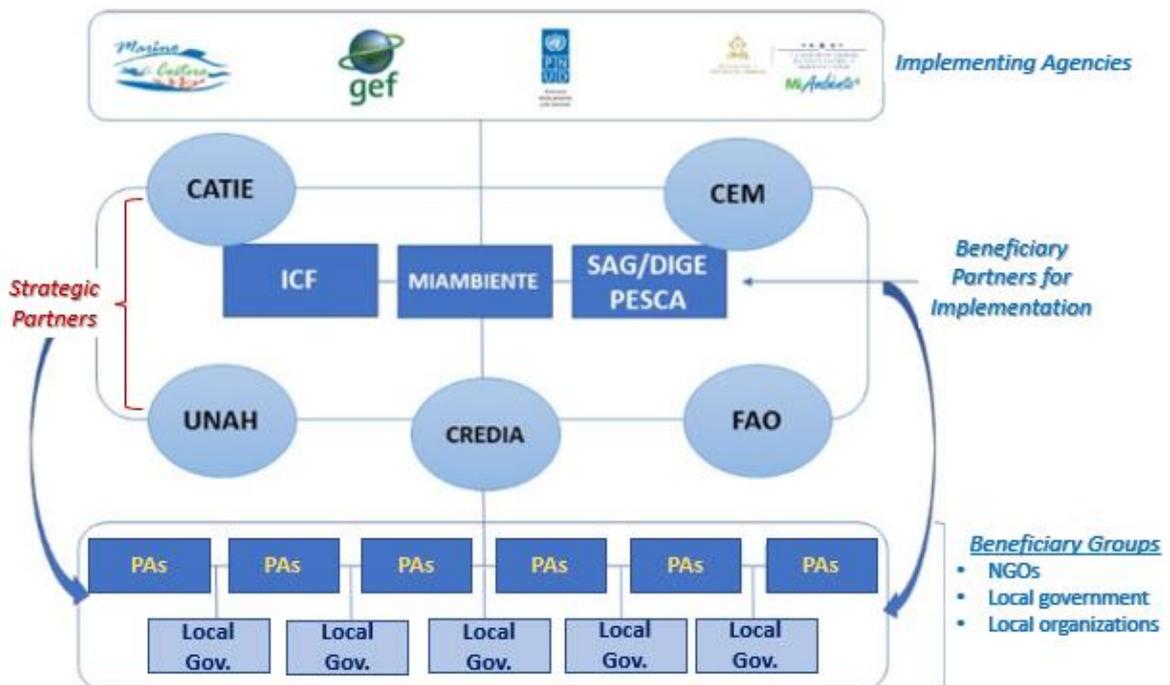


Figure 2: Organizational chart for the project at mid-term (PA=Protected Areas).

¹⁵ Manatee (annual presence young individuals) - Marine birds (%sites with breeding) - Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover) - Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers) - Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish) - Spawning aggregation sites (breeding in known sites) and mangroves

the entire process, while ICF has not been adequately integrated into the project even though it was mandated to oversee the management of all protected areas. The Center for Marine Studies (CEM) is one of the main beneficiaries of the project, and although CEM exited the the project, the NGO has played an important role in supporting the fishery restoration areas and their work has been excellent, particularly with the fishers of Omoa-Cuyamel. However, most of the important decisions on which activities to fund were taken by MiAmbiente, and in some cases they did not follow what was stipulated in the ProDoc (e.g., development of the monitoring platform).

Key actors who are participating in the project include the following:

- MiAmbiente
- ICF
- SAG
- DIGEPESCA
- Municipalities
- CORAL, Healthy Reefs
- FUCSA
- PROLANSTATE
- CATIE
- Fisherfolks organizations
- Roatán Marine Park
- MASTA
- CREDIA
- BICA
- CCO
- Other pertinent NGOs
- Fundación de las Islas de la Bahía
- Zolitur
- FUPNAND
- MASTA
- Artesanal fishing cooperatives
- CEM

2.3.4 Expected outcomes and outputs

Table 1 presents the expected Results for each of the three CMP components. As can be seen, the project has focused almost exclusively on producing Outputs, which are one link in a causative chain of results leading to the expected outcomes development impacts), and it is explicitly highlighted in the GEF's outcome-oriented guidelines.

Component 1: Increased coverage of marine and coastal PAs	Result 1.1. Regional Plan for Space Configuration of the Marine and Coastal Protected Areas Subsystem Result 1.2. CMPA categories reviewed and modified Result 1.3. Establishment of an exclusive area for artisanal fishing in the Moskitia Result 1.4. Establishment an area of interconnection between the land and the islands Result 1.5. The Tela Reef system protected area declared by a congressional Decree Result 1.6. Disposition of the institutional and local stakeholders clarified, and capacities improved for the conservation of resources in sustainable use areas and Pas.
Component 2: Improved management effectiveness of marine and coastal PAs in protecting BD against threats	Result 2.1. Strategic Management Plan for the CMPA subsystem. Result 2.2. Management tools and capacities for prioritized Pas Result 2.3. Instruments y governance systems to address the threats in prioritized PAs and industrial fisheries. Result 2.4. Organizational structures and capacities strengthened among government actors to support the reduction of threats to PAs. Result 2.5. Awareness programs and education about the economics of coastal-marine ecosystems.
Component 3: Financial sustainability of marine and coastal PAs	Result 3.1. Regional and sub-regional sustainable financing plans for the CMPA Subsystem and individual CMPAs. Result 3.2. Regional strategies, mechanisms and principles sustainable tourism contributing to PA management. Result 3.3. Capacity development programs, manuals, and procedures on financial sustainability for government staff and stakeholders. Result 3.4. Permanent system for economic valuations highlighting the benefits of PAs established and the channelization of the information to decision-makers. Result 3.5. Tourism pilot demonstration as an instrument to support the sustainable financing of PAs.

Table 1: Summary of expected Results (Outputs) for each Component.

2.3.5 Description of the target intervention areas

The CMP focused on the Omoa Lagoon, the Cuero y Salado Wildlife Reserve, the Lagoon System of Tela Bay, the Bay Islands, and the coastal-marine ecosystems in the Moskitia, excluding the Rio Plátano World Biosphere Reserve.

3. FINDINGS AND RESULTS

This section presents the findings related to the CMP's strategy, design, logical framework, and the progress achieved to date, based on the evidence presented in [Annex 3](#).

3.1 General Findings

Although the CMP achieved several of its expected results and contributed toward some excellent governance mechanisms in several coastal-marine protected areas (CMPAs), the CMP did not meet its overall objective end-of-project, based on the results measured by the project's immediate outcome indicators. For example, when compared with the values for the Integrated Coral Reef Health Index for Mexico, Belize and Guatemala along the Mesoamerican Barrier Reef System (MABRS), Honduras' coral reef ecosystem health showed the sharpest decline of any of these countries between 2015 and 2018. Fish biomass decreased in each of SINAPH's MPAs during the same period and, while lagunar mangrove forest losses continued even after the project started in 2014. Consequently, the TE does not accept the hypothesis that *the CMP's innovative model improved the conservation of priority target species and commercially important resources having regional importance, connect coastal and marine ecosystems through ecological corridors between reefs and mangroves, as well as improving the function of those ecosystems, particularly by actions that can create a better balance in the distributions of different trophic levels of food webs on the north coast.*

The above notwithstanding, the TE in no way implies that the CMP is responsible for the reduced resilience in those CMPAs where the Integrated Coral Reef Health Index found severe reductions of carnivorous fish biomass due to overfishing. Instead, the observed decline in fish biomass and mangrove forests over the past 4 years can be traced to a root cause that is linked to the absence of an overarching policy that harmonizes sectoral development strategies so that they are more congruent with not only maintaining, but also building resilience for coastal-marine ecosystems to adapt to the multiple external forces that threaten them. Had the policy been ready for Parliament to approve the integrated management of wetlands and marine spaces earlier, several of the outcomes might have been achieved. Without that policy, any new project is likely to experience the same challenges that the CMP faced. The CMP's innovative model might also have fared better had it addressed several key assumptions, including broader coverage of some of its successful fishery restoration activities, interactive governance models and several incentives that contributed toward improving social well-being for marginalized fishing communities. Another shortcoming was that the monitoring system supported by CMP was never completed, despite its stated importance for improving planning and implementation through an adaptive, learning approach to be applied throughout the CMP's execution. In the end, it produced extremely limited results after 3 years of investment.

However, the TE finds that the CMP's efforts produced some encouraging results that include improved inter-institutional and intersectoral coordination to confront the threats to coastal-marine protected areas, declaration of the new, 110,000-hectare CMPA in Tela Bay and the Legal Declaration of two new SINPAH subsystems in the Cuyamel-Omoa National Park and Guaimoreto/Capiro-Calentura CMPAs. Of major significance was the Declaration of Fishery Restoration Areas within the 3-mile exclusive artisanal fishing zone and expansion of the boundaries of these restoration areas, which has led to improved biodiversity and increased fish captures by artisanal fishermen through the PAMUCH Fisheries Restoration Area. These models are currently being replicated by the CMP's partners in other parts of the North coast. The project was also instrumental in supporting the good work by ICF who

invested considerable time and their own resources to update **management plans for CMPA** for the *Cuero & Salado Wildlife Sanctuary, the Omoa and Jeanette Kawas National Parks, as well as Laguna Guaimoreto, Tela Bay, Punta Izopo and Turtle Harbor*. and capacity building.

The project also strengthened the inter-institutional Committees of Tela, Trujillo, Laguna de Guaimoreto, Cayos Cochinos National Monument and Omoa with the Cuyamel Sub-system, which offer good preliminary models for building stronger institutional synergies and governance; also included support to the Bay Islands National Park (PNIB) inter-institutional technical committee on the island of Roatán, including funding for an office and meeting room. This was complimented by building stronger capacity for its partners and co-managers in topics such as governance and management of marine-coastal zones, exchanging new knowledge related to the marine-coastal issue, as well as disseminating information about the management of coastal zones. The CMP also provided strong support to gender and intercultural issues especially in the Moskitia region, and it funded postgraduate mangrove, coral reefs, and social science study programs for three (3) students in mangroves.

3.2 Relevance

The CMP was not only relevant to the GEF-5 Focal Area of Biodiversity, which aims to improve the effectiveness of management in protected areas (PA), but to the Convention on Biological Biodiversity (CBD) and the Guayaquil Declaration on Integrated Coastal Resource Management in Latin America of 1994 (ICSED, 1996), which established one of the most important precedents for Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) in the region ([Caviedes et al 2020;2014](#))¹⁶. With relatively little extra effort, the CMP could have also contributed to ODS # 5 (on gender equity), ODS # 13 (Action for Climate), ODS # 15 (Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems) and ODS # 17 (Strategic Alliances).

One of the major contributions to improve management effectiveness under the sea (SDG 14) were the innovative fish restoration areas (Cuyamel Omoa Subsystems, Cuero & Salado), These are alternative management approaches and could be used throughout SINAPH's CMPAs, as well as by other GEF projects around the world. Other achievements related to Goal 5 include substantially improved the planning and management of protected areas based on the site (Objective 1.4) in some CMPAs. Although a cursory attempt was made to integrated protected areas into broader terrestrial and marine landscapes, so that ecological structure and function can be maintained (Objective 1.2), the project was never able to adopt a Ridge-to-reef geospatial planning and management framework, and this was indeed an important opportunity that was lost by the CMP. However, most of the CMP's efforts focused on supporting activities that were less tangible given the absence of having a monitoring system capable of measuring e outcomes attributed to management interventions.

There is no evidence that the CMP prevented and mitigated the negative impacts of serious threats to protected areas (Objective1.5) such as overfishing, lack of enforcement, incongruent sectorial development policies on biodiversity (in response to Strategic Objective B of the Aichi Targets for Biodiversity), nor specifically reducing the threat to ecosystems to zero (Goal #5), even though these issues were raised in various CMP-funded Fora and workshops. However, it made more than contributions for promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity and other ecosystem services, including the strengthening of the capacities of local authorities and co-managers, developing several new norms for improved CMPA management (the aforementioned fishery restoration areas) and some excellent initiatives for improving governance at the municipal level. There is also good evidence that the project

contributed to improve the situation of biological diversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and

¹⁶ offers a strategic framework for harmonizing ongoing and historical efforts aimed at protecting coastal ecosystem services, including the collaboration of governmental, non-governmental institutions, communities and businessmen, as no single sector is self-sufficient to successfully face the challenges of sustainability

genetic diversity (Strategic Objective C of the Aichi

Targets) through these sustainable management incentives and it also shows that the CMP has contributed toward putting some coastal-marine ecosystems on the Caribbean coast on a path for addressing Objective 14 (conserve and protect underwater life) of the UNDP 2030 Agenda on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

3.2.1 Project Design and Formulation

The project was designed to follow a logical pathway for achieving the overall objective, as shown in the pathway to impacts (theory of Change) that the evaluation team (ET) developed (see Figure 3). GEF funds were used to address the threats and barriers described earlier, as well as to help the government integrate PA management and conservation objectives with more environmentally friendly productive sectors (fisheries, agriculture)¹⁷.

Results framework/logical framework

Overall, the intervention logic presented in the ProDoc follows a theory of change (ToC) and it is well laid out a framework for tracking a causative chain of events that were expected to achieve the development objective. The ToC framework presented in Figure 4 and in greater detail in [Annex 2](#) was the basis for the ET to assess whether the project's interventions could contribute to the changes and eliminating barriers to achieve the overall objective. Although ProDoc refers to the three components as Outcomes, they are Outputs. The resulting components are structured without having a causative chain of results that leading the CMP to achieve positive development outcomes.

Risks and Assumptions

Despite its coherent chain of results pathway, the ProDoc's assumptions did not explain the fundamental conditions that the project had to meet to achieve its expected outcomes, nor the overall objective. It correctly stated that the risk that the local population's resistance to the creation of new protected areas was moderate, that poor governance conditions would continue to be barriers to the government's enforcement of environmental regulations and limitations in co manager's technical capacity would be challenging. However, it failed to that political pressures for large scale development are medium/low and that this can be mitigated simply by zoning and EIAs, rather than recognizing the importance of *developing a holistic, ICZM Policy to harmonize incongruent sectoral plans, policies and strategies very early in the project*. It also did not place enough emphasis on the importance of a real-time platform and decision-making tool to measure outcomes that could be attributed to the project. Finally, the project did not identify the risks, nor mitigation measures to address *Pressures* from economic sectors that continue to contribute to biodiversity loss on the North coast. This turned out to be a HIGH, rather than a MODERATE risk, as identified in the ProDoc. Finally, the risk of diminished co-financing was incorrectly classified as a low risk, when, the co-funding was significantly reduced by the end of the project.

3.3 Effectiveness - Analysis of Outcomes leading to the Overall Objective

The evaluation team constructed the pathway to development impact framework that, based on the ProDoc and PIR indicators. Figure 3 shows the resulting Theory of Change (ToC) constructed by the Evaluation Team (ET) from that exercise.

¹⁷ The selected model for implementation aims to offer benefits to biodiversity conservation priorities and / or species having commercial importance in the region, while improving the integrity and functioning of coastal and marine ecosystems, especially coral reefs and mangroves ensuring a balance between different trophic levels within food webs.

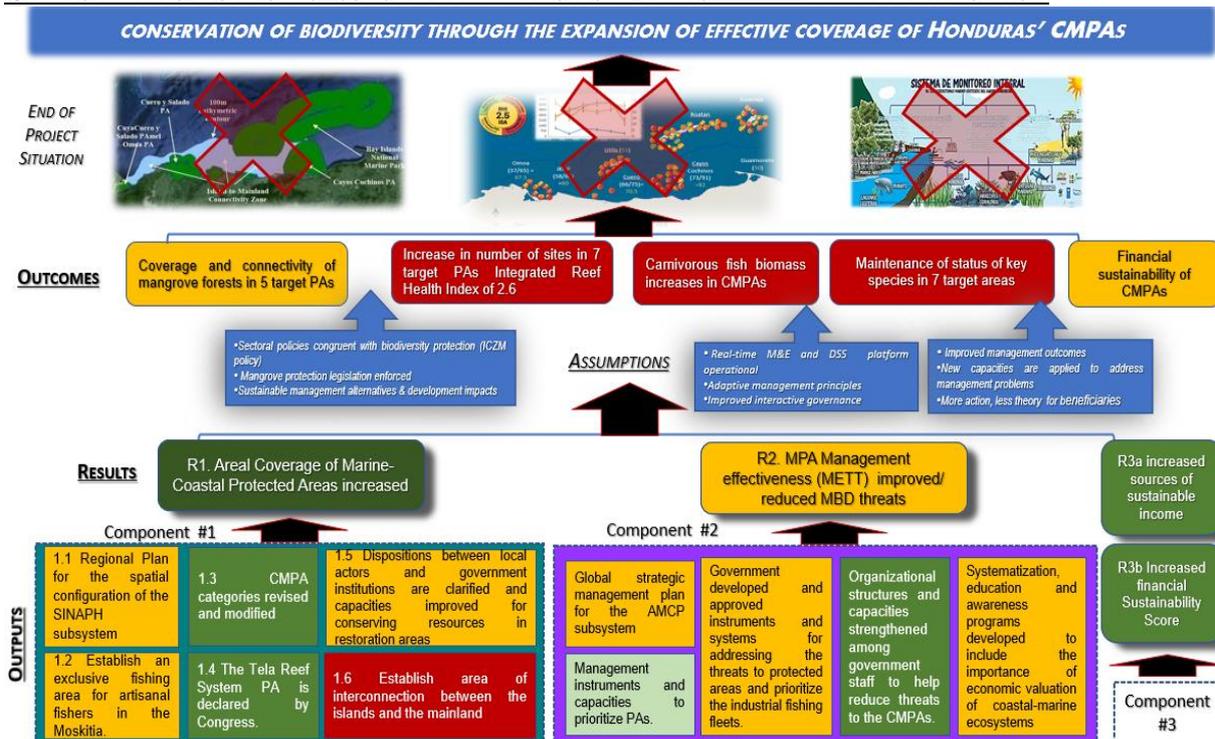


Figure 3: Condensed Theory of Change of the project showing the linkage between the component results and the expected outcomes leading to the CMP's overall development objective (developed by the ET). The entire ToC framework is shown in Annex 2.

The ET has the following observations with the constructed ToC.:

- Three of four objective-level outcome indicators are adequately formulated, but the fourth indicator is not formulated as a SMART outcome. Although it consists of 5 measurable outcome subindicators¹⁸, there is no evidence that data were collected for measuring changes in these indicators over the course of the project. For that reason, the fish biomass indicator was added and it is measured in the Healthy Reef Index which is based on real data collections.
- Starting with the Results (outputs) the ET judged that no result was achieved satisfactorily (Result 1), one was achieved moderately satisfactory/unsatisfactory and the third one was poor.
- What is lacking are the assumptions that must be met for the project to produce the expected outcomes
- However, only one of the three outcome indicators were achieved and that was only marginal, whereas the other outcomes were not produced.
- Therefore, the CMP fell short of meeting the overall objective.

Figure 3 also shows some missing assumptions that the evaluation team developed to test the CMP's innovative model, given that the ProDoc's assumptions were incomplete. For example, protection of interconnection areas between the land and the sea required effective enforcement and protection of mangrove forests surrounding coastal lagoons, alternatives to unsustainable fishing, tourism and agricultural and cattle farming practices, and most importantly, harmonization of sectoral development strategies that are incongruent with efforts to protect coastal-marine biodiversity.

¹⁸ Artisanal fisheries as indicator of marine biodiversity: Catch diversity, Catch per unit effort, Mean Trophic Index of catch, Average size of landed fisheries, and Genetic Diversity of key commercial and ecologically important species

3.3.1 Immediate Outcome indicators

This subsection summarizes the findings regarding the degree to which the CMP achieved the expected intermediate outcomes.

I-1: Increase in the number of sites in the 7 CMPAs with an Integrated Coral Reef Health Index of >2.6

The CMP selected the ICRHI (Integrated Coral Reef Health Index) as one of the outcome indicators coastal countries had declined considerably since 2016, and the Index dropped from **3.0** in 2016 to **2.5** (rated as being poor) in 2018 (McField et al. 2020)¹⁹, as Figure 4 shows.

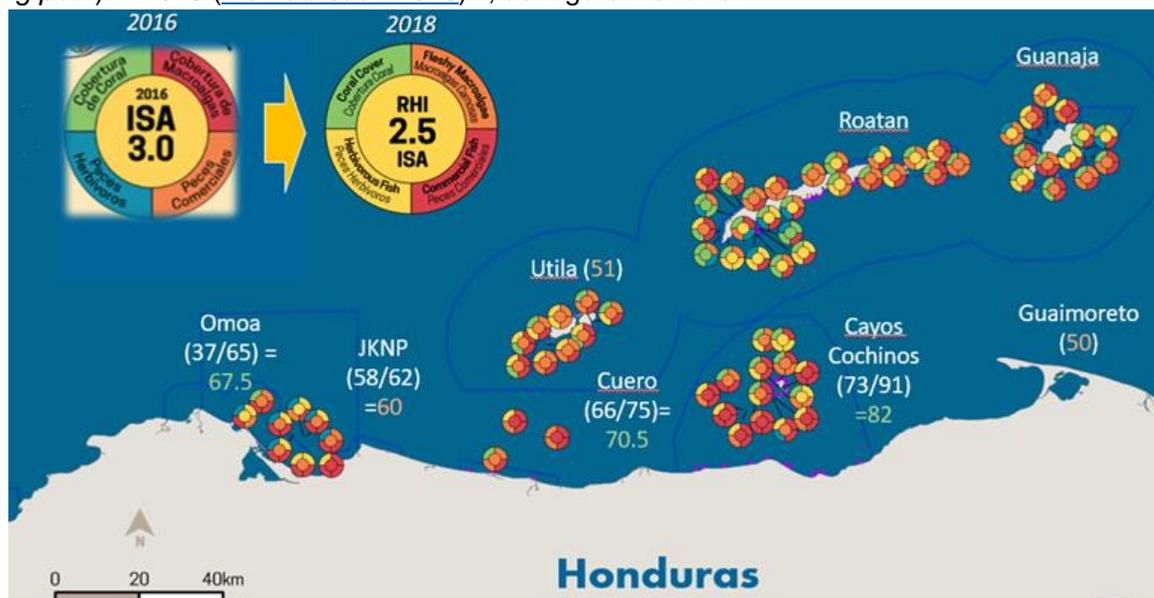


Figure 4: Summary of the changes in the ICRHI between 2016 and 2018, as well as in the METT in MPAs where scores were calculated by the project (adapted from McField et al. 2020).

The end of the project target was the average number of sites with an Index above 2.6. Results from the Healthy Reefs Report Card for the final year of the project found that most of the 286 sites monitored (46%) in the four participating Caribbean countries-

The 2018 Healthy Reefs survey also found that while overall coral cover in the four countries along the MABRS increased, fleshy macroalgae decreased (Figure 5). However, the most concerning finding was that commercial and herbivorous fish biomass declined significantly and that Honduras showed the largest drop off. The ICRHI dropped from a value of 3.0 in 2016 to 2.6 in 2018 (Figure 4). Therefore, *the CMP did not meet Indicator #1*. Fish biomass around the Honduran reef sites dropped 20% to 4%, but it increased at sites considered to be critical in 2016 from 6% to 15%. Herbivorous fish (on the Honduran reefs declined by 56%, with only one site showing an increase. Commercial fish declined by 44%, although 8 sites (all within 3 MPAs around Guanaja and 5 on Roatan) showed slight increases. The report indicated that even within the no-take zones, fishing pressure and illegal fishing increased. However, on a positive note, fleshy macroalgae decreased slightly, as did live coral cover increased from 21% to 27%.

¹⁹ The Healthy Reefs Report Card is a collaborative effort of 82 data collectors from 26 organizations of our 73 partners that have monitored coral reef ecosystems in Caribbean waters of Honduras, Mexico, Belize and Guatemala since 2008 using the AGGRA methodology.

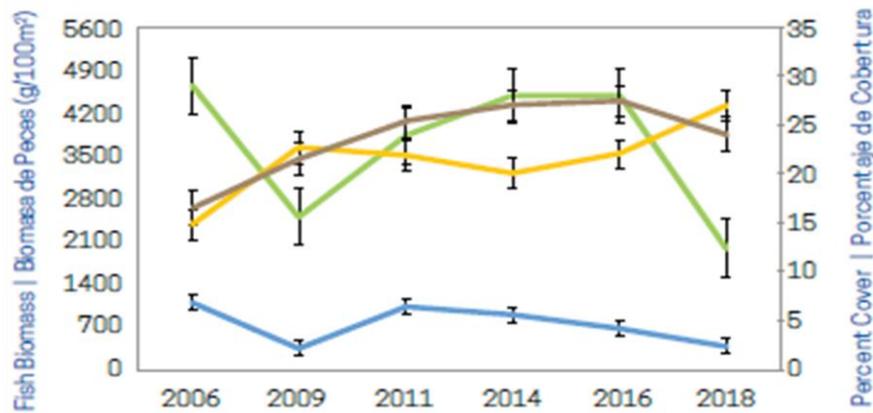


Figure 5: Historical pattern of the ICRHI indicators showing the historical trends pattern in fish biomass, algal and live coral cover (Healthy Reefs 2020) during the 2015-2019 implementation period.



The low biomass of commercial (carnivorous) fish on the reefs appears to be related to: i) overexploitation of species that migrate between the reefs and the coast; ii) excessive use of nets and spear fishing; and iii) indiscriminate captures of the accompanying fauna²⁰ in trawls. It is likely that a part of the reduced biomass (which can occur quickly on a scale of days or months) has

something to do with the lack of effective control and surveillance of illegal fishing by DIGEPESCA²¹, but also related to the capture of larvae and juveniles in the shrimp nets of the industrial fleet in the three-mile zone.

The controversies between artisanal and industrial fisheries over the industrial right to trawl in the exclusive artisanal fishing grounds and ecologically important connectivity corridor found within the three-mile zone has always been a hotly debated topic. Although, the CMP was instrumental in getting a new Fishery Law approved in 2018, the CMP was unsuccessful in gaining Parliamentary approval for establishing an exclusive artisanal fishing area within 3 nautical miles from the coast. Even though it was eliminated from the law, a dedicated group of interested parties, including fishery scientists, are currently developing a rigorous review of the deficiencies in the 2018 Fishery Law, and based on that review, they will develop an amendment to be submitted to the National Assembly for further consideration. *The TE considers this to be a significant and unintended positive outcome if the amendment is approved, as it would contribute to desperately needed development impacts associated with the project's efforts.*

Despite these important interpretations regarding the declined coral reef Health Index, the TE in no way intends to attribute the observed ICRHI values to the CMP's interventions, for several reasons: i) it is unlikely that the project could have influenced the Index, given that the main interventions took place between 2015-2016; ii) the project centered around training and organizational workshops, with limited management interventions that applied the knowledge gained from the capacity building exercises; iii) even if the outcomes of capacity development and other activities could be measured, it is unlikely that any of these actions could result in an abrupt change in the reef health index in such a short timeframe.

The ET fully agrees that ICRHI's carnivore biomass parameter is one important indicator for characterizing the State of the Reefs, and the low fish biomass and high percentage of algae Healthy Reefs reported for reefs near the coast (e.g., Guaimoreto and Punta Izopo, Cuero & Salado) is a good Pressure indicator that sounds an alarm that reef resilience is decreasing. However, findings from a recently published peer-review study by Stenneck *et al.* (2018) on reef health in other parts of the Caribbean raises questions about the reliability of using an aggregated herbivorous fish biomass indicator that includes all species of herbivores. For example, the IHCRI combines all reef-dwelling herbivorous parrotfish and lumps all herbivores into a single 'functional group', and then correlates that

²⁰ In addition, the impact caused by the indiscriminate capture (c.90% consists of the accompanying fauna) of the industrial fleet in the littoral zone, within 3 miles, which represents a worrying threat, for the life cycles of more than 70 % of the species that migrate between the lagoons and the marine waters.

²¹ See Stenneck *et al.* (2018)

functional group with the observed % algae cover on the reefs. Stenneck and his colleagues show convincingly that a more robust indicator could be based on measuring biomass of *individual parrotfish* species. Instead, the reef health index This is in no way meant to detract from the high quality and scientific professionalism that frames the Healthy Reefs' work, and it is likely that this information is available in their raw data. Adjusting these species-specific differences, and then correlating them with % algal cover would help address this concern.

In sum, the CMP's choice of the ICHRI as an outcome indicator is adequate, although the herbivorous fish parameter is the weak link in calculating the Index. For this reason, the ICHRI is superior to the METT and SINAPH's management effectiveness tool, because the latter only measure management processes, which are important outputs along a results chain, but they do not measure outcomes.

Therefore, outcome indicators like the ICHRI are vital for understanding the effectiveness of management interventions like the ones developed by the CMP, because they measure changes under the water of management that can help understand whether management interventions and management efficacy tools like the METT and SINAPH's indicator were effective bringing the expected outcomes, how the changes occurred, or why the outputs were not effective. Consequently, robust outcome indicators are essential for driving an adaptive management process that is capable of systematically capturing lessons that can help understand natural, anthropogenic and project-influenced changes in coral reef ecosystem dynamics that are essential for contributing to our understanding of how to build resilience to changes at the global and local levels.

The project's lack of a real-time, outcome-focused monitoring & evaluation and decision-making platform made it impossible to go beyond institutional performance and regulatory processes measured by the METT and SINAPH's Management effectiveness tool. The inability of the Project to measure outcomes on a real time basis made it impossible to apply the principles of adaptive Management, as envisioned by the ProDoc. The following subsections describe the findings for each outcome. Table 2 provides an overview of the CMP's advances within Component 1, as well as the other two components.

I.2: Coverage and connectivity with mangrove forests in 5 CMPAs

The Honduras forestry Statistical Yearbook reported the 2018 coverage of 11,814.51 ha of mangrove forests in the insular area and Northern coast of the country²², including the area of the Moskitia, according to a presentation by the CMP at the end of the project (Peralta 2019). However, there are many incongruencies in these figures that the ET identified when formulating a project that included the recent inventory is currently being carried out by the Interamerican Development Bank and NDF-funded the MiPesca Project and those data are still not available. Estimates by [Carrasco and Caviedes \(2014\)](#) raise additional questions about ICF's Yearbook estimates, as they found the largest mangrove forests on the North coast in the Karataska lagoon system in the Moskitia with 23,388 ha, more than double the CMP's target and Brus Lagoon has over 5000 ha. (Ryan 2015).

Although CATIE carried out studies that demonstrated the importance of ecological connectivity²³ between the land and the sea²⁴, actions remain to be taken to protect these critical ecological areas²⁵. The use of an integrated Land-Sea geospatial (e.g., Ridge to Reef) ecosystem-based management and planning approach is increasingly being embraced in the Caribbean and the Pacific ([Ryan 2019a](#); [Ryan 2019b](#)), and while it has been discussed generating in Honduras, it has yet to be applied effectively, despite the tall mountains and the offshore coral reefs offering an ideal setting for testing the approach. For example, the Jeanette Kawas National Park offers a diverse array of terrestrial and

²² Note that the ProDoc mentions that the baseline will be established once the project starts, and it is assumed that the 11,000 + hectares reflects that baseline.

²³ E.g., Healthy Reefs found that 80% of the species on the Honduras reefs follow migratory routes between land and sea to complete life cycles. However, see Mumby et al. (2004)

²⁴ Unpublished data by Healthy Reefs.

²⁵ The reference indicator corresponds to the connectivity between mangrove forests in 5 protected areas. It considers connectivity, a similarity index and fragmentation of habitats.

Table 2: Matrix showing the CMP's advances since its inception.

Project Strategy	Indicator ²⁶	Baseline ²⁷	Level at 1st PIR	Goal for Mid- term	Final Goal	Results	Justification and valuation	
Overall Objective: <i>To promote the conservation of biodiversity through the expansion of effective coverage of marine and coastal protected areas in Honduras.</i>	Indicator 1: Increase the number of sites in 7 MCPAs with the simple Index of Integrated Reef Health 2.6	C. Cochinos: 1/7 sites: PNJK 0/3: Cuyamel Omoa: TBD; Islas de la Bahía: 1/58; Punta Izopo: TBD; Cayos Miskito; Tela Bay: TBD	Not reported	Cayos Cochinos: 7/ 11 Jeannette Kawas: 3/3 Cuyamel Omoa: TBD; Islas de la Bahía 58/58 Punta Izopo: TBD; Cayos Miskito: TBD; Bahía de Tela TBD	C. Cochinos: 7/11; PNJK: 3/f 3; Cuyamel Omoa: TBD; Islas de la Bahía 58/58; Punta Izopo: TBD; Cayos Miskito Cays: TBD; Bahía de Tela: TBD	The ICRHI decreased from 3.0 in 2016 to 2.5 in 2018 (see Figure 2)	Honduras showed the biggest ICHRI decline of any country along the MABR; Especially concerning is the drop in herbivorous and carnivorous fish biomass	Moderately Unsatisfactory
	Indicator 2: <i>Connectivity with mangrove forests in 5 CMPs</i>	The following data were presented in the 2019 PIR and assumed to be the baselines for the specific sites, but not all of the intervention areas: Jeannette Kawas: 1,741.6ha / 1,753.11 ha Cuyamel Omoa: 46.75 Ha Cuero y Salado: 25 ha / 25 ha Islas de la Bahía: 2,873 ha 2,873.5 Punta Izopo: 3,378.92 ha		-Elaborated and institutionalized monitoring protocols that allow the State of Health Report of marine-coastal resources (health indicators, coverage, important species). -Report of the state of health of the coral reef (AGRRA 2016-2017) - Mangrove Base Line and Monitoring System for blue carbon established.	No evidence of advances	The indicator was never developed, and the protocols were already in place for sea turtles, Antillean manatees, iguanas, sharks, seabirds, iguanas, mangroves, reefs, seagrasses, coastal lagoons. before the project began, yet there is still no protocol listed on ICF's web site are available on the internet. After three years and the methodology used to measure Blue Carbon, there is still no protocol, unless it was done by the GOAL-IADB project	The expected results from the mangrove inventory for the North coast is still not available (expected in 2019), despite requests by the evaluation team. However, interviews with a broad range of stakeholders and beneficiaries, as well as satellite image checks show that mangroves forest are on a steady path of degradation and areal coverage has diminished each year since the project began.	Moderately Unsatisfactory

²⁶ Data from the logical framework matrix

²⁷ Project Document

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	<p>Indicator 3: Maintenance of the status of key prioritized species in 7 MPAs</p>				Protocol for sustainable artisanal fishing	<p>The activity was never completed despite three years of work. Funds were not made available, there was a lack of political will.</p>	<p>MiAmbiente unilaterally transferred the entire monitoring platform to the National level, which left the project without a monitoring platform. <i>Data were never systematized and there is no M&E platform today.</i></p>	Moderately Unsatisfactory
	<p>Indicator 4: Artisanal fisheries as a biodiversity indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Catch diversity, - Catch per unit effort - Mean Trophic Index of catch - Average size of landed fisheries - Genetic Diversity of key commercial and ecologically important species 					<p>The "Biological-Fishing Monitoring Protocol" was prepared and implemented, aimed at identifying the status of the stocks of the different fisheries, their effective reproductive density and reproductive cycle; under the technical-scientific standards of research and management of fishing populations adopted in the countries of the region.</p>	<p>Indicator is not an outcome. However, The implementation of this protocol includes the general biological description of the target species, habitats, taxonomy, feeding habits, height, weight, height at first maturity, gonadal maturity, fishing effort, among others, considering the dynamics of fishing in the different areas. and key fishing species. It also includes relevant variables for the comprehensive assessment of fishing stocks.</p>	Moderately Satisfactory
Result 1	<p>Area legally declared under protection to promote the biological, productive and social sustainability of marine and coastal resources</p>	<p>7 PAs with Decrees (with the case of the Tela Bay) or in a process of being decreed since the start of the project 875,141ha</p>		<p>Spatial characterization and definition of technical-regulatory instruments for the ZCIC - Spatial, social and economic characterization for the definition of technical-regulatory instruments for the proposed Law of the ZEPA in La Moskitia - Declared the RVSBT and strengthened the management instances, with its operative instruments. - Design of the Public Policy for the Integrated Management of Space</p>	<p>1,860,000ha of additional area under effective protection under the alternative models of the PA: ZCIC: 300,000 ha ZEPA: 1,450.00 ha SAT: 110.00 ha</p>		<p>It has a score of 3. However, the indicator is not robust enough to inform decisions regarding the effective management of MCPAs due to the lack of sensitivity and its inability to measure changes based on the actions of the CMP.</p>	Moderately Satisfactory

STRENGTHENING HONDURAS' COASTAL-MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

TERMINAL EVALUATION

<p>Result 2</p>	<p>Increase in the effectiveness of the management of the existing 3-mile zone for artisanal fishing Base line: % of commercial shrimp fishing effort currently occurs within the 3-mile zone Goal: 3% of the commercial shrimp fishing effort occurs within the 3-mile zone (a 60% reduction).</p>		<p>No reporting found</p>	<p>Development / update of management plans for 4 protected areas. Assessment and monitoring of METT assessments in the 7 protected areas of the Project's area of influence. - Strengthening of capacities and generation of tools for managing PAs that improve the METT criteria</p>	<p>Increase in the average rating of the effectiveness of the management of the 7 PAs (METT Score)</p> <p>Increase the effectiveness of management within the zone of the 3 exclusive miles for artisanal fishing (covering 2,600km², not counting the area of overlap with the zone of interconnection between the islands and the mainland.</p> <p>Number of fishers belonging to groups committed to certifiable responsible fishing.</p>	<p>There is an advanced process for updating the Management Plans of Blanca Jeannette Kawas and Laguna initiated and planned for the elaboration / re-adaptation of the management plans of: Cuyamel-Omoa, Leather and Balance, Turtle Harbor, Marine National Park Bay Islands. - It is considered to carry out management effectiveness assessments in a complementary manner with the preparation / update of the CMPAs; using the METT and RAPAM tool - (i) Course formulation of Management Plans in Protected Areas</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1429 774 1664 965"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sitio</th> <th>#Organizaciones / #Pescadores</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cuyamel-Omoa</td> <td>14 / 372</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RVS Cuero Saldo</td> <td>3 / 34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bahía de Tela</td> <td>18 / 389</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RVS Laguna Guaimoreto</td> <td>4 / 50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moskitia</td> <td>1000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sitio	#Organizaciones / #Pescadores	Cuyamel-Omoa	14 / 372	RVS Cuero Saldo	3 / 34	Bahía de Tela	18 / 389	RVS Laguna Guaimoreto	4 / 50	Moskitia	1000	<p>METT scores dropped... however, they do not coincide with the ICHRI finding and they must be harmonized with the SINAPH effectiveness monitoring system. The capacities of the Comanagers were strengthened with different training workshops based on the training plan developed by CATIE. It is not useful for making decisions regarding effective management.</p>	<p>Moderately Satisfactory</p>
Sitio	#Organizaciones / #Pescadores																			
Cuyamel-Omoa	14 / 372																			
RVS Cuero Saldo	3 / 34																			
Bahía de Tela	18 / 389																			
RVS Laguna Guaimoreto	4 / 50																			
Moskitia	1000																			
<p>Result 3</p>	<p>Increase in income sources for 6 MCPAs Increase in the sustainability of selected APMC</p>	<p>2011: Visitor's Rate: \$ 92,743 Government recurring budget: \$ 442,033</p>	<p>Not reported</p>	<p>Development of sustainable tourism standards and studies for tariff harmonization and strategy for the improvement of income collection in PAs.</p>	<p>10% increase over the reference value.</p>	<p>Many studies, but few are operational</p>	<p>Although good studies have been done, they require mechanisms for their implementation</p>	<p>Moderately Unsatisfactory</p>												

nearshore marine ecosystems where gallery forests and natural vegetation are continuously being deforested, doused with fertilizers and pesticides in the upper and middle watersheds, and this has resulted in severe erosion and contamination that is increasingly reducing the resilience of the coastal lagoons (e.g., Laguna de los Micos) that provide nursery and reproductive habitats for many of the fish and invertebrates that use the Tela reef ecosystem as adults.

I-3: Maintenance of the status of key species in 7 prioritized CMPAs

The change in the rating from moderately unsatisfactory to unsatisfactory for Outcome Indicator 3 (I-3) between the MTE and the TE is related to incomplete compilations of monitoring protocols and an unfinished, CMP-compatible monitoring and evaluation platform. Furthermore, the data collected by NGOs, co-managers, and university researchers over the three-year period to develop indicators to assess the status of conservation targets have apparently disappeared and some of the interviewees could not explain where they were housed today. Consequently, nothing is available to measure the achievements of this outcome. This is surprising because the CMP funded various workshops and the hiring of consultants to develop a data base administration system and develop of an integrated monitoring system, both of which were key elements required for producing this result.

Initially, the Regional Center for Environmental Information and Documentation (CREDIA) in La Ceiba provided the M&E consultants responsible for the outcome with office space and equipment (e.g., servers). However, interviews indicated that after several months of an informal operating agreement, MiAmbiente and CREDIA gave up signing the contract because they could not reach a consensus on how to work together. Despite relocating the entire operation to the La Ceiba Coastal Marine Project Offices (ICF Installations) to continue the Design of the Monitoring System within the framework of the National Observatory for Climate Change and Sustainable Development (ONCCDS) and the National Biological Monitoring Table (MNMB), there is nothing to show for this new focus.

The framework for the comprehensive system of monitoring of the North Coast's coastal-marine ecosystems, led by the National Bureau of biological monitoring, and the National Committee for the conservation of Antillean Manatee in Honduras developed and validated the "Guide for the Implementation practice of the Protocol of monitoring of populations of manatees in the Protected Areas of Honduras", and the Action Plan for Monitoring Manatee²⁸. For the evaluation period a total of 46 units of sampling (UM) to the mangrove forests were established in the northern and insular area of the country. The publication of results was still not available at the time the TE was being conducted.

Biological monitoring of sea turtles in Utila and Cayos Cochinos registered 44 and 36 nests nesting to Utila, Cayos Cochinos, respectively, with a success of hatching and survival of 74%, showing similar values in the number of nesting turtles and nests. However, it is difficult to determine whether these changes from baseline values are significant, and as mentioned earlier, there are not reports or data to explain these changes.

As mentioned previously, ICRHI results for 2019 show a serious decline in carnivorous fish biomass on selected reefs benthic Assembly (% coverage of coral) and an overall decrease in the index between 2016 and 2018 (see Figure 5). The M&E platform is unable to inform the CMPAs on a real-time basis after three years of working together to develop the platform and provide the evidence for bringing about the necessary policy and sectoral change as well as real-time decision-making to confront unsustainable practices that are degrading MBD on the north coast. The M&E approach was

²⁸ a first report of preliminary data from the monitoring biological of the Manatee Antillean (*Trichechus manatus manatus*) in the refuge of wild life Cuero y Salado (RVSCS), reporting a human effort of monitoring 321 hours, during which time is they sighted a total of 106 manatees, an average 0.33 manatees per hour of effort. There were 11 sightings per month, the summer months being the most consistent in the sighting, the sites of greatest sightings were Boca Cerrada with a 30.19%, followed by Río Masica with a 16.04%, Canal las Bujajas" with a 14.15%, Canal L-1 with 13.21%, obtaining Limón River the lowest percentage of sightings with 0.94%.

a static and unidimensional one, focusing only on the biological dimension of sustainable development and only measuring the state of the target species and not changes in their abundance and life cycle requirements. Thus, the CMP and the government lost a rare opportunity to promote learning, knowledge, and adaptive management by examining the lessons from the CMP's endless workshops and limited management interventions. The question remains whether the project could have put a systematic adaptive management process if it had applied a more dynamic implementation framework to promote learning from mistakes and building on the CMP's strengths. Instead, the selected M&E platform simply promoted an approach for repeatedly applying the same interventions without testing their effectiveness.

The ET finds that the methodology and monitoring system for tracking blue carbon in mangroves developed over three years by the team responsible for Outcome I-3 did not meet international standards. Surprisingly, the CMP ignored several approaches that had already been adapted by SERNAM (now MiAmbiente) and there is no indication that either of these methods was reviewed by, or familiar to the CMP staff or the stakeholders developing mangrove monitoring protocols. The IADB-funded work with GOAL and the MiPesca project took the initiative to fill in this gap created by the CMP's work and developed yet another approach for measuring blue carbon.

I-4: Artisanal fishing as an indicator for biodiversity.

A fisheries expert from the UNAH prepared a "Biological-Fishing Monitoring Protocol" to help characterize the status of different fishery stocks, their effective reproductive density and reproductive cycles, using accepted technical-scientific standards used for research and management of fishing populations adopted in the countries of the region. The protocol includes a general biological description of the target species, habitats, taxonomy, feeding habits, height, weight, height at first maturity, gonadal maturity, fishing effort, among others, considering the fishing dynamics in the different areas, and for key fishing species. However, without the monitoring platform, there is concern among stakeholders that it will remain as a paper report, without being operationalized.

The idea of using artisanal fishing data is good because in addition to providing real-time information throughout the year and it also creates a framework for participatory monitoring, at the time of this report, there were no data available to summarize the findings and there is no evidence that any effort was made to integrate the work with any of the existing monitoring and evaluation platforms that were used (METT, SINAPH's management effectiveness tracking tool), or developed by the project (e.g., the biological monitoring tool initiated at CREDIA and then moved to satisfy national interests). Table 2 provides an overview of the CMP's advances within that Component, as well as the other two components.

3.3.2 Progress in achieving the expected results for Component #1

This section examines the progress made toward achieving the first expected Outcome/Component - Coverage of Marine-Coastal Protected Areas increased. The selected indicator is that the *legally declared area is under protection and promoting the sustainable use of coastal resources*.

Result 1.1: Regional Plan for the spatial configuration of the subsystem for Coastal-Marine Protected Areas.

The project complied with the approach stipulated in the ProDoc and changed the categories of several PAs to include ecological interconnection corridors between the continent and the continental shelf²⁹. However, the Healthy Reefs' Integrated Coral Reef Health Index showed that the expanded coverage

²⁹ Seven CMPAs (Cayos Cochinos, Punta Izopo, PNJK, Port Royal, PN Islas de la Bahía, RVS Cuero y Salado and Turtle Harbor), covering a total area of 875,141 ha, are expected to have been declared by Decree as being legally protected.

fell short of being effectively managed, as the index dropped. However, it is impossible to attribute the drop directly to the project and many other factors were at play. What was lacking was a map showing the geospatial land-sea continuum (like the integrated Ridge to Reef conceptual framework used in many MPA project (Gurney *et al.* 2019; Jupiter *et al.* 2017) covering the entire interconnection area. Without an integrated vision of the Land-Sea the spatial configuration, it is difficult to identify problems (e.g., oil palm and cattle ranching expansion into PAs, unsustainable fishing and decreased fish biomass, lionfish) in space, as well as the effectiveness of the interventions.

Although CATIE's studies define the spatial configuration of the CMPA subsystem, they are largely theoretical and not operational. The vision presented by CATIE is not an integrated one, as it lacks the Ridge to Reef geospatial framework being used in the Caribbean and promoted by many new GEF projects (mainly in the Pacific Ocean). It ignores unsustainable practices in the upper and middle watersheds where erosion and agrochemical pollution is widespread, while wetland clearing for non-native African palm and cattle farming continue to replace many critical micro-watersheds that drain into coastal lagoons, or directly into the Caribbean Sea. Despite the importance of CATIE's studies on the multiple benefits of taking an integrated approach to ensure ecological connectivity between the sea and the land, there have been actions taken to operationalize these ideas.

In the absence of an operational, geospatial planning approach, industrial fishing boats continue to trawl within the 3-mile artisanal fishing grounds, capturing and discarding larvae and juveniles of many species (up to 90% of their catch) into the sea as bycatch and it could be having a major impact on the volume of new recruits reaching the reefs, or into the coastal lagoons (depending on the species).

Result 1.2: CMPA categories revised and modified.

This Result shifted from Moderately unsatisfactory to Satisfactory at the end of the project. The aim of the Result was to establish 1.86 million hectares under effective protection with alternative models that include:

- Island-mainland and Buffer Zone declared by decree, increasing the effectiveness and size of these MCPAs to cover 200 thousand
- Exclusive Artisanal Fishing Zone around the Miskito Keys declared by decree (1.45 million ha)
- Tela Reef System legally decreed as a protected area (110,000ha).

The CMPA categories were revised by CATIE, who developed proposals for modifying existing CMPA categories according to the CMPA management objectives and improved legal/institutional arrangements. While there are good recommendations for expanding Cuero & Salado, Omoa was not included, and Cayos Cochinos has remained unchanged and there is no evidence that an operational action plan has been developed. Progress is also being made in updating the management plans and modifying the size of some of the AMCPs that are being considered, or already supported by the CMP. However, CATIE never followed up on the process and adoption the proposals after the Mid Term Review (MTR) presented recommendations for improving the document. However, the approach lacks a strategy for producing tangible results, and the Terminal Evaluation must examine the degree to which the actions are measurable outcomes.

Result 1.3: Establishment of an exclusive fishing area for artisanal fishers in the Moskitia.

This result has improved from UNSATISFACTORY to Moderately Satisfactory. Although a proposal was developed for the ZEPA, a governance structure was created and an exit strategy was developed through Parawanka, and there were multiple efforts to compliment the Parawanka project funded by COSUDE to finalize the characterization of the Cayos Miskitos area based on the references and supporting documents of the Project. The proposal for creating an exclusive artisanal fishery zone

(1,450,000 ha) of artisanal fisheries of the Miskito Cays was developed to present to the executive or legislative levels. A work plan was developed to delimit the boundaries of this area, and contracts have been signed between MASTA and the government to declare the area as a legally protected one. It includes regulations that define the access and management regime for fishery resources based on governance and ecosystem conservation principles. It is important to highlight that one proposal was developed to create a management category, and another to outline the process to make that category a reality was consulted with the full participation of indigenous organizations have been specified. Those proposals are in the possession of the ICF Regional office and delivered by the CMP to the ICF Central office requesting meetings or evaluations or opinions of the ICF, these were never answered. Two follow up meetings were held at the ICF in which the designated technician Marta Miñoñez attended, without a further response from ICF.

Result 1.4: Establishing an interconnection area between the islands and the mainland.

Although the PA boundaries were expanded and guidelines were developed for a participatory process to design the interconnection areas (300,000 ha) between the land and sea³⁰ (Figure 6), including the CMPA network linking the socio-environmental dynamics between the islands and the continent, this result fell far short of its expected outputs and outcomes (Figure 4). A proposal was also produced for creating technical instruments and regulatory mechanisms that defined different characteristics of this connectivity zone, including the analysis of the existing regulatory framework for the conservation of the area, as well as interactive governance processes that aim to engage key territorial actors. However, despite the urgency of establishing the interconnection areas, the strong interests by the CMP, CEM and artisanal fishers, there are been very little has been achieved in this regard, and at mid-term, the issue continues to be tackled in an isolated, and dispersed manner. The selected indicator - increase in the effectiveness of the management of the existing zone of 3 miles for artisanal fishing - lacks explicit criteria for measuring milestones, as well as SMART indicators for verifying the outcomes. This is significant and considered to be a lost

opportunity that must be recovered, as it is estimated that around 80% of the species that stay in the reefs depend on the coastal lagoons for one or more parts of their life cycles. Some baselines were established for important biological and ecological areas, as well as an extremely limited number of socioeconomic issues. Presently, the issue remains confined to isolated discussions, where the mechanisms being considered for this mainland-island connectivity are defined

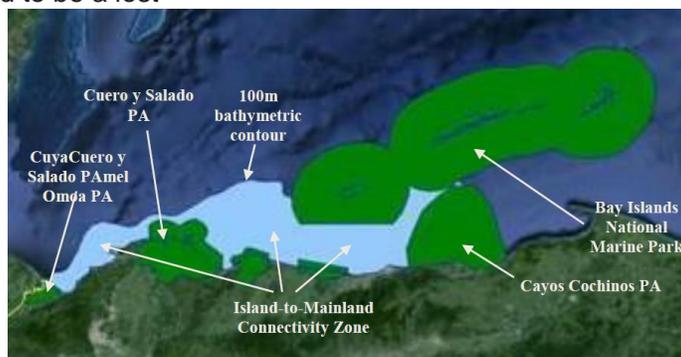


Figure 6: Boundaries of the interconnection areas

by sophisticated and costly genetic markers. However, interactive governance processes at the lowest practical levels appear to be at an impasse because they have rarely led to any game-changing actions that could be measured. As the reefs, mangroves, and ecological corridors between them continue to degrade, little (if any) management action is taken to stop these downward trends. It is surprising that there are some scientists still insist on carrying out even more studies, other stakeholders argue that

³⁰ The area covers approximately 3,000 km², excluding the area of its constituent PAs. The northern border (marine area) is provisionally defined by the 100m bathymetric line (see Figure 8). This will allow you to include some deep-sea snapper fishing areas, important for artisanal fishermen, located between 60 and 100 meters. This definition also has the logistical advantage that the 100m bathymetric contour is shown on standard nautical charts. The exact boundaries of the area will be decided during the project, according to key local actors. This area will include a new AP, the 110,000 hectares of the AP of the Tela Bay, covering Banco Capiro between the AP Jeanette Kawas and Punto Izopo. It is expected that this area will be formally incorporated into SINAPH before the start of the project, which will offer it greater protection than it could achieve in its current condition.

no management actions can be taken until a consensus is achieved and the conditions continue to deteriorate while these debates continue.

The key issue is that the industrial fishers reject the proposals to protect the exclusive 3-mile artisanal fishery zone. However, the inability to achieve this Result creates a bottleneck that reverberates into other Results and Components, and of course, this makes it difficult to achieve the overall objective. Unless specific institutional arrangements are made (and these are out of the CMP's control), particularly in relation to difficulties in coordinating with SAG and reaching agreements to stop unsustainable agriculture and fishery practices, while making them more congruent with coastal-marine resilience-building, the CMP will have only a minor impact in protecting MBD on the North coast. It is worth highlighting that the government signed agreement with the GEF to address these risks that threaten the overall sustainability of the CMP's efforts to protect biodiversity, and the continuous delivery of ecosystem services to future generations.

Result 1.5: The Tela Reef System PA is declared by Congress.

The Tela Bay Wildlife Refuge (86,259 ha) was finally recognized as a new MPA after approval by congress³¹. The entire process was been strongly supported by the central and local government (MiAmbiente, ICF, municipality) and the CMP provides support. Achievements related to the management and protection objectives include: i) a biophysical and socioeconomic diagnosis; ii) a legal and regulatory framework; iii) development of a municipal ordinance for the protection, conservation and sustainable extraction of natural resources; iv) analysis of values, conservation targets, and threats; v) a proposal for zoning, rules of use and strategic components; and vi) an operational functional inter-institutional coordinating committee. Therefore, this result was achieved satisfactorily.

Result 1.6: Dispositions between local actors and government institutions are clarified and capacities improved for conserving resources in restoration areas.

The same institutional barriers identified in the ProDoc remain at the end of the project and this is mainly due to the continued weakness of DiGPESCA. Another weakness is the inter-institutional rivalry between MiAmbiente who executed the project and ICF, responsible for SINAPH management. FAO produced many documents that are now finalized, but the ET did not have access to them. However, The Project supported and worked on the formulation of the Law, a participatory process that included artisanal and industrial fishermen organizations, indigenous peoples, specialized agencies such as FAO, CEM and UNDP. However, the proposed law was modified, eliminating sensitive articles such as the three nautical miles for artisanal fishing. Finally, and at the request of the SAG Minister, the Project sponsored and worked on the formulation of amendments to most of the articles of the Law approved, having been completed and delivered to the SAG Minister. Had DiGPESCA improved its performance in terms of more effective surveillance and enforcement and had MiAmbiente worked in greater harmony with ICF, this rating would have easily moved to the Satisfactory level, mainly because of the good actions of the comanagers, the Navy and the Merchant Marines. CMP was aware of these issues but had the impossible task of correcting it and considerable effort was expended by UNDP to get DiGPESCA to take corrective action, without results. This is something that ICF must address in its MPAs with a normative coastal-marine regulation – the DBIO policy on marine spaces and wetlands will be an important step forward in this respect. Unfortunately, ICF has no technical capacity in the coastal-marine thematic area and this was a major shortcoming. Also, the CMP technical staff were all foresters and could not provide the kind of technical support to the project.

³¹ Approved as Decreto Ley No. 132-2017: Creación del Área Protegida “*Refugio de Vida Silvestre Marino Bahía de Tela*” con un área total de 86,259.05 hectárea

These issues are considered to have been serious impediments to the effectiveness and efficiency of the project.

This is a formidable challenge and will remain for all new projects dealing with CMPAs, as it was impossible for the CMP to solve for every single project intervention area, and this was further exacerbated by the difficulties between MiAmbiente, CATIE (in Costa Rica) and the ICF had in coordinating their actions.

Most of the Inter-Institutional Committees for the Environment and Protected Areas constitute a "Perfect Synergy", because they are made up of organizations that are not compatible with each other, but work for the common good on issues like protecting coastal-marine ecosystem services, which are essential for sustainable livelihoods and community well-being. However, the institutional centralism in planning and decision-making, the limited presence of government institutions in the target areas and the widespread absence of compliance with their mandates to ensure that laws are observed through effective monitoring and enforcement of the laws are the *Achilles heel of the entire approach* to management, planning and effective implementation of interventions that aim to change the behavior that is the cause of the unsustainable practices that threaten the CMPAs. The problems that fishers, comanagers and local communities face require far more than just workshops to discuss how fishers and other resource users can change their unsustainable practices unless the government institutions are carrying out their mandates effectively and when sustainable financing is in place to fund management interventions as they are required to meet resource users' needs. Until these gaps are addressed, restoring damaged ecosystems, and improving the well-being of the inhabitants of coastal communities, or to meet the Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDG #14 dealing with life beneath the sea.

3.3.3 Analysis of the progress of the results within Component #2

Outcome 2: Improve the effectiveness of the management of marine and coastal PA in the protection of Biodiversity against threats.

The ProDoc lists two indicators for measuring this outcome. The first indicator measures a 10% increase in the average scores for management effectiveness scores of the 7 AMPC, as measured by the GEF's METT. This should include any improvements in infrastructure and enforcement. Figure 7 shows the METT (Monitoring and Tracking Tool) the available data summarizing changes in the 2013 baseline values

for six of the MPAs between 2016 and 2019, compared with the project goal established in the ProDoc. As the figure shows, all MPAs except Izopo increased its METT score since 2013, and Cayos Cochinos and Cuero & Salado consistently had the highest METT scores. However, most of the values were below the minimum score of 65, which is the GEF's recommended cutoff score

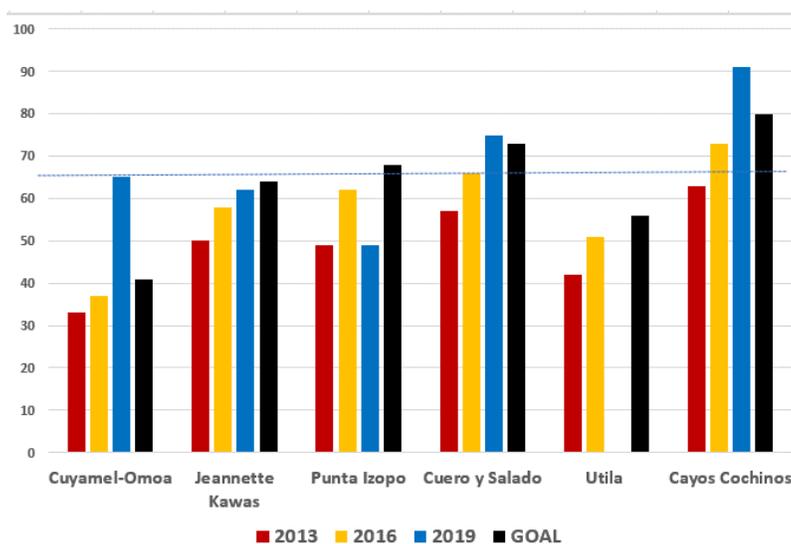


Figure 7: Summary METT scores registered by the project 2016 -2019.

for determining that a PA is managed effectively³².

Only three of the seven MPAs met the minimum score, and Cuyamel just barely made it. The data show that four MPAs. It is unclear why METT scores were not calculated for the Bay Islands (Guanaja and Roatan) and Utila was only measured once during the CMPA's execution. MPAs.

However, the METT scores and the ICRHI values for comparable MPAs (Figure 4) raise serious questions about the validity of comparing both scores to measure effectiveness. For example, while METT scores for Omoa, Cuero and Cayos Cochinos improved in 2109 and indicated that the MPAs are being managed effectively, ICHRI scores show that they are overfished. Furthermore, the 2016 ICHRI score indicated that Honduras' Caribbean reefs and fisheries were the healthiest along the Mesoamerican Barrier Reef (MABR), yet only Cayos Cochinos and Cuero (barely) were above the METT cutoff value. These inconsistencies raise questions about the validity of the METT³³ as a measure of management effectiveness, as argued elsewhere ([Ryan et al. in review](#); [Ryan 2019](#); [Ryan and Sambula 2018](#)).

One explanation for this incongruity between the two indicators is that the METT and SINAPH's tracking tools only measure institutional performance and the compliance of legal instruments. Therefore, both simply provide a checklist of institutional and legal parameters, which are outputs - *not outcomes*. On the other hand, the TE considers that the ICRHI is an acceptable indicator for measuring one dimension of management effectiveness, namely the environmental dimension. However, it does not measure the social or economic dimensions. As such, the METT and SINAPH tracking tools are just one link – albeit an important one – along a causative chain of causative chain of results leading toward development impacts (Figure 8).

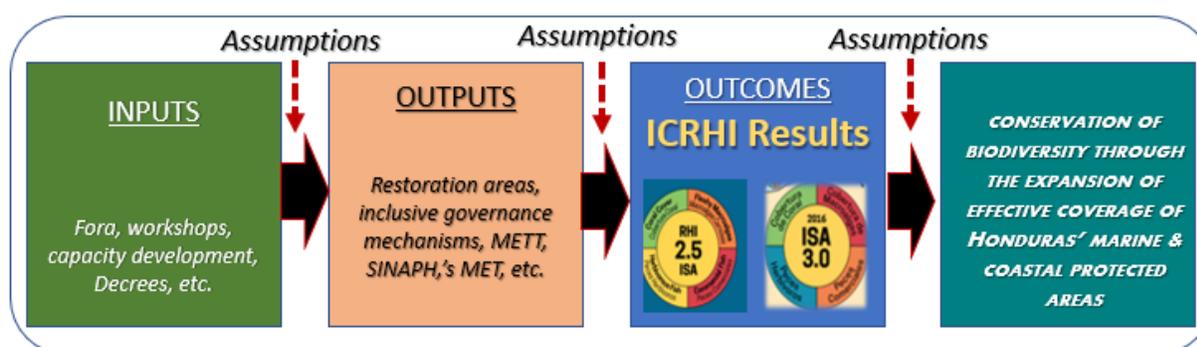


Figure 8: Summary of a generalized results chain for the project (see Annex 2)

The *second outcome indicator* measures increased management effectiveness within the exclusive 3-mile artisanal fishing zone³⁴. The baseline is set as the percent shrimp fishing effort within the artisanal zone, with a target aims of reducing commercial shrimp fishing by 3%, within the exclusive artisanal zone, thereby reducing 60% of the shrimp volume. While this is an ambitious and important target, it is impossible to quantify because the person responsible for DiGIPESCA's advanced surveillance system no longer works at the monitoring center and the institution has not replaced him, meaning

³² This 60 cut off value is a standard for the GEF regional Headquarters in Thailand, responsible for the Pacific Ocean and Asia. The maximum score of the 30 questions and supplementary questions is 99. A final total of the score from completing the assessment form can be calculated as a percentage of 99 or of the total score from those questions that were relevant to a protected area. (As noted above if questions are believed to be irrelevant, this should be noted in the comment/explanation column). Thus, if a protected area scores 65 out of a maximum score of 87 the percentage can be calculated by dividing 65 by 87 and multiplying by 100 (i.e. $65 \div 87 \times 100 = 75\%$).

³³ The METT relies to a large extent on the judgement and honesty of the assessors – otherwise it can become a subjective tool in which managers try to make their MPA look good. The METT is much better at providing information about how the processes and outputs of management (i.e., how well management is being carried out) than it is for discovering whether management is successful ([Stolton and Dudley 2016](#)) in terms of environmental, social and economic outcomes.

³⁴ The area covers 2,600km², but it excludes the area of overlap with the interconnection area between the islands and the mainland.

that all remote surveillance has stopped. Nonetheless, interviews with fishers indicate the commercial fishing fleet continues to enter the three-mile area and this has not changed during the past 4 years.

The *third outcome indicator is not an outcome*, but an output, as it measures the number of fishers belonging to groups committed to the Code of Responsible Fishing³⁵. The baseline was zero fishers ascribing to the Code and the target is 100% of the Cuero & Salado fishers will be supporting the Responsible Fishing Code. The baseline was zero fishers attributing to the Code and the target is 100% of Cuero y Salado fishers will support the Responsible Fisheries Code.

In PNJK (Bahia de Tela), RVSCS, Cuyamel Omoa, fishermen were organized thanks to support from the project and CEM, and it is clear from interviews and site visits that their capacities to carry out fish restoration and protect reefs was strengthened. However, some of the interviewed fishermen stated that the CMP raised their expectations and those expectations of alternative, sustainable practices were not met, and they decided to take much of the initiative on within their association, and this resulted in tangible outcomes that included increased fish biomass on reefs within their fishing grounds. Efforts in the Moskitia were concentrated on fishermen of the Miskito, Karatasca and Kruta Cays. These fishermen created a committee of Fishermen and some of its members had their capacities strengthened with the training, especially the work by GOAL and the NDF-IADB Blue Economy project. These fishermen expressed being available to practice responsible fishing, but now it remains for them to show their colleagues that being organized is advantageous, to attract them to join.

Result 2.1: Global strategic management plan for the AMCP subsystem.

CATIE developed a useful methodological approach that contained several important elements that were useful, as well as a critical route for creating the regional management plan for the project's target intervention areas. Although the plan went through a review process involving several of the project's proponents who did not find any shortcomings, most of the stakeholders and beneficiaries who would subsequently use the study expressed that CATIE's product lacked a common vision for guiding the way forward and that it was fragmented. Although few of those people were not involved with the study's formulation process (as usually happens because of high turnover), their opinions are noteworthy because they are the implementers, and therefore, they require clear guidelines for them to move forward. If the study is not clear to them, there is a problem. However, the process for the construction and updating of the management plans for some subsystems was novel, the approach was participatory and comprehensive (based on the reviews of the MPs of the Cuyamel Wildlife Refuge and the Omoa National Park, the four MPAs - Bahía de Tela (RVS Texiguat, PN Jeannette Kawas, PN Punta Izopo RVSM Bahía de Tela and the subsystem of the Laguna de Guaimoreto Wildlife Refuge PN Capiro Calentura), the interviewees stated that it was a good learning experience.

Another element of high value is the proposal of the policy for wetlands and coastal-marine spaces, explained elsewhere in this report. The Draft policy lacks consensus by a wider range of key actors who are involved in the process of establishing the CMPA subsystem. An action plan for putting these good intentions into practice is also lacking, as are concrete responses to address the root causes of threats to marine biodiversity, which have been repeatedly highlighted by stakeholders. ProDoc clearly stated that the global strategy must be based on an ecosystem-based approach, and this is also lacking. We consider that this did not materialize because CATIE did not follow up after the mid-term evaluation.

The creation of fisheries restoration zones is a promising intervention the CMP developed to help to recover biomass losses. However, the associated governance processes need to be strengthened

³⁵ As defined by FAO's norm for responsible fishing (1995) and the Normative legal tool, which is currently being developed by DIGIPESCA.

with more institutional presence, because it is limited on the north coast, since the personnel of DiGPESCA and MiAmbiente have a disproportionate number of their staff based in Tegucigalpa. Although the ProDoc clearly stated that the global strategy must be based on an ecosystem-based approach, and this is also lacking. *CATIE did not follow-up with further work after the Mid Term Evaluation Concluded.*

Result 2.2. Management instruments and capacities to prioritize PAs.

The main instruments produced included: i) Structure and Content of Fishery Management Plans, (planning models, Needs and requirements and Gaps); ii) Fishery Management Plans (Sistema Laguna Karataska; Brus Laguna; RVS Cuero y Salado; Bahía de Tela); iii) Fishing Monitoring Protocols (scalefish, medusa-jellyfish; shrimp and crab); and iv) Management Tools (Diagnosis of the Fishing Sector; DIGEPESCA diagnosis; Guidelines for the National Fisheries Management Plan; and Guidelines for la Moskitia Fisheries Management and Development Plan).

As the agency responsible for SINAPH's protected area management ICF took the lead to improve management instruments under Results 2.2. with support from different NGOs, Municipalities, the CMP Coordinating Unit and CATIE. This included building a consensus to develop and implement new management plans (Turtle Harbor and Omoa-Cuyamel are the only PAs without plans) in different CMPAs and the interconnection zone between the islands and the continent (see Result 2.2), all of which would include pertinent regulations (Result 2.3), coordination mechanisms for each of the 7 MPAs, plans for financial sustainability of each MPA and mechanisms for monitoring management interventions and sharing the information with stakeholders. Each plan should be framed around a cross-cutting 'climate adaptation/mitigation' strategy. However, the available evidence shows despite a focus on creating ecological corridors connecting the islands with the mainland, the resulting plans still require reinforcement with site specific normative instruments. According to interviews, some cases of the management plans are unlikely to be institutionalized without approval from the National Assembly.

Although the results include the seven guidelines described in the PRODOC, CATIE's study is more of an excellent analysis of the potential legal instruments for creating financial sustainability in the CMPAs, it *fell short of developing an operational plan for ensuring financial sustainability*. This is one of the biggest weaknesses of Component 3, given that the plans did not consider the co-manager's capacities to implement them. Further, no resources were assigned to provide the necessary technical assistance for accompanying those comanagers and provide the required technical backstopping.

The monitoring system outlined in the ProDoc focused on measuring only the **state** of biological and ecological parameters for each MPA, but it did not have a plan to measure the effectiveness of the CMP's multiple interventions targeting improved biodiversity resilience in the CMPAs. but other than the independent work carried out by Healthy Reefs (see [McField et al. 2020](#)), *the monitoring system that the CMP established in CREDIA was a complete failure and a poor use of funding*. Interviews with all key professionals responsible for the project stated that extraordinarily little was achieved, and while there were some conceptualized protocols, because of a lack of political will, they were never institutionalized. The barriers to achieve the monitoring platform included a lack of resources to support data collection in each of the selected protected areas, absence of political will at the highest level, lack of personnel in the institutions involved and insufficient funds provided by the CMP. Furthermore, there was no clarity about who should lead the institutionalization of the protocols. Although the Healthy Reef Coral Reef Health Index is a good proxy for measuring pressures on the reefs, as it measures carnivorous fish biomass, among other parameters (see discussion on ToC), the CMP-supported biological monitoring platform did not measure the **pressures**. Therefore, the initiative set up in the CREDIA offices produced no data (except for FUCSA's work on manatee in Cuero & Salado) on changes in the seven conservation targets. artisanal fishing and nor the impacts of industrial fishermen in the interconnection area within the 3 mile artisanal

fishing zone, nor did it establish maximum sustainable yields (a concept that is well-outdated, so this is not viewed as a problem, since fishing thresholds is a better parameter – however, see [Wilson et al 1993](#)).

The project focused on strengthening stakeholder capacities and raising awareness about how to protect marine biodiversity in the targeted through numerous workshops, forums, congresses, and exchange of experiences, as well as leading discussions on how to improve the existing co-management model for CMPAs. However, the contribution to strengthen technical capacities of comanagers fell short, as the project's technical staff were foresters and not marine scientists, and numerous interviews indicated that this was a major shortcoming of the CMP's approach.

Unfortunately, ICF ended by stating that it does not have enough technical capacity in the coastal-marine area, which is *a serious deficiency* that the CMP did not address, nor did ICF for that matter. Furthermore, the technical staff hired by the PMC was not a multidisciplinary team (as if it were structured in the Moskitia), to be able to provide technical support to the project. These issues are considered to have been probably some of the impediments to the good execution of the project in the initial phase. And in the end when technical capacity had been achieved, these personnel were inexplicably removed from their positions.

Result 2.3: Government developed and approved instruments and systems for addressing the threats to protected areas and prioritize the industrial fishing fleets.

Wetlands and Coastal-Marine Spaces & Biodiversity Policies are two of the CMP's most important products and most fundamental for building coastal-marine resilience. At the time of the TE team's visit, draft versions of the DBIO was still finalizing the unified Wetland-Coastal Marine Spaces and Biodiversity Policy, and therefore the following comments pertain to the available draft version, which was based on numerous workshops and consultations that were financed by the CMP. While both Policies contain some highly pertinent information and they are tied to forward-looking government policies (*Visión de País* and *Plan de Nación*). Nonetheless, the Evaluation Team has some concerns related to the conceptual framework and the institutional arrangements recommended by the DBIO team who are now finalizing the documents:

- The Policy document is far too broad as it stands by integrating biodiversity and coastal-marine spaces into a single document, and this is not surprising since it was these were the narrowly focused thematic areas created by MiAmbiente³⁶. Although the Action Plan is implicit in the strategy, it simply is not there. Without an Action Plan, there is a *high risk that it will remain as a document of unimplementable good intentions*. Policy documents usually state what is to be done and how it is to be done. Presently, the guidelines are too general, the proposed actions are not clearly defined and they focus a checklist of the number of plans and actions that must be in place, rather than whether those actions and checklists contribute to the changes that are required to build more resilient ecosystem services in the country's coastal-marine spaces. Given the tendency of many of these projects to focus on outputs and verifiable indicators that are not SMART, there is concern that this will be problematic for tracking the effectiveness of the Action Plan over time. Further, there is no strategy for operationalizing and implementing the policy. Were these actions redacted more clearly, it could facilitate a participatory process for developing SMART outcome indicators, which are currently lacking in this policy document.
- Unifying these policies will likely create confusion, because it confounds a policy for the integrated management of coastal-marine spaces with a policy for managing physical-chemical, biological-ecological, social-cultural, and economic dimensions of sustainable development.
- The 'fusion' of the land-sea geospatial continuum is enormous and therefore, it requires an integrated approach to manage them and harmonize sectoral plans, strategies and policies that are presently incongruent with these new policies. Failing to take an approach which integrates the

³⁶ Coastal-marine and littoral spaces are twice the size of Honduras's land territory and managing them requires a broad and integrated approach that integrates aspects like biodiversity and wetland ecosystems.

interconnected ecosystems along the land-sea continuum is likely to lead to confusion and a fragmented approach during implementation of these policies.

- Experience for the past 30 years shows that a holistic, Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) framework that is supported at the highest level of government is the best way to harmonize sectoral development strategies so that they are congruent with protecting biodiversity and other ecosystem services in coastal-marine spaces.
- Sectoralizing overall management responsibilities within a single and relatively powerless government institution like MiAmbiente-DBIO is unlikely to bring more economically affluent sectors like SAG in line with the principles of ICZM, and the lessons from the CMP strongly underscore this. Therefore, the ET considers that unless an inter-institutional and high-level committee is established to avoid sectoral conflicts and harmonize sectoral policies with the overarching Coastal-marine and biodiversity policies, the is a *HIGH risk of failure*.
- There is no mention of the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation, which currently ignores funding guidelines for wetlands and the marine-coastal environment in their newest Strategic Plan.
- While it is always good to declare new protected areas, *the main challenge is to begin to manage existing PAs effectively (measurable outcomes)*, because presently, there is insufficient capacity and financial resources for public institutions can give, and limited political will for those institutions to carry out their objectives. Furthermore, achievable guidelines are lacking as are SMART outcome indicators, rather than simply focusing on laws, institutions, plans, etc. (outputs) things that are in place.
- The proposed policies are considerably ambitious and require major financial and institutional commitments by Honduras. Otherwise, many of the actions are unlikely to be achieved without *investments in greater institutional presence*³⁷ on the country's two coasts. There is no mention of funding required to expand the staff, for research and training for better decision making. The Honduran government is capable and there are resources in the country to start investing and this is feasible if the political will to do so comes forward³⁸.
- The policy documents make special reference to terrestrial soils, but the policies ignore sea bottoms and beach erosion, which is a serious problem that requires attention.
 - It is paramount that serious efforts be directed at stopping the unsustainable practices that are undermining the resilience of coastal-marine ecosystems *before any investments are made to restore damaged ecosystems*.
 - The RAMSAR agreement is for wetland ecosystems, *not for marine and coastal spaces*. This is a serious oversight that demonstrates how the authors have forced the issue in order to unify these two policies.
 - Both documents require considerable editing of errors in grammar, spelling, etc. to make them more formal.

New Fishery Law

The reforms to the new Fisheries Law were promoted to address politically sensitive aspects related to the benefit to fishers and fisheries management. These include establishing fishery restoration areas, community-based fishery management plans, among others. However, the new Fisheries Law, appears to create confusion and may result in even greater conflicts between industrial and artisanal fishers. Although protecting the three nautical miles to connect those species that migrate between the coast and marine ecosystems, the industrial fishing fleet continues to capture larvae and juveniles that appear as accompanying fauna (up to 90% of the catch volume) in their nets. The ET considers that they are far from reducing percentage of the fishing mortalities and fishing effort within the 3-mile

³⁷ In Honduras, protected areas like the Jeannette Kawas National Park lack government officials to care for the park. Park managers and park rangers are hired by PROLANSATE. The NGO has been essential and necessary to save that park, but the main responsibility lies with the government. In Tela there are 3 large Marine Protected Areas and only one ICF office with 2 people. Past and present governments have failed in managing Protected Areas with enough resources to ensure effective management. It is time to change the management model of (at least the coastal marine protected areas in Honduras) starting with those areas having offices, directors, park rangers, and other officials who lead the processes in the areas, are present, etc. In this way, areas that are public heritage may be under the leadership of public institutions.

³⁸ On the Caribbean side of Guatemala, CONAP has an office dedicated just to the Punta de Manabique Wildlife Refuge, with 19 public employees.

coastal boundary area. The desperately needed regulatory changes have been blocked by the industrial fishing lobby and Parliament, and therefore, and the renewal of the Fishery Law has been halted. This was totally out of the CMP's control and further demonstrates the need for an overarching and integrated coastal-marine management policy for all sectors.

Integrated M&E Platforms

DiGPESCA's M&E platform for sustainable fisheries is not functioning, as the only technical expert who could operate it left the country. Upon his departure, there was no qualified replacement trained or recruited, despite the urgency of reactivating the platform to track violations of fishing regulations. The fact that the platform was solely managed by DiGPESCA is a serious shortcoming, as it prevented the data/information from being shared with key institutional actors like the Navy and Merchant Marines. What is still lacking is an integrated, real-time M&E and learning platform for measuring management outcomes that measures more than fisheries in the coastal-marine spaces, but which measures changes in the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable use of ecosystem services attributed to management interventions. The question arises why a comprehensive ecological monitoring system, such as that of Kumar et al. (2015), the monitoring of Ecological integrity or the SIMONI discarded after donors have already invested in them?

Governance Processes

In some areas, governance processes have been established, but they are not completely functional. One exception is the work done by the multi-stakeholder working group in Tela who have demonstrated some improved coordination, but there are still issues with several institutions that are not adhering to their mandates related to enforcement of illegal fishing activities, which continue with impunity, according to numerous interviews. Regarding the collection of information from the industrial fisheries, every person interviewed about the quality of the data stated that DIGEPESCA's data base is not reliable and that they are presented mainly for the purpose of meeting the needs on export data requested by the Central Bank. In the Moskitia the available information indicates that some fishing resources are in danger (sea cucumber, jellyfish) of being overfished, according to studies that are carried out in alliance with UNAH students and para-technicians who keep catch records.

Result 2.4: Organizational structures and capacities strengthened among government staff to help reduce threats to the CMPAs.

Result 2.4 changed from Moderately Unsatisfactory to Satisfactory at the end of the project. The CMP has created and strengthened local structures and fishers' platforms that meet and work in coordination in an incipient collection of information on the capture and surveillance of some restoration areas that are institutionalized and in process. They have consistently focused on 4 topics: Fisheries research / monitoring, fisheries management (fisheries management plans), strengthening of local capacities (organizational, technical, financial, incidence, access to markets, etc.) and the conformation of fisheries governance structures (local partnerships, sectoral platforms). In addition, initiatives have been promoted such as the fisheries restoration areas, fisheries management plans, local rules, and productive and conservation initiatives (consumer shop, mangrove restoration).

Result 2.5: Systematization, education and awareness programs developed to include the importance of economic valuation of coastal-marine ecosystems.

Although considerable work was done in this regard, the result fell short of expectations because actions were dispersed, fragmented and not directly linked with specific outputs and outcomes. In sum, a systematic approach was lacking. Despite the extensive presentations, fora, awareness building, the ICHRI shows that Honduras' marine ecosystems are declining since the project initiated. Again, it

is impossible to attribute the decline to the CMP, but it should raise an alert to the KfW-Life project that something different is going to be needed, and urgently!

The management of knowledge about the value of coastal marine ecosystems implemented by the CMP is one of the actions with the greatest impact on users, which has favored the replication of these inside and outside the area of intervention of the project. However, the beneficiaries adduce the need for concrete facts aligned with the theoretical. Likewise, CREDIA has agreed to, and started to develop a biological monitoring and documentation system. Although it does include some socioeconomic data, these are inadequate for supporting decision-making and they require a serious reorientation to integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development in a way that is more oriented toward improved decisions about managing coastal-marine biodiversity. It should also expand its focus from measuring only State of the Conservation targets to measuring Pressures and the effectiveness of management responses. This comment is relevant for Results 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4.

3.3.4 Analysis of the progress of Component #3

Component # 3 is focused on the financial sustainability of the MCPAs has two indicators. The first, OUTCOME INDICATOR A, aimed to increase in sources of sustainable income (visitor rates and government budget) for 6 PAs. The target was to achieve a 10% increase by the end of the project. The CMP reported that in 2018 the Pas generated approximately 1.5 million visitors (quantified for the Coastal Marine Protected Areas of the Honduran Caribbean) which represents a 50% increase in visitation compared to the last two years.

The second outcome indicator (B), Increased Financial Sustainability Scorecard Score for Selected Aps, showed a positive outcome. The Management Effectiveness Assessment Results (METT) in its Economic-Financial Dimension presented an average rating of 35% of prioritized Protected Areas. Economic benefits for local communities scored 50%, Budget security: 17%, Current Budget: 33% and Income rate was 39%.

Result 3.1: Regional and sub regional plans for sustainable financing developed for all CMPAs and individual ones.

The above notwithstanding, there was no improvement after the Mid Term Review (MTR) and CATIE did no further work, despite recommendations by the MTR. During the first 3 years, CATIE elaborated several studies on: i) the systematization of experiences and proposal of successful financial mechanisms ii) a proposal for a regional financial mechanism for the subsystem of protected areas. However, these actions are not considered to be operational and they are not oriented toward achieving outcomes, and it is important that the recommendations from these studies be reviewed and analyzed in depth, for their immediate implementation.

Result 3.2: Regional strategy, principles, and mechanisms for sustainable contributions to tourism in the management of CMPAs.

Although CATIE developed some good documents, most are not considered to be operational and they are largely based on theoretical, rather than practical guidelines. While CATIE formulated interventions for a five-year financial sustainability strategy that focused on planning but has also generated Sustainable Tourism Standards, support for the definition of criteria to establishment tariffs and fee collection. However, it has developed unattainable indicators, largely it is difficult to establish collection control points due to the open and easy to access to protected areas.

In the pilot area that was established to have a stable collection system, the NGO responsible for carrying it out had conflicts with the community that was the relevant control point. Fortunately, in Tela

Bay there is an inter-institutional committee and through them, financial mechanisms can be developed to collect the tickets for tourists that visit these protected areas. A Biodiversity and Tourism seminar was also delivered, with some technicians having been trained, while a Biodiversity Check List Tool has been implemented and currently being adopted by the OGD-Atlántida. The Telamar Hotel has signed a Commitment Agreement for the implementing its Biodiversity Action Plan, but other than this ET has no evidence that demonstrates tangible outcomes for these good initiatives. Additionally, several actions were undertaken jointly with the DBio Program, focusing on integrating biodiversity and the tourism sector, and one result was the establishment of a Tourism Board within the Interinstitutional Committee of Tela.

Through CATIE, ICF developed a Guide for the Preparation of Adaptation Plans in the CMPAs, and these are being implemented through protected area management plans that are in line with the expected results. Also, criteria have been developed for mainstreaming mitigation and adaptation into public policies. CATIE has also work on developing a methodology for measuring Blue Carbon, which is surprising, because the UNEP/funded mangrove project (UNEP 2014) developed an approach that has been approved by SERNAM. And Zolitur (2017) is also developing another approach. One finding about CATIE's proposed methodology is that it is not in accordance with international standards for measuring mangrove forest biomass, because it is based on measuring carbon biomass in broadleaf or coniferous forests. Also, the circular nested measurement plots are not in line with the internationally practiced linear transects. CATIE has also developed a proposal for a Blue Carbon Monitoring System in Mangrove Forests, but as with the existing biological monitoring system, it measure the state of biomass, without measuring pressures and the effectiveness of management interventions. The approach is still at an early stage, and the terminal evaluation should conduct a thorough analysis.

Result 3.3: Programs developed for capacity building, manuals and guidelines for stakeholders in the CMPAs to support sustainable financing.

CATIE developed several training events related to the management of protected areas and financial sustainability, and business for a and trained key actors in the protected areas who have management role in these areas. Guidelines have also been developed for preparing financial sustainability plans for the PAs, and it is expected that they will be implemented in 2018. However, the documentation that was reviewed is only a study, and there is no evidence that measurable results indicators have been developed. This is another task for the terminal evaluation to examine.

Result 3.4: Permanent system for economic valuation of the benefits of CMPAs and channelization of the information to decision-makers.

CATIE carried out several studies for the project, but the ET finds them to be theoretical and not operational, and they do not guide the CMP toward achieving the expected result. incipient studies carried out by the project, with the support of CATIE, which are very theoretical, not very operational and it can hardly be directed towards achieving the result. One good example of the lack of a mechanism to translate the good studies into action is the approach to economic valuation of ecosystem services in PAs, while another is the strategy for decision making. The pilot initiative is creating two payment mechanisms for environmental services (PES) in two protected areas (Cuyamel-Omoa, Blanca Jeannette Kawas) with the participation of the productive sectors, central government agencies, municipal governments, NGOs Co-managers and researchers, local actors. However, the same approach was used by the UNEP Mangroves project, and it is unclear why some of the good methods developed in the UNEP project are ignored and now being duplicated, yet without producing measurable results. CATIE ceased work after the Mid Term Review and It appears that this new approach has been shelved.

The CMP in coordination with key actors should review the study of economic valuation of ecosystem services of the PNJK, carried out by the Mangroves Project of UNEP, so that in consensus they identify and design at least one Pilot Mechanism of Payments for Environmental Services that some actors or users have expressed interest in supporting (e.g., Agropor de San Alejo, Hotel Indura and other hoteliers of Tela.) a mechanism of payment by result.

Result 3.5. *Pilot rea demonstration of tourism as an instrument to support sustainable financing in CMPAs.*

CATIE formulated a strategy for community tourism development that is solid, but it is mainly a theoretical document. However, it could be an important contribution to achieving this result, as long as it is reviewed in close coordination with key actors, local and national governments and other projects focused on tourism, as it will help fine-tune the design to contextual nuances and ensure that the strategy is implemented in coordination with key actors and ensure that at least one community tourism initiative focuses on living culture in the communities. This action must be bankable and have a business plan that guarantees social, environmental, and economic sustainability. APROCOS, stated that if FUCSA and organized fishermen regulated fishing through a PSA mechanism, sport fishing (robalo and zavaló) in the Cuero & Salado bars during certain seasons (when the bars are opened), that this would generate many funds that would support the management of the protected area. They consider that it is an aspect that requires sharper focus.

3.4 Efficiency

In general, the project was efficiently run. However, the TE finds that the available evidence raises questions about several issues related to cost-benefits, coordination, and the absence of an adaptive approach throughout implementation, and in some cases, all three issues apply to one output. For example, the political decision to move the monitoring system (for improving planning and adaptive management of the CMP) to become a tool for monitoring at the national level prevented the project from having a way of improving planning and implementation at the Regional levels where they are most needed. An excellent baseline study on lionfish around Tela, funded by the CMP, remained as a report, and unfortunately no follow up actions were taken to monitor changes over time. In fact, there are many of Reports that ended up in a similar situation. While there is no doubt that workshops and For a were useful, it is clear now that the funds could have been targeted to support the financial limitations of the monitoring platform, as without the platform, it was impossible to capture lessons from planning and implementation in a systematic way, and this limited the application of an adaptive, learning approach to implementation. This should have been completed during the first year of the project, as should have the Policy for coastal-marine spaces, for reasons explained earlier in the sections that correspond to those outputs. National. Although CATIE developed excellent studies as part of their responsibilities for Component 3, few of these are operational and their lack of a physical presence in Honduras has created communication issues with the project. This has also made it difficult for CATIE to share and socialize their deliverables with key stakeholders so that the outputs can be adapted to the realities on the north coast and to make them more operational. The CATIE component is complicated by the fact that the project manager is based in Costa Rica and while there has excellent support to the project stakeholders in some cases, there remains a gap in CATIE being able to provide the necessary levels of accompaniment, and for providing timely hands-on support to project stakeholders. However, CATIE did not continue after midterm.

3.4.1 Work Planning

According to the 2018 PIR, the annual project planning (POA) was been systematically based on a medium-term path focused on the scope of products that respond to indicators defined in the logical

result framework of the project. Planning was been developed in a concerted way by involving partners implementers identified in the project management and parts of institutional implementation (MiAmbiente, ICF, DIGEPESCA) and management agendas were harmonized with co-managers in order to be able to have a more approximate groups territorial intervention goals beneficiaries. Thus, the annual planning of the interventions t focused on different topics, such as effective management of protected areas and financial sustainability, regional planning and local governance on spaces and coastal marine resources system of coastal marine, improvement of capabilities on fisheries, applied research, education and awareness of the importance of resources marine coastal ecosystem monitoring. Therefore, the PIR goes on to say that of the CMP's planning model arose from three levels of intervention: institutional Government, co-managers instances, and local groups/platforms.

Although planning has been well executed and the project has achieved most of the results aimed at producing *scientific-related* outputs, and other than the ICRHI, it is difficult to see how those outputs were used to improve decision-making and management. While many workshops were conducted, it is unclear whether the capacity for improved management and sustainable practices have been sustained by the co-managers.

3.4.2 Financing and co-financing

Table 3 shows the annual disbursements of GEF funds throughout the project's implementation period.

COMPONENTS	GEF						Grand Total
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Increased CMPA coverage	229,966.57	287,504.98	301,992.53	197,116.93	92,175.75	20,375.24	1,129,132.00
Improved management effectiveness	186,681.21	334,869.25	544,815.47	258,940.75	131,998.42	16,680.63	1,473,985.73
Financial sustainability of PA	20,112.61	53,091.87	54,933.38	102,639.94	42,251.28	500.06	273,529.14
Project Coordination Unit	44,571.21	75,362.49	1,986.37	42,183.56	11,339.58	(23,126.26)	152,316.95
Grand Total	481,331.60	750,828.59	903,727.75	600,881.18	277,765.03	14,429.67	3,028,963.82

Table 3: Summary of expenditures and co-financing (UNDP 2020).

Table 4 summarizes the co-financing expenditures.

Cofinancing							
UNDP	MiAmbiente- ICF.SAG- DiGEPESCA	CORAL	H. Reefs	NGOs	CATIE	Others	TOTAL
		10000					10000
		30000	25000				55000
		10000			237600		247600
							0
\$1,605,233	\$7,297,668.00	\$50,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$2,008,670.00	\$237,600.00	\$100,698.39	\$11,324,869.39

Table 4: Summary of Cofinancing (UNDP 2020), (J. Peralta, MiAmbiente 2020).

The Oak and Summit Foundations, which were supporters of CEM, did not deliver the support promised from the start of the project and there are many reasons for this. One reason is that CEM felt ignored and alienated by the CMP, and it stated that it was excluded from participation by the Minister of MiAmbiente. However, MiAmbiente stated that the vision of CEM was highly scientific and there were serious problems that CEM experienced in the Moskitia. Furthermore, MASTA formally (and emphatically) requested that CEM be removed from participating in the PMC's work in the Moskitia. This was one of the areas that CEM originally wanted to work in.

The CMP has maintained tight control on budget allocations, and it has made timely adjustments and revisions of the budget when necessary. Despite adequate controls for fostering a coordinated approach to taking budget related decisions, funding and disbursements have not been delivered efficiently, nor have they been made in a timely manner. There are serious bottlenecks that are not clear at this time and they should be closely examined to ensure that the project meets its commitments in a timely manner. This is especially important in the Moskitia where communication and banking facilities are weak.

One of the significant results of the project is the creation of *donor synergies* that have been built around integrated planning (e.g., Tela Bay, Omoa-Cuyamel and Islas de la Bahía). This process has also resulted in getting other donors to join and provide additional support for the project.

3.5 Integration

This section describes the degree to which the project integrated stakeholders through various processes like communication and information-sharing.

3.5.1 Stakeholder perceptions

Overall, stakeholders had mixed views about the execution of the project and the degree to which they benefitted from the CMP. For example, over 40 people were asked to assess the

CMP and to their perceptions about the effect that it had in improving coastal marine ecosystems and their work with the realm of the project (Figure 10). One quarter of those interviewed stated that the project was good, whereas the remaining people interviewed did not feel that the project could have been much better in terms of providing incentives, better communication, and coordination. While it is recognized that the entire north coast is politically polarized, these perceptions are real, and it is important that they be considered in future projects

Summary of Stakeholder perceptions of the CMP

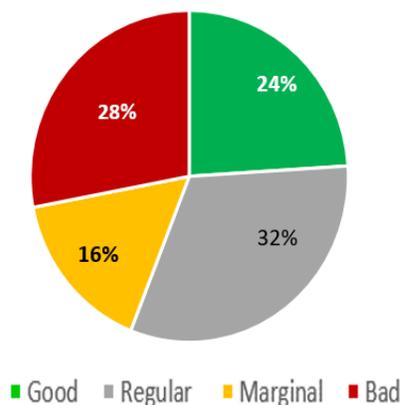


Figure 9: Stakeholder perception of the CMP based on interviews.

3.5.2 Systems for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the project

The CMP used the PIR tool to monitor progress measure changes in the indicators presented in the ProDoc, but given that the reporting is usually on an annual basis, it is difficult for the project team to respond to the findings (progress (outcomes, outputs lessons) and then apply adaptive management in a systematic manner. In the most recent PIR (2019), UNDP assessed the project as moderately satisfactory.

The CMP has used the GEF's METT tool for following changes in management effectiveness in the MPAs. However, the METT focuses on performance and does not measure the effectiveness (based on SMART outcomes) of project interventions, and the available data for Honduras indicate that the

METT is not sufficiently robust for measuring ecosystem health within the targeted CMPAs (see the discussion of [Result 2.2](#) and Figure 4).

The project also uses two other monitoring systems: i) SINAPH's management effectiveness monitoring tool, which focuses checklists on the presence of institutional parameters and regulatory tools being in place, but does not examine SMART outcomes; and ii) the previously described biological monitoring tool that CREDIA has been unable to operationalize over three years of CMP support.

3.5.3 Implications for stakeholder engagement

It is evident that the responsible technicians (Berta Maldonado and Oscar Lanza) for guiding the project on the coast of the project were crucial for helping to create synergies and alliances between NGOs, co-managers, fishers (through the formation of a fishers platform) and cooperation, which together have developed community initiatives which built synergies for the CMP. Engagement by these stakeholders have led to greater participation, and engagement of local actors in taking on some of the management the project-supported activities. On the contrary, coordination in the Bay Islands has been irregular and largely ineffective until the recent replacement of the coordinator with an engaged and dynamic coordinator.

The CMP has also promoted the development of public policies, such as the Integrated Management of the Coastal Marine Zone, which still in an early stage of development, and the issue remains on the political agenda. The project also played an important role in securing approval of the new Fisheries Law, but there are still some serious gaps that must be examined in greater detail. Artisanal fishers expressed their concerns to the ET that the new Fisheries Law favors industrial fishers, and it fails to take most of their concerns into account.

3.5.4 Available Information

Although UNDP has 2 available PIRs that provide information on the project's progress, the more operational data produced by the CMP for the last three years is not accessible to stakeholders online. This is a concern that partners do not have access to that information and data to be able to understand what has been accomplished and whether the original targets are being met regarding the expected results. For example, the website (http://www.ocphn.org/marino_costero.html) has relatively little information related to the project and focuses on a REDD + project that has little to do with the CMP. After 3 years of work, the CREDIA monitoring system still has no accessible data available. As mentioned previously, the absence of a real-time monitoring and evaluation system that safeguards the valuable information collected during project execution is surprising. First, the political decision to withdraw it from the CMP and place it in the National Observatory runs counter to what was stipulated in the ProDoc. But most importantly, it prevented the application of an adaptive, learning process to guide planning and implementation effectiveness throughout the CMP's execution³⁹.

3.5.5 Communication

In general, the CMP has average intra-project communication channels that include periodic meetings of the technical staff, joint planning processes and discussions about progress reports. Likewise, Project Board meetings have engaged key stakeholders to be part of the board. The project also provided links (although many are not working) to several web pages (CHM, PNUD, OCP, RDS, CREDIA and others where it is stated that users can link and upload the relevant information (when available) as well as communicate with different actors, allowing them

³⁹ Taken together, these limitations are just another a barrier for the project to apply the AM approach proposed by the GEF and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

access to knowledge about the results and activities being carried out in specific project intervention areas. However, there is no indication that this tool is operational, and partners stated that several studies in which they participated have not been shared. While the reasons for these gaps are unclear, it appears that the results from some studies are still being finalized.

3.5.6 Gender

The project conducted a gender analysis through the Project Coordination Office (OCP), and a Gender Unit was created for the design, implementation and monitoring of a Gender Strategy and Action Plan for the projects that are being executed by MiAmbiente⁴⁰. However, the verifiable indicators are focused on the number of women attending events, and there are no transformational outcomes listed in any of the documents. As a result, the ET did not find any evidence that this has resulted in any measurable outcomes. Currently, the project's focus on the specific involvement of women and girls as direct beneficiaries of the project is weak. The "Fair of the seafood and culture", which was a CMP-supported initiative to support Community fishing companies, was promoted in order to increase your earning potential, identification of new strategies of marketing and new niches of market, the integration of added values and inclusion in the value chain of the resources of the sea. New opportunities for generating revenue of women and men, can achieve higher degree of profitability, thus improving their conditions and quality of life. This is an excellent initiative and it would have been invaluable to have follow up data regarding how the women benefited from the event.

3.6 Sustainability

3.6.1 Financial risks for overall sustainability

The primary risks related to the financial sustainability of the project is that there are not investments by the government to build on some of the good initiatives that the CMP has initiated and continuing them with investments that can help stakeholders apply their training and new capacities for managing marine biodiversity in a sustainable way. Most stakeholders want to have incentives to guide them toward alternative ways to improve their livelihoods, allowing their resource extraction activities to contribute to MBD resilience-building, rather than undermining it. Every harmful tax mechanism or subsidy benefits a group of stakeholders who are likely to be negatively impacted by any reform has a high political cost and this could explain why progress has been slow.

The existing financial mechanisms for sustaining the operation of coastal-marine protected areas is inadequate and there will always be shortfalls in local budget allocations until this problem is addressed aggressively. While payment for ecosystem services (e.g., Blue Carbon) are still being discussed after more than 5 years since the first ideas were presented by the UNEP-supported mangrove project, the government continues to experiment with new methods, while the financial aspects of blue carbon still at the discussion stage.

3.6.2 Environmental risks that threaten sustainability

There are significant shortcomings remain with the CMP's approach for protecting critical ecological processes that are essential for replacing mortality losses (predation, fishing, pollution, etc.) for continental shelf habitats. These include the failure to safeguard home ranges adequately (Knowles *et al* 2018) for many species, migratory routes that are part of many species' life cycle requirements and propagule dispersal. One example is the failure to protect upper and middle watersheds, as well

⁴⁰ The Gender Action Plan emerges as a work methodology built through a series of workshops where they were identified and analyzed the way in which the equitable participation of men and women is incorporated, you always link the actions of the project, Thus integrates the gender perspective at all levels of players, thus contributing to sustainable development. This initiative has been promoted as a policy of the Ministry of MIAMBIENTE + with the support of UNDP, through the genre of the Office Coordinator of projects unit (OCP/MIAMBIENTE +), in order to achieve the effective incorporation of gender and promote an environment sensitive on the issue with concrete actions in terms of ensuring inclusion, gender equality and egalitarian integration into decision-making.

as downstream nursery and reproductive areas found in coastal lagoons and the 3-mile coastal boundary waters. The continued use of output-oriented monitoring and evaluation tools (e.g., METT, SINAPH's management effectiveness tool) and unidimensional monitoring tours (i.e., biological monitoring focused on single species under the CREDIA conceptual framework) are also good examples of [Agardy et al.](#)'s (2011) warning about tools that provide an illusion that protection is adequate, when the evidence suggests otherwise (e.g., Healthy Reef's ICRHI). Insistence by some scientists that management decisions cannot be taken until more studies are conducted are unfounded and they undermine efforts to embark on adaptive and results-based management, which should be the cornerstone of the CMP, as it promotes stakeholder learning and innovation.

3.6.3 Administrative risks to the overall CMP sustainability

The administrative and disbursement process has been inefficient and slow so far, and without exception, stakeholders who receive funds from the CMP complained that disbursement and reimbursement payments are slow to come and highly bureaucratic. Many of those interviewed stated that they will be reluctant to join any new project that maintains the inefficient administrative setup.

3.6.4 Institutional and regulatory sustainability

Some fishers expressed their resentment at the lack of reaching a consensus regarding the restrictions and control in artisanal fishing areas managed by government authorities acting outside the law, a problem that has created a lack of confidence in the government⁴¹. In addition to the rejection of the exclusive fishing zone by the industrial fishing subsector, the establishment of the exclusive artisanal fishing zones (ZEPA) was rejected by the communities in the Moskitia region during the socialization phase of the project. MASTA proposed several modifications and declared an Exclusive Zone of Indigenous Fishing (ZEPI), although a legal expert concluded that the requested changes fall outside Honduran law.

Despite advances the CMP has helped develop through creating a new Fisheries Law, interviewees were not satisfied with the law, and they remain skeptical about the political will from the government to address the major gaps in the law. Many argued that the national congress has unaware of these gaps on the one hand, and the importance of a robust law for improving the livelihoods of artisanal fishers, the conservation of the biodiversity and fragile ecosystems simultaneously.

These new amendments have serious implications about the sustainability of the CMPAs because the existing law reinforces a business-as-usual approach that favors industrial fishers, and the importance of providing equal attention to vulnerable groups (Indigenous and Afro-Hondurans) cannot be overstated. The TE considers that the consensus between these the fishery and conservation/environment can lead to developing a solid foundation for interactive governance processes that are vital for improving management in the island-continent interconnection zone. However, major adjustments in the SAG's development policies and strategies are essential for sustaining these initial actions. While the new FAO project has conducted an in-depth analysis of DIGEPESCA's functional operability and expected outcomes of this new institutional structure, it should be examined by the terminal evaluation.

4. IMPACTS

With the project only having been completed for less than one year, it is not possible to measure Development Impacts, as these are usually not visible for several years later. For that reason, the TE examines incipient signs of impact. Presently, the ET finds that without new project like the KfW-LIFE initiative starting in October 2020, the CMP would have a high risk of not being sustained. However,

⁴¹ Los Micos, Bahía de Tela, Cuero y Salado y El Triunfo de Cruz,

with these new projects in mind, there are *Moderate risks* that the project will not achieve development impacts, but expectations that at least some outcomes will be sustained due to the startup of, project, assuming that some of the recommendations and lessons are incorporated by ICF.

4.1 Social and Economic Impacts

The project contributed to important changes in the capacity of co-managers and government institutions to improve governance in at least two municipalities, and this combined approach has created a replicable model of interactive governance that has watched a degraded area recover thanks to efforts by the stakeholders involved in those initiatives. However, large gaps remained in mainstreaming and disseminating this knowledge and skills within project to adjacent communities a due to the absence of follow-up technical and material support from MiAmbiente and its partners after the project ended.

With the exception of excellent support from CORAL to fishing communities in Laguna de los Micos, the project fell short of providing sustainable, alternative social and economic incentives for beneficiaries to reduce unsustainable practices, as it prioritized it to support numerous events, to strengthen capacities and other theoretical presentations of coastal-marine management problems.

Overall, the socio-economic development benefits are rated Moderately Unlikely, unless this gap is taken up and addressed by one of the new projects supporting SINAPH, such as KfW-Life.

4.2 Environmental Impacts

The fishery and ecological restoration areas were the most important positive environmental impacts to which the project contributed with its partners (RECOTUR; CEM; CATIE, Healthy Reefs and CORAL). The best outcomes were observed in Omoa and Cuero & Salado, where fish biomass and reef conditions improved. Although the no measurable impacts were observed for restoration areas in Guanaja and Tela, comanagers continue their work at both MPAs. Anecdotal information for Tela indicates that there appears to be a correlation between the levels of restoration of nursery and spawning areas in Laguna de los Micos areas with offshore biomass in the Tel Bay MPA. However, it is difficult to determine the degree to which these good practices can be sustained, since there is only one year of data at present.

Although the project contributed to the previously mentioned Decrees to protect CMPAs and to expand existing CMPAs within SINPAH are impressive on paper, there are still insufficient data to assess whether these legal declarations are resulting in positive changes in those protected areas. This makes it even more troubling that monitoring system supported by CMP was never completed, despite its importance as a keep instrument for improving planning and implementation through an adaptive, learning approach to be applied throughout the CMP's execution, and the political decision to move it outside of the project is unfortunate. The environmental benefits are rated Moderately Likely to lead to positive environmental impacts along the lines of the restoration areas and they are a high priority for any new project to build upon.

5. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions⁴²

Overall, the CMP improved its performance between the Mid-term Evaluation (MTE) to an overall rating of **Moderately Satisfactory**. The points below summarize the findings.

⁴² Complete and balanced statements (based on the evidence and data collected and connected to the proven facts of the MTR) that highlight the strengths, weaknesses, and results of the project.

- **The PMC generated excellent interactive fisheries governance and restoration initiatives with co-managers and beneficiaries that could be easily replicated by new projects;** However, it was far from providing sustainable social and economic incentives for beneficiaries to reduce unsustainable practices, as it prioritized it to support numerous events, to strengthen capacities and other theoretical presentations of coastal-marine management problems.
- **Significant achievements included the creation of three new MPA management areas and a Parliamentary Decree for protecting Tela Bay,** as well as expansion of boundaries and congressional approval to change the management categories of three MPAs (RVSM Bahía de Tela, Omoa National Park-Cuyamel and Guaimoreto y Capiro-Calentura subsystem of SINAPH) are attributed to the project.
- **The CMP made significant improvements in three of its results after it adopted several key recommendations in the MTR,** namely or Revised and Modified CMPAs, Strategic Management Plans for the subsystem of SINAPS PAs and Strengthened Governance and institutional Capacities for management. All other results either remained the same or scored a lower value than they received from the MTE.
- **The Draft Policy on Wetlands, Coastal Marine Spaces and Biodiversity, supported by the PMC is far from being able to provide Honduras with the urgent policy instruments that are required to harmonize incongruent sectoral plans, policies and strategies to protect coastal and marine biodiversity** and build a more resilient resilience of these ecosystem services along the country's Caribbean coast.
- **The TE is unable to conclude that the CMP offers an innovative model for coastal-marine conservation.** The model has not demonstrated that it has improved the conservation of priority species and commercially important resources that are of regional importance, connecting coastal and marine ecosystems through corridors between reefs and mangroves, as well as improving the function of these ecosystems, particularly through actions that can create a better balance in the distribution of the different trophic levels of food webs on the north coast.
- **Unlike the Integrated Coral Reef Health Index, the METT and SINAPH's management effectiveness tracking tools do not measure outcomes,** but instead measure institutional performance, the presence/absence of processes and legislation and other outputs, which are important links in in a causative chain of results leading toward development impacts. However, when they are used alone and not linked to the expected changes under the sea, they can create a dangerous illusion of protection, when in fact no protection is occurring, which has been demonstrated in this evaluation.
- **The monitoring system supported by CMP was never completed,** despite its importance as a keep instrument for improving planning and implementation through an adaptive, learning approach to be applied throughout the CMP's execution. In the end, it produced limited results after 3 years of investment. The political decision to move the platform from the North coast to a National observatory contributed to this situation, as did the limited funding provided by the CMP. This is especially unfortunate, as many of the good initiatives like the Healthy Reefs ICRHI, the Artisanal Fisheries Protocol and the Lionfish baseline, among others, are stand-alone products that could very easily have been integrated into the monitoring platform.
- **UNDP's financial management was satisfactory,** although chronically slow disbursement rates led to widespread frustration and disincentivizing among most stakeholders.
- **Several of the ProDoc's stipulated outputs (e.g., monitoring system) and government institutional commitments were not fulfilled** according to the project stating that actors would have responsibilities. Not having a signed commitment (there was no signed inter-institutional agreement) resulted in misunderstandings, which contributed in part to inefficiency, poor coordination, and ineffectiveness of the CMP.

Finally, outcome indicators like the ICHRI are vital for understanding the effectiveness of management interventions like the ones developed by the CMP, because they measure changes under the water of management that can help understand whether management interventions and management efficacy tools like the METT and SINAPH's indicator were effective bringing the expected outcomes, how the changes occurred, or why the outputs were not effective. Consequently, robust outcome indicators are essential for driving an adaptive management process that is capable of systematically capturing lessons that can help understand natural, anthropogenic and project-influenced changes in coral reef ecosystem dynamics that are essential for contributing to our understanding of how to build resilience to changes at the global and local levels.

Rating Summaries for the project for *Strengthening of the subsystem of coastal-marine protected areas* are shown in the table below.

Measure	TE Rating	Achievement Description
Project Strategy	N/A	<p>The Coastal Marine Project applied a system-wide approach to increase the coverage, operational effectiveness and financial sustainability of marine and coastal protected areas in the north coast of Honduras, resulting in improved conservation of globally important marine and coastal biodiversity, improved productive sustainability of fisheries resources of national and regional importance and improved livelihood sustainability among fisher populations and others that depend directly and indirectly on coastal and marine resources.</p> <p>As such, the project contributed lessons that could be used for improving Outcome 1.1 of the GEF5 Biodiversity Focal Area, as it demonstrates some strengths and many weaknesses in global efforts to improve the management effectiveness of new and existing protected areas, while increasing CMPA coverage of currently unprotected ecosystems. It also contributed valuable lessons to Goal 1.1 of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas of the CBD, which aims to establish and strengthen national and regional systems of protected areas integrated into a global network as a contribution to globally agreed goals, and Goal 1.2, which aims to integrate protected areas into broader land- and seascapes and sectors so as to maintain ecological structure and function. Finally, it has contributed new and empirical knowledge to Goals 1.4 and 1.5, which aim to substantially improve site-based protected area planning and management and prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas, respectively.</p>
Progress Towards Results	Objective Achievement Rating: Moderately Satisfactory	<p>The CMP aimed to promote the conservation of biodiversity through the expansion of the effective coverage of marine and coastal protected areas in Honduras, based on increasing the number of sites in 7 target PAs with Simplified Integrated Reef Health Index (IHRI). However, three of the four outcome indicators leading to the overall objective were not achieved, while the fourth indicator is incoherent. Results coastal-marine biodiversity in the existing CMPAs has declined considerably, particularly in terms of fish biomass and coral cover, ecosystem services within the land-sea interconnection areas are declining and there is no evidence that the 7 target indicator species are being maintained at baseline levels.</p>
	Outcome 1 Achievement Rating: Satisfactory	<p>Three marine and coastal PAs have expanded their protective area coverage expanded (Cuero, Tela and Omoa), although there are ongoing activities to expand other areas to meet this outcome.</p>

	Outcome 2 Achievement Rating: Moderately Satisfactory	Management effectiveness has increased in several CMPAs, but at least four still lag... As mentioned in the text, these tracking tools are simply performance indicators and they do not always coincide with Healthy Reefs' IHRI under water results. Increase in the average management effectiveness rating of 7 PAs (including improvements in infrastructure and enforcement), measured through the GEF Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) three sites met the GEF's minimum point scoring target. Only 1/3 of the indicators has been met, given that one target is multidimensional (METT for 7 locations).
	Outcome 3 Achievement Rating: Moderately Satisfactory	<i>Although most of the outputs (studies, diagnoses, proposals) are of good quality, many are not operational, and instead rooted in theory. Most of the project final results established have significant shortcomings.</i> While some very good documents have been produced by CATIE, there is no evidence showing increases in sustainable income sources (visitor fees and Government budget) for 6 PAs This documentation still requires adjustment to make them operational.
Project Implementation & Adaptive Management	Moderately Unsatisfactory	<i>Implementation of several components is neither leading to effective or efficient implementation, nor a systematic application of adaptive project management; most components require corrective action.</i> Although an effort was made to implement adaptive management to put the project in a more effective path, the approach was not a systematic, largely because the Theory of Change was weak, the project lacked robust assumptions, as well as measures to mitigate the identified risks. Instead, the CMP has been largely driven by reactive processes, rather than proactive Adaptive Management principles, due in part to the complex institutional context in which the CMP had to operate.
Sustainability	Moderately Likely, but with Risks	The main reason that the TE consultants assigned this value is only because the KfW-Life project will be active for the next 5 years and ICF is very keen to adopt the recommendations from the TE. However, until institutions like SAG-DiGPESCA change their policies and development strategies to be more congruent with protecting CMBD resilience and increase their presence in the region to meet their surveillance and enforcement, mandates to stop illegal activities through more serious disincentives (fines, jail) and addressing the widespread issue of impunity for violating the law is reversed, no project can expect to sustain its investments.
Overall Rating	Moderately Satisfactory	Although the project made some important contributions to improve governance within SINAPH's subsystem of MPAS, it fell short of putting other theoretical concepts presented in workshops and fora into practice. Except for the fishery restoration areas, the project paid insufficient attention to providing incentives for resource users to shift their unsustainable practices that result from sectoral policies and strategies that are incongruent with coastal-marine biodiversity protection. The failure to complete the monitoring platform after three years of CMP support was another major weakness, as it prevented adaptive planning and management throughout implementation.

5.2 Recommendations

The TE recommends that the CMP and its partners consider the following corrective actions in future projects:

5.2.1 Recommendations on corrective measures for improving the execution, design and follow up of future projects

R1: *Future projects by UNDP-GEF, MiAmbiente and ICF should incorporate real-time monitoring and evaluation platforms that are based on a measurable pathway toward development impacts (Theory of Change) approach, using SMART outcomes and robust assumptions in all new projects. The TE underscores that development implies change, and that any action, be it a project, political reform, research, capacity development and evaluations MUST measure those changes. Therefore, they must ensure that any new project has an embedded M&E and Decision Support Platform that can help guide planning and apply adaptive management principles to the implementation process. Such a platform must begin to measure outcomes and link them to other links in the pathways to development impacts, such as the METT and SINAPH's tracking tool, which correctly measure performance and process outcomes. This is an urgent call for action to track the Pressure, State, and changes in coastal-marine biodiversity on the Caribbean coast that can be directly assessed in terms of their contribution/attribution to the expected changes under the sea. Government institutions and comanagers should go beyond the unidimensional biological monitoring approach to capture the State of conservation targets to include social-cultural and economic indicators, as well as measure the outcomes of the different management interventions applied to address threats to marine biodiversity on the Caribbean coast. Information theory has a good rule of thumb that should be followed by the monitoring team- only measure and monitor those parameters that can inform decision-making. Those involved in the monitoring table and the National Observatories must take up where the CMP-supported monitoring platform failed.*

In relation to future project design, Therefore, future projects must be built upon a pathway to development impacts, known as a theory of change⁴³. The successful implementation of most development-related activities like those funded through the CMP, requires changes must be sustained every day, month, and year⁴⁴ and an approach based on adaptive management principles is paramount for driving AM.

R 2: *Government institutions and management partners should build on the Healthy Reef's ICRH Index for measuring coral reef conditions and the Protocol developed by UNAH for measuring changes in artisanal fisheries, as they are just two important indicators that incorporate outcomes in biodiversity management. However, the ICHRI must be careful to disaggregate the measurements of herbivores as a single functional group, given the empirical findings of Stenneck et al. (2018). Considering that there is no single parameter that measures the ecosystem health, nor the external pressures that threaten healthy reefs, future projects should test their robustness in as many CMPAs as possible. This can help the project get closer to measuring immediate outcomes, and promote learning from *how, why, or why not, the expected results were achieved*. These lessons will not only drive the adaptive management process but also help identify the most cost-effective management responses, which of those responses are good practices, and which interventions failed. Although the common argument for not using these important outcome indicators is related to their time and financial costs, future projects should ensure that those costs are covered in funding of new projects, as the risk is too high that governments are under the illusion that their MKPAs are healthy, when they may be far from being so.*

R 3: *Future projects undertaken by ICF and MiAmbiente in coastal-marine areas should seriously consider using the Ridge to Reef (R2R) conceptual framework that is increasingly used in other GEF*

⁴³ Frequently, when an inadequate theory of change is used to characterize the expected changes of the proposed development model results in a mismatch between expectations and the current capacity to implement interventions that result in the expected changes. This often results in an illusion about the actual pace of advances and expectations regarding the level of improvement in the status quo.

⁴⁴ See Pritchett et al. (2010)

projects around the world. It is essential to reflect the integrated land-sea management and planning framework and the interconnectivity of ecosystems on the land and in the sea. Also, a Social-Ecological Systems (SES) approach should be integrated into the R2R framework (See Gurney et al 2019; Ryan et al 2020). Maintaining and building social-environmental resilience and sustaining the delivery of ecosystem services requires tools that not only to detect problems, but inform managers when management actions are urgently needed, rather than continuously measuring the State of conservation targets without taking actions. The indicator that measured the ecological integrity of the coverage and connectivity of the sea with the mangrove forests should be critically reviewed and reformulated accordingly in a way to characterize both the existing situation (state) of, and the pressures that threaten the resilience of watersheds and the coastal lagoons into which they drain.

This should not only examine unsustainable agricultural practices in the upper and lower watersheds, but also the strengths and weaknesses governance and management activities. Again, outcome indicators ⁴⁵ should be developed to measure the human and ecological conditions of lagunar and associated mangrove ecosystems. This will require close coordination and strategic alliances with key actors (projects, municipalities, certifiers, SAG, local structures) with presence in the middle, lower and upper part of the basins, to establish effective management tools and arrangements that can help consolidate good practices in these areas. The revision of the national legal framework must be shared with all the key actors and carry out in the communities of the region a CPLI, as mandated by the ILO Convention 169 to make it more likely that a consensus is reached, and that that Zone of Special Use in the Miskito Cays can be legally declared to restrict industrial fishing in the interconnection areas along the coast. This agreement must be approved first at ministerial level, and later with approval by the national congress level.

5.2.2 Reinforcing and following up on initial benefits of the project

R 4: *New projects working with SINAPH's coastal and marine protected areas should prioritize efforts to understand social and economic needs of local stakeholders and develop incentives that go beyond narrowly focusing on awareness campaigns. Good examples include the fishery and ecological restoration areas, the positive outcomes produced by the Nordic Development Fund and IADB supported Mi PESCA project executed by GOAL and the community based 'Tiendas' in fishing villages supported by CORAL. The successful governance models developed by the project must also be scaled up to other areas, monitored, evaluated, and follow an adaptive, learning approach to implementation. The local beneficiaries are ultimately the stewards for building resilience in coastal marine protected areas.*

R 5: *The Policy for Wetlands, Coastal-marine spaces and Biodiversity still requires considerable work, as it lacks an integrated, geospatial (e.g., R2R) management framework and support from the highest level of government. Rather than positioning the policy mandate within MiAmbiente, it should be carried out by an inter-institutional committee consisting of that Ministry, together with ICF, the Navy, Merchant Marines, SAG and other pertinent institutions. To have the greatest impact, responsibility for intersectoral coordination and follow up of the Policy's implementation should be placed close to the Office of the President and with an institution that can coordinate with these other institutions with authority. The Secretariat of Science, Technology and Innovation is one example of a strong institution that could lead and oversee the policy implementation.*

⁴⁵ [Komar et al. \(2015\)](#)

5.2.3 Proposals for future direction that accentuate the CMP's principle objectives

R 6: In a concerted manner, the GEF and UNDP, and to the extent possible, ICF and the new KfW-Life project should be involved, in urgently reviewing the mechanisms that have contributed to the design of projects that are a main reason for some of the relatively low ratings, particularly the paucity of SMART outcome indicators and limited attention paid to the Sustainable Development Goals promoted by UN and the GEF. It also prevents a project from being able to measure development impacts⁴⁶. Although some new GEF-7 projects may address this shortcoming of the earlier GEF initiatives, it is hoped that the lessons from this TE can help further that work.

5.2.4 The best and least successful practices to address for relevance, outcomes, and successes

R 6: *Weakness in the centralized approach to project administration requires serious adjustments to expedite financing of activities carried out by new projects that take place in isolated areas such as the Moskitia.* The procedures that are applied to the Moskitia do not reflect the realities of the conditions in that region. It is urgent that the project management strengthen the institutional co-management arrangements on the north coast, to streamline processes and erase that bad image of the CMP.

R 7: *Future projects must address species conservation through adopting approaches that encompass ecosystem and adaptive management approaches, as stipulated in the Convention on Biological Diversity.* However, they require an integrated approach and use of real-time Monitoring and evaluation (M & E) platforms that measures **outcome indicators** – *not outputs* measured by the METT and SINAPH's management monitoring tools - that can inform decision making is a key instrument to implement adaptive management of ecosystem services (ES); likewise, identifying whether targeted interventions result in changes in unsustainable patterns of land and sea use, and management aimed at improving the living conditions of the beneficiaries of ecosystem services.

R 8: *Future projects should focus their awareness and capacity-building investments on actions that involve in situ applications of the learning. For example, the fishery restoration areas offer a good example. This will help overcome one of the biggest complaints from stakeholders, that they get work out listening to theoretical discussions and spending time in workshops, when they could benefit greatly from implementing actions that improve their incomes, their family well-being and the coastal and marine ecosystems where they operate.*

R9: *The administration and management of future project should ensure that 80% of the time and staff operate at the local implementation level and only 20% with the central level. That experience has been successful with the ICF in San Pedro and La Ceiba, and with GOAL on the north coast, including Moskitia, Bosque del Mundo and PROCORREDOR (although it was administratively a failure)*

R10: *It is pertinent / necessary that where possible, and the National Government is willing that any new project executed by these government institutions be accompanied by technical support by the UNDP (the GEF focal point). Ultimately, it is the national implementing partner to adopt or not the recommendations issued according to GEF rules, but in some cases, the government staff working on the project did not have the expertise in coastal-marine management issues. This will also help ensure that future projects are executed in accordance with what is stipulated in the PRODOC.*

⁴⁶ See Ahmadiya et al. 2017. Kemp y Martens 2007.

R 11: *It is crucial that in the signing of future government- donor agreements, all those who are actively involved with responsibilities to execute the project should attest that they assume responsibility for executing their duties indicated in the agreement. Not only should the lead partner sign, but so should all other partners who are involved.*

R 12: *Future GEF projects of this nature should pay more attention to the functionality of communication tools, as it not only directly impacts on the overall visibility of the GEF, but also the sustainability of interventions beyond the scope and duration of the project. This has proven to be a major shortcoming of the MPAs Project.*

5.3 Lessons learned

The MTR captured the following lessons:

L1: Unless a country has an integrated approach to harmonize sectoral plans, policies and strategies that are incongruent with building resilient biodiversity and other ecosystem services in coastal-marine spaces, there is a VERY HIGH risk that any new projects similar will fall short of their objectives due to a lack of political will sectors, if they remain out of harmony with that project. Unless the responsibility for executing an Integrated Coastal Management the Policy such as the one developed by DBIO is placed at the highest level of government, there is a high risk that the problems experienced by the CMP will continue with any new project.

L2: The delay of issuing disbursements and tedious administrative bureaucracy was frustrating for stakeholders, especially those with few economic resources. It also become a disincentive for people to participate and implement their new knowledge.

L3: The Inception Phase and the MTR, offer projects like this one two good to review the robustness of the assumptions, risks and indicators and adjust them as required to ensure that the intervention logic aims toward human development impacts. Failure to take advantage of these opportunities can impede systematic learning, innovation and improvements to the original design but also result in wasted human and financial resources that can demotivate stakeholders.

L4: It is impossible to achieve a Perfect Synergy without integrated policies approved at the highest levels of government to ensure that sectoral strategies, plans and policies are congruent with efforts to build resilient coastal and marine biodiversity and other ecosystem services different government institutions. Unless projects like the Honduras can develop an Integrated policy for development planning and resilience-building of ecosystems that connect the land with the sea, there is a high risk that any new initiative to protect coastal-marine biodiversity will be ineffective and not sustained. This shortcoming also presents a serious barrier to any effort attempting to develop effective governance. Finally, unless economic and non-use values are assigned to the most critical elements of coastal-marine biodiversity there is a high risk that future opportunities to maximize the benefits from ecosystem services will be lost, and there will be increasingly difficult to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal #14.

L5: If the institutional parties do not have clear responsibilities and sign to fulfil these, there is a high risk that a project results with inefficiency, poor coordination, and ineffectiveness.

L6: While monitoring the existing State of those ecosystems and the pressures that threaten it, such approaches will simply measure the continued collapse of these ecosystems unless actions are not only taken to reduce those pressures but to measure the effectiveness of quasi-experimental management actions, using the adaptive approach. The best training and strengthening of the actors while they are confined to workshops does not solve these problems until concrete actions are tested,

evaluated for their effectiveness, and adapted to the realities of the contextual pressures that threaten social/ecological systems.

L7: The natural processes that govern social-ecological systems (SES) are extraordinarily complex, dynamic, and adaptive, and these complexities are further complicated by increasingly more intense climate and anthropogenic-induced changes. Unless we design projects that are as dynamic, adaptive and resilient as those SES we aim to protect, GEF projects have a high risk of jeopardizing lasting development impacts that are the key to building resilient coastal-marine SES.

L8: Unless a project has a good institutional presence of the project in the region, you will have coordination, communication and poor execution problems and thus little effectiveness. This also affects governance, since it creates mistrust among local actors, who are key to ensuring effective implementation.

L9: If the institutional parties do not have clear responsibilities and sign to fulfil these, there is a high risk that a project results with inefficiency, poor coordination, and effectiveness.

L10: Developing appropriate, functional and suitable communication and knowledge sharing tools (internal and external to the project) are essential for projects with a primary focus on “networking, knowledge sharing, and disseminating best practices involving stakeholders from different cultural backgrounds and capacities.

L11: Not applying Theories of Change in the of design of actions, will almost always lead to weaknesses in measuring effectiveness and the application of adaptive management principles.

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ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: TE TERMS OF REFERENCE

TÉRMINOS DE REFERENCIA DE LA EVALUACIÓN FINAL

CONSULTORIA INTERNACIONAL

IC/00087533/081/2019

INTRODUCCIÓN

De acuerdo con las políticas y los procedimientos de SyE del PNUD y del FMAM, todos los proyectos de tamaño mediano y regular respaldados por el PNUD y financiados por el FMAM deben someterse a una evaluación final una vez finalizada la ejecución. Estos términos de referencia (TdR) establecen las expectativas de una Evaluación Final (EF) del Proyecto “Fortalecimiento del Sub-Sistema de Áreas Marinas Protegidas” (PIM No. 4826)

A continuación, se presentan los aspectos esenciales del proyecto que deben ser evaluados:

CUADRO SINÓPTICO DEL PROYECTO

Título del proyecto:		“Fortalecimiento del Sub-Sistema de Áreas Marinas Protegidas”		
Identificación del proyecto del FMAM:	4708		<i>al momento de aprobación (millones de USD)</i>	<i>al momento de finalización (millones de USD)</i>
Identificación del proyecto del PNUD:	87533	Financiación del FMAM:	\$3,036,364	0
País:	Honduras	IA y EA poseen:	\$3,915,000	
Región:	Centroamérica	Gobierno:	\$7,000,000	0
Área de interés:	Ecosistemas y Biodiversidad	Otro:	\$3,915,000	0
Programa operativo:	FA	Cofinanciación total:	\$10,915,000	0
Organismo de Ejecución:	Secretaría de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente	Gasto total del proyecto:	\$13,951,364	
Otros socios involucrados:	CORAL Healthy Reefs CATIE FAO GOAL	Firma del documento del proyecto (fecha de comienzo del proyecto):		Diciembre, 2014
		Fecha de cierre (Operativo):	Propuesto: Noviembre, 2019	Real: Noviembre, 2019

OBJETIVO Y ALCANCE

La Secretaría de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente (MiAmbiente+), en coordinación con socios claves vinculados a la gestión de las Áreas Marinas Protegidas y de los espacios y recursos costero-marinos, se plantearon como objetivo de este

proyecto, promover la conservación de la biodiversidad a través de la expansión de la cobertura efectiva de las áreas protegidas marinas y costeras en Honduras. El Proyecto es financiado con recursos del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (GEF, por sus siglas en inglés) y fondos de co-financiamiento del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD) como agencia implementadora del proyecto.

El proyecto ha sido formulado sobre una sólida y diversa base de referencia de la inversión en el manejo de los recursos naturales y el fortalecimiento de las Áreas Protegidas (AP). La efectividad de las AP en la zona marina y costera, como instrumentos para la conservación de especies y ecosistemas de importancia global, está limitada por el restringido enfoque que se empleó para el diseño de las AP y el modelo de gestión que actualmente se aplica.

Debido a la alta movilidad de las especies marinas y costeras, los límites de las AP en estas zonas son altamente permeables: con altos niveles de conectividad en el nivel regional, entre diferentes AP y entre las AP y los paisajes marinos y terrestres que las rodean. Además, las amenazas que afectan la biodiversidad, especialmente las relacionadas con la pesca, tienden a respetar, incluso menos que en los ambientes terrestres, los límites de las AP. Otro obstáculo que enfrentan las iniciativas de conservación es el rechazo de los grupos indígenas de ciertas áreas a los enfoques 'convencionales' de las AP, debido a la percepción de que hasta la fecha estas han fracasado en involucrarlos, a ellos o a sus intereses, en los procesos.

La efectividad de las AP también está limitada por las deficiencias en sus "funciones centrales", como la capacidad técnica del personal, la sostenibilidad financiera y la oferta de participación efectiva para los actores claves, particularmente indígenas y pescadores, que tienen una alta incidencia en la sostenibilidad biológica por las actividades extractivas que realizan.

Teniendo en cuenta esta situación, los fondos incrementales del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (FMAM) - GEF por sus siglas en inglés-, han sido destinados a apoyar la introducción de un enfoque más amplio e innovador para el manejo de las AP que sincronizará la gestión de las AP en el nivel regional, promoverá la integración entre éstas y los sectores de la producción (en particular la pesca), y complementará los modelos "convencionales" de las AP con enfoques similares manejados por los actores claves en el nivel local, especialmente los indígenas. Lo anterior ofrece grandes beneficios al estado de las poblaciones de especies prioritarias para la conservación y/o de importancia comercial en la región; a la integridad de los ecosistemas costeros y marinos, especialmente los arrecifes de coral y manglares; y al funcionamiento de los ecosistemas, en particular al equilibrio entre los niveles tróficos, vital para la salud de las especies y éstos. También ofrecerá beneficios importantes para la sostenibilidad de los recursos pesqueros y más oportunidades de sinergias entre la conservación y el apoyo a los medios de vida.

Cumplimiento de políticas

Este proyecto aplica un amplio enfoque sistémico para aumentar la cobertura, la efectividad operacional y la sostenibilidad financiera de las áreas marinas y costeras protegidas de la costa norte de Honduras, promoviendo una mejor conservación de la biodiversidad marina y costera de importancia global; mejorando la sostenibilidad productiva de los recursos naturales importantes en los niveles nacional y regional, así como la sostenibilidad de los medios de vida entre las poblaciones locales (pescadores y otros), las cuales dependen directa e indirectamente de los recursos costeros y marinos.

El énfasis del proyecto en protección ambiental, desarrollo sostenible y sostenibilidad de los medios de vida, dentro del contexto de áreas protegidas, se aproxima a los principales elementos enfatizados en la visión la Secretaría de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente (MIAMBIENTE+), especialmente desarrollo sostenible, protección y conservación, cultura ambiental, participación ciudadana y una economía ambientalmente equilibrada. Estos elementos también están reflejados en la Visión Nacional (2010-2038) y en el Plan Nacional (2010-2022) desarrollado por el actual

gobierno. Este énfasis en asegurar la sostenibilidad ambiental de las actividades productivas también está reflejado en la misión de la Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura (DIGEPESCA), de promover el desarrollo sostenible de los recursos acuáticos marinos, costeros y continentales, y la investigación multidisciplinaria; así como en la Estrategia Nacional de Turismo Sostenible (2005-2021, actualizada en 2010), dirigida a fortalecer la posición de Honduras en el contexto turístico internacional.

Los recursos financieros asignados por el GEF a la implementación de este proyecto corresponden a \$3,036,364, para un período de cinco años, entre diciembre de 2014 y diciembre de 2019.

La EF se realizará según las pautas, normas y procedimientos establecidos por el PNUD y el FMAM, según se establece en la Guía de Evaluación del PNUD para Proyectos Financiados por el FMAM.

Los objetivos de la evaluación analizarán el logro de los resultados del proyecto y extraerán lecciones que puedan mejorar la sostenibilidad de beneficios de este proyecto y ayudar a mejorar de manera general la programación del PNUD.

ENFOQUE Y MÉTODO DE EVALUACIÓN

Se ha desarrollado con el tiempo un enfoque y un método general¹ para realizar evaluaciones finales de proyectos respaldados por el PNUD y financiados por el FMAM. Se espera que el evaluador enmarque el trabajo de evaluación utilizando los criterios de **relevancia, efectividad, eficiencia, sostenibilidad e impacto**, según se define y explica en la Guía para realizar evaluaciones finales de los proyectos respaldados por el PNUD y financiados por el FMAM. Se redactó una serie de preguntas que cubre cada uno de estos criterios incluidos en estos TdR ([Anexo C](#)). Se espera que el evaluador modifique, complete y presente esta matriz como parte de un informe inicial de la evaluación, y la incluya como anexo en el informe final.

La evaluación debe proporcionar información basada en evidencia que sea creíble, confiable y útil. Se espera que el evaluador siga un enfoque participativo y consultivo que asegure participación estrecha con homólogos de gobierno, en particular el Centro de Coordinación de las Operaciones del FMAM, la Oficina en el País del PNUD, el equipo del proyecto, el Asesor Técnico Regional del FMAM/PNUD e interesados clave. Se espera que el equipo evaluador realice una misión de campo en Honduras, esta deberá de incluir reuniones y entrevistas institucionales en la ciudad de Tegucigalpa, así como giras a las áreas protegidas prioritarias del Proyecto en la costa norte del país, incluyendo los siguientes sitios: Cuyamel-Omoa, Parque Nacional Blanca Jeanet Kawas (PNBJK) en Tela, Refugio de Vida Silvestre Cuero y Salado (RVSCyS) en La Ceiba; además, el Parque Nacional Marino Islas de la Bahía, en la zona insular de Islas de la Bahía, y la Moskitia hondureña, Puerto Lempira.

El evaluador revisará todas las fuentes de información relevantes, tales como el documento del proyecto, los informes del proyecto, incluidos el IAP/IEP anual y otros informes, revisiones de presupuesto del proyecto, examen de mitad de período, informes de progreso, herramientas de seguimiento del área de interés del FMAM, archivos del proyecto, documentos nacionales estratégicos y legales, y cualquier otro material que el evaluador considere útil para esta evaluación con base empírica. En el [Anexo B](#) de los "TdR" de estos Términos de Referencia se incluye una lista de documentos que el equipo del proyecto proporcionará al evaluador para el examen.

¹ Para obtener más información sobre los métodos de evaluación, consulte [el Manual de planificación, seguimiento y evaluación de los resultados de desarrollo](#), Capítulo 7, pág. 163

CRITERIOS Y CALIFICACIONES DE LA EVALUACIÓN

Se llevará a cabo una evaluación del rendimiento del proyecto, en comparación con las expectativas que se establecen en el Marco lógico del proyecto y el Marco de resultados ([Anexo A](#)), que proporciona indicadores de rendimiento e impacto para la ejecución del proyecto, junto con los medios de verificación correspondientes. La evaluación cubrirá mínimamente los criterios de: **relevancia, efectividad, eficiencia, sostenibilidad e impacto**. Las calificaciones deben proporcionarse de acuerdo con los siguientes criterios de rendimiento. Se debe incluir la tabla completa en el resumen ejecutivo de evaluación. Las escalas de calificación obligatorias se incluyen en el [Anexo D](#) de los TdR.

Calificación del rendimiento del proyecto			
1. Seguimiento y Evaluación	calificación	2. Ejecución de los IA y EA:	calificación
Diseño de entrada de SyE		Calidad de aplicación del PNUD	
Ejecución del plan de SyE		Calidad de ejecución: organismo de ejecución	
Calidad general de SyE		Calidad general de aplicación y ejecución	
3. Evaluación de los resultados	calificación	4. Sostenibilidad	calificación
Relevancia		Recursos financieros:	
Efectividad		Socio-políticos:	
Eficiencia		Marco institucional y gobernanza:	
Calificación general de los resultados del proyecto		Ambiental:	
		Probabilidad general de sostenibilidad:	

FINANCIACIÓN/COFINANCIACIÓN DEL PROYECTO

La evaluación valorará los aspectos financieros clave del proyecto, incluido el alcance de cofinanciación planificada y realizada. Se requerirán los datos de los costos y la financiación del proyecto, incluidos los gastos anuales. Se deberán evaluar y explicar las diferencias entre los gastos planificados y reales. Deben considerarse los resultados de las auditorías financieras recientes, si están disponibles. Los evaluadores recibirán asistencia de la Oficina en el País (OP) y del Equipo del Proyecto para obtener datos financieros a fin de completar la siguiente tabla de cofinanciación, que se incluirá en el informe final de evaluación.

Cofinanciación (tipo/fuente)	Financiación propia del PNUD (millones de USD)		Gobierno (millones de USD)		Organismo asociado (millones de USD)		Total (millones de USD)	
	Planificado	Real	Planificado	Real	Planificado	Real	Real	Real
Subvenciones								
Préstamos/concesiones								
• Ayuda en especie								
• Otro								
Totales								

INTEGRACIÓN

Los proyectos respaldados por el PNUD y financiados por el FMAM son componentes clave en la programación nacional del PNUD, así como también en los programas regionales y mundiales. La evaluación valorará el grado en que el proyecto se integró con otras prioridades del PNUD, entre ellos la reducción de la pobreza, mejor gobernanza, la prevención y recuperación de desastres naturales y el género.

IMPACTO

Los evaluadores valorarán el grado en que el proyecto está logrando impactos o está progresando hacia el logro de impactos. Los resultados clave a los que se debería llegar en las evaluaciones incluyen si el proyecto demostró: a) mejoras verificables en el estado ecológico, b) reducciones verificables en la tensión de los sistemas ecológicos, y/o c) un progreso demostrado hacia el logro de estos impactos.²

CONCLUSIONES, RECOMENDACIONES Y LECCIONES

El informe de evaluación debe incluir un capítulo que proporcione un conjunto de **conclusiones, recomendaciones y lecciones**.

ARREGLOS DE APLICACIÓN

La responsabilidad principal para gestionar esta evaluación radica en la OP del PNUD en Honduras. La OP del PNUD contratará a los evaluadores y asegurará el suministro oportuno de viáticos y arreglos de viaje dentro del país para el equipo de evaluación. El Equipo del Proyecto será responsable de mantenerse en contacto con el equipo de Evaluadores para establecer entrevistas con los interesados, organizar visitas de campo, coordinar con el Gobierno, etc.

PLAZO DE LA EVALUACIÓN

La duración total de la evaluación será de 45 días de acuerdo con el siguiente plan:

Actividad	Período	Fecha de finalización
Preparación	7 días	Las fechas de finalización de las actividades estarán en función de la fecha de la firma del contrato de los evaluadores. Sin embargo, en principio se prevé que la evaluación inicie en el mes de septiembre, de manera que se pueda contar con un documento final en el mes noviembre.
Misión de evaluación	15 días	
Borrador del informe de evaluación	15 días	
Informe final	8 días	

RESULTADOS FINALES DE LA EVALUACIÓN

Se espera que el equipo de evaluación logre lo siguiente:

² Una medida útil para medir el impacto del avance realizado es el método del Manual para la Revisión de Efectos Directos a Impactos (RoTI, por sus siglas en inglés) elaborado por la Oficina de Evaluación del FMAM: [ROTI Handbook 2009](#)

Resultado final	Contenido	Período	Responsabilidades
Informe inicial	El evaluador proporciona aclaraciones sobre los períodos y métodos	No más de 2 semanas antes de la misión de evaluación	El evaluador lo presenta a la OP del PNUD
Presentación	Resultados iniciales	Fin de la misión de evaluación	A la gestión del proyecto, OP del PNUD
Borrador del informe final	Informe completo, (por plantilla anexada) con anexos	Dentro del plazo de 3 semanas desde la misión de evaluación	Enviado a la OP, revisado por los ATR, las PCU, los CCO del FMAM.
Informe final*	Informe revisado	Dentro del plazo de 1 semana después haber recibido los comentarios del PNUD sobre el borrador	Enviado a la OP para cargarlo al ERC del PNUD

*Cuando se presente el informe final de evaluación, también se requiere que el evaluador proporcione un 'itinerario de la auditoría', donde se detalle cómo se han abordado (o no) todos los comentarios recibidos en el informe final de evaluación.

COMPOSICIÓN DEL EQUIPO

El evaluador será un consultor internacional, con experiencia previa en evaluación de proyectos similares. Es una ventaja contar con experiencia en proyectos financiados por el FMAM.

El evaluador seleccionado no debe haber participado en la preparación o ejecución del proyecto ni debe tener ningún conflicto de intereses con las actividades relacionadas al proyecto.

El evaluador debe reunir las siguientes calificaciones:

Profesional con grado académico de Máster en ciencias naturales y/o sociales u otro campo estrechamente relacionado; con competencias y experiencia en materia de gestión de recursos, formulación, evaluación de iniciativas, programas y/ proyectos vinculados al desarrollo sostenible o recursos naturales y con manejo de metodologías y herramientas para procesos de consulta.

Matriz de Evaluación Consultor Individual

Criterios de Evaluación		Puntuación máxima
Evaluación Curricular (máx. 50 puntos)		
a	Grado académico de Máster en ciencias naturales y/o sociales u otro campo estrechamente relacionado.	Cumple / No Cumple
b	Dominio del idioma inglés y español	Cumple / No Cumple
c	Experiencia profesional en manejo de programas y/o proyectos de desarrollo sostenible, manejo de recursos naturales, producción sostenible, conservación de biodiversidad, cambio climático y/o desarrollo rural sostenible con enfoque en reducción de pobreza	15
	1-4 experiencias: 6 Ptos	

	5-8 experiencias: 9 Ptos 9 experiencias o más: 12 Ptos Con experiencia en manejo de programas o proyectos vinculados a la gestión marina: 15 Ptos	
b	Experiencia internacional en la formulación de proyectos vinculados a los recursos naturales, biodiversidad, cambio climático, degradación de tierras o manejo forestal sostenible.	15
	1-3 experiencias: 9 Ptos 4-6 experiencias: 12 Ptos 7 experiencias o más: 15	
c	Experiencia internacional en evaluación de proyectos sobre biodiversidad, cambio climático, degradación de tierras o manejo forestal sostenible.	15
	1-2 experiencias: 9 Ptos 3-4 experiencias: 12 Ptos 5 experiencias o más: 15	
e	Experiencia en la aplicación de metodologías de evaluación de la gestión basada en resultados, aplicación de indicadores SMART y en la reconstrucción o validación de escenarios iniciales (baseline scenarios).	10
	1-2 experiencias: 6 Ptos 3-4 experiencias: 8 Ptos 5 o más experiencias: 10 Ptos	
f	Experiencia en al menos una transversalización del enfoque de género e interculturalidad (pueblos indígenas).	5
	2 a 3 experiencias: 3 Ptos 4 a 5 experiencias: 4 Ptos 6 o mas experiencias: 5 Ptos	
g	Publicaciones o documentos técnicos vinculados a las temáticas de biodiversidad, cambio climático, degradación de tierras.	5
	1-3 publicaciones o documentos: 3 Ptos 4-6 publicaciones o documentos: 4 puntos 7 o mas publicaciones o documentos: 5 puntos	
h	Experiencia previa de trabajo de evaluación de proyectos, PNUD y/o GEF	5
	2 a 3 experiencias: 3 Ptos 4 a 5 experiencias: 4 Ptos 6 o más experiencias: 5 Ptos	
	Sub-Total Evaluación Curricular	70
	Sub-Total Propuesta Financiera	30
	Total	100

ÉTICA DEL EVALUADOR

El consultor de la evaluación asumirá los más altos niveles éticos y deberán firmar un Código de conducta (Anexo E) al aceptar la asignación. Las evaluaciones del PNUD se realizan de conformidad con los principios que se describen en las ['Directrices éticas para evaluaciones'](#) del Grupo de Evaluación de las Naciones Unidas (UNEG).

MODALIDADES Y ESPECIFICACIONES DE PAGO

%	Hito
10%	<i>Al firmar el contrato.</i>
20%	Contra entrega y aprobación del informe de arranque.
30%	<i>Después de la presentación y aprobación del primer borrador del informe final de evaluación.</i>
40%	<i>Después de la presentación y aprobación (OP del PNUD y ATR del PNUD) del informe final definitivo de evaluación.</i>

PROCESO DE SOLICITUD

Presentación de oferta

Los consultores individuales interesados, deberán remitir su propuesta a la siguiente dirección:

adquisicionespnudhn@undp.org

Hasta el 15 **de octubre de 2019 a las 17:30hrs (hora de Honduras)**, los siguientes documentos/información para demostrar sus calificaciones:

- Carta confirmando interés y disponibilidad para ejecutar la consultoría;
- Hoja de vida en la forma P11 o CV
- Copia de un documento de identificación;
- Oferta económica

Para la presentación de oferta, se deben emplear los formatos que se encuentran en el vínculo:

<http://www.hn.undp.org/content/honduras/es/home/operations/procurement/>

El PNUD utiliza un proceso de selección justo y transparente que considera las competencias/capacidades de los candidatos, así como sus propuestas financieras. Se alienta a las mujeres y a los miembros calificados de las minorías sociales para que presenten su solicitud.

ANEXO A: MARCO LÓGICO DEL PROYECTO

Este proyecto contribuirá en lograr los siguientes resultados del Programa del País como está definido en CPAP o CPD: Efecto 302: El Gobierno de Honduras, el sector privado y las comunidades en las áreas de intervención adoptan las buenas prácticas de la gestión de ecosistemas, gestión de residuos sólidos y la mitigación del cambio climático y la adaptación, lo que permite la preservación del capital natural, la reducción de las pérdidas económicas y la generación de oportunidades de ingreso para los sectores vulnerables de la sociedad.
Indicadores de Resultados de los Programas de País: 3.2.1: Las buenas prácticas implementadas para la gestión de los recursos naturales, y la generación y uso de energía renovable por las comunidades locales y las autoridades locales y regionales en el área de influencia del Sistema de Las Naciones Unidas, lo que genera beneficios y empoderamiento para las comunidades e incrementa su resistencia a los fenómenos climáticos.
Medio Primario Clave Aplicable y Desarrollo Sostenible en el Área de Resultado Clave (igual que en la portada, encierre uno): Capacidades nacionales fortalecidas para la gestión sostenible del medio ambiente mientras que se garantiza una protección adecuada de los pobres.
Objetivo y Programa Estratégico Aplicable de GEF: BD1: Mejorar la Sostenibilidad de los Sistemas del Área Protegida.
Resultados Aplicables Esperados de GEF: Resultados GEF 1.1: Efectividad de la gestión mejorada de las áreas protegidas existentes y nuevas.
Indicadores de Resultados Aplicables GEF: 1.1: Puntuación de la efectividad de la gestión del área protegida como fue registrado por la Herramienta de Seguimiento de la Efectividad de la Gestión.

Indicador	Línea Base		Meta Final del Proyecto		Fuente de Verificación	Riesgos y Suposiciones
Objetivo: Promover la conservación de la biodiversidad a través de la expansión de la cobertura efectiva de las áreas protegidas marinas y costeras en Honduras.						
Increase in number of sites in 7 target PAs with Simplified Integrated Reef Health Index of >2.6 Incremento en el número de sitios en las 7 PAs meta con el Índice de la Salud del Arrecife Integrado Simplificado de >2.6	PA	Sitios	PA	Sitio	Estudios sobre los arrecifes	Cambio climático. Presión política para el desarrollo económico perjudicial a gran escala.
	Cayos Cochinos	1 de 7	Cayos Cochinos	7 de 7		
	Jeannette Kawas	0/3	Jeannette Kawas	3 de 3		
	Cuyamel Omoa	Tbd	Cuyamel Omoa	Tbd		
	Islas de la Bahía	1 de 58	Islas de la Bahía	58 de 58		
	Punta Izopo	Tbd	Punta Izopo	Tbd		
	Cayos Miskitos	Tbd	Cayos Miskitos	Tbd		
	Bahía de Tela	Tbd		Tbd		

<p>Cobertura y conectividad de los bisques de manglares en 5 PAs meta (Jeannette Kawas, Cuyamel Omoa, Cuero y Salado, Islas de la Bahía, Punta Izopo).</p>	<p>Jeannette Kawas NP: - Area = 1,741.6ha - Índice de similitud del Paisaje = 7.3 (core), 0.3 (buffer) - Índice de la Dimensión Fractal = 1.134 (core) 1.168 (buffer) Líneas base de las otras 4 PAs para ser determinadas cuando inicie el proyecto.</p>	<p>No hay reducción en las áreas o valores índice en ninguno de los 5 sitios.</p>	<p>Imaginería Satelital</p>					
<p>Mantenimiento del estatus de las especies clave en 7 áreas meta (ver tabla abajo para indicador/sitio):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manatí (presencia anual de individuos jóvenes) - Pájaros marinos (% sitios con reproducción) - Ensamblaje bentónico (% cobertura de coral y % cobertura de algas) - Biomasa de especies comerciales (meros y pargos) - Biomasa de especies de peces herbívoros (pez loro y pez cirujano) - Sitios de agregación de desove (reproducción en sitios conocidos) 	<p>Ver tabla abajo para los valores por sitio</p>	<p>Valores actuales se mantienen (ver tabla abajo)</p>	<p>Observación directa y estudios sobre los arrecifes</p>					
<p>Pesquerías artesanales como indicador de la biodiversidad marina</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diversidad de la captura, - Captura por unidad de esfuerzo - Media del Índice Trófico de captura - Tamaño promedio de pesquerías desembarcadas - Diversidad genética de las especies ecológica y comercialmente importantes 	<p>Identidad de especies pesqueras indicadoras. Niveles de línea de base de capturas de especies de pesquerías indicadoras.</p>	<p>Se mantiene estable</p>	<p>Monitoreo de captura</p>					
<p>1. Incrementar la Cobertura de las AP marinas y costeras.</p>								
<p>Área declarada legalmente bajo protección para promover la sostenibilidad biológica, productiva y social de los recursos marinos y costeros.</p>	<p>7 PAs con decretos, o (en el caso de la Bahía de Tela) para ser decretada con el inicio del proyecto 875,141ha:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="758 1349 1150 1416"> <thead> <tr> <th>PA</th> <th>Área (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cayos Cochinos</td> <td>114,925</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	PA	Área (ha)	Cayos Cochinos	114,925	<p>1,860,000ha de área adicional bajo la protección efectiva bajo los modelos alternativos del PA:</p> <p>- Conectividad de la Isla al Continente/Zona de</p>	<p>Decretos</p>	<p>Resistencia entre las poblaciones locales al establecimiento del PA.</p>
PA	Área (ha)							
Cayos Cochinos	114,925							

	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Punta Izopo</td><td>18,500</td></tr> <tr><td>Jeannette Kawas</td><td>78,146</td></tr> <tr><td>Port Royal (parte de las Islas de la Bahía PNM)</td><td>500</td></tr> <tr><td>Islas de la Bahía PNM</td><td>649,730</td></tr> <tr><td>Cuero y Salado</td><td>13,027</td></tr> <tr><td>Turtle Harbour</td><td>813</td></tr> </table>	Punta Izopo	18,500	Jeannette Kawas	78,146	Port Royal (parte de las Islas de la Bahía PNM)	500	Islas de la Bahía PNM	649,730	Cuero y Salado	13,027	Turtle Harbour	813	<p>Amortiguamiento Ampliada enlazando a Utila, Cuero y Salado, El refugio de Vida Silvestre, Punta Izopo NP, Blanca Janeth Kawas Fernández NP y Cuyamel Omoa NP, declarado por Decreto Ejecutivo o Legislativo, incrementando la efectividad y el tamaño efectivo de estas PAs, cubriendo aproximadamente 300,000ha (además del área de las AP).</p> <p>- Exclusiva para la Pesca Artesanal cubriendo alrededor de los Cayos Miskitos declarados por Decreto Ejecutivo o legislativo: 1,450,000ha.</p> <p>- Sistema Arrecifal de Tela PA declarado por Decreto del Congreso, cubriendo 110,000ha.</p>						
Punta Izopo	18,500																			
Jeannette Kawas	78,146																			
Port Royal (parte de las Islas de la Bahía PNM)	500																			
Islas de la Bahía PNM	649,730																			
Cuero y Salado	13,027																			
Turtle Harbour	813																			
<p>1.1 Plan Regional para la configuración del espacio del subsistema de las Áreas Protegidas Marinas y Costeras</p> <p>1.2 Categorías revisadas y modificadas para AMCP.</p> <p>1.3 Establecimiento de un área exclusiva para la pesca artesanal en La Mosquitia.</p> <p>1.4 Establecimiento de una zona de conectividad entre la isla y el continente.</p> <p>1.5 Sistema Arrecifal de Tela PA declarado por Decreto del Congreso.</p> <p>1.6 Disposición clarificada y capacidad entre los actores institucionales y locales, para la conservación de los recursos en áreas de uso sostenible y PA.</p>																				
<p>2. Mejorar la efectividad de la gestión de las AP marinas y costeras en la protección de BD contra amenazas.</p>																				
<p>Incremento en la calificación promedio de la efectividad de la gestión de las 7 PAs (incluyendo las mejoras en infraestructura y aplicación), medidas a través de la Herramienta de seguimiento de la Efectividad de la Gestión (MEET) de GEF.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td colspan="2">Puntajes METT de referencia para las AP existentes:</td></tr> <tr><td>Cayos Cochinos</td><td>73</td></tr> <tr><td>Cuero y Salado</td><td>66</td></tr> <tr><td>Jeannette Kawas</td><td>58</td></tr> <tr><td>Cuyamel Omoa</td><td>37</td></tr> <tr><td>Punta Izopo</td><td>62</td></tr> <tr><td>Turtle Harbour-Rock Harbour (Utila)</td><td>51</td></tr> <tr><td>Bahía de Tela</td><td>TBD</td></tr> </table>	Puntajes METT de referencia para las AP existentes:		Cayos Cochinos	73	Cuero y Salado	66	Jeannette Kawas	58	Cuyamel Omoa	37	Punta Izopo	62	Turtle Harbour-Rock Harbour (Utila)	51	Bahía de Tela	TBD	<p>Incremento del 10% sobre el punto de referencia.</p>	<p>Encuestas METT</p>	<p>Condiciones de gobierno mal desarrolladas que impiden la aplicación de regulaciones.</p>
Puntajes METT de referencia para las AP existentes:																				
Cayos Cochinos	73																			
Cuero y Salado	66																			
Jeannette Kawas	58																			
Cuyamel Omoa	37																			
Punta Izopo	62																			
Turtle Harbour-Rock Harbour (Utila)	51																			
Bahía de Tela	TBD																			

Incremento en la efectividad de la gestión de la zona existente de 3 millas para la pesca artesanal (cubriendo 2,600 km ² , sin contar el área de superposición con la Zona de Conectividad de la Isla-al- Continente).	7% del esfuerzo de pesca de camarón comercial actualmente ocurre dentro de la zona de 3 millas.	3% del esfuerzo de pesca de camarón comercial ocurre dentro de la zona de 3 millas (una reducción del 60%).	Monitoreo con de la flota industrial	
Número de Pescadores pertenecientes a grupos comprometidos con la pesca responsable (como se define en la norma de pesca responsable de la FAO de 1995 y la próxima norma de DIGIPESCA).	0	100 en Cuero y Salado 100 en Jeannette Kawas 100 en Cuyamel Omoa 100 en Río Plátano	Encuestas a pescadores	
<p>2.1 Plan de gestión estratégica global para el subsistema de AMCP.</p> <p>2.2 Instrumentos de gestión y capacidades para priorizar Pas.</p> <p>2.3 Instrumentos y sistemas de Gobierno para abordar las amenazas y priorizar las AP de las pesquerías industriales.</p> <p>2.4 Estructuras organizacionales y capacidades fortalecidas entre los actores para el Gobierno en el apoyo a la reducción de las amenazas de las PA.</p> <p>2.5 La sistematización, la educación y los programas de concientización sobre el valor de los ecosistemas marinos y costeros.</p>				
3. 3. Sotenibilidad financiera de las AP marinas y costeras.				
Aumentos en las Fuentes de ingresos sostenibles (tarifas de visitantes y presupuesto del Gobierno) para 6 PAs.	2011: Tarifa de visitantes: \$92,743 Presupuesto recurrente del Gobierno: \$442,033	Tarifa de visitantes: \$120,566 (30% aumento) Presupuesto recurrente del Gobierno: \$450,874	Datos de los co-administradores	Recesión económica mundial o nacional. Compromiso político limitado al financiamiento de las AP.

Aumento del puntaje de la Tarjeta de puntuación en la Sostenibilidad Financiera para las AP seleccionadas.	Elemento	Puntaje		Elemento	Puntaje		Entrevistas con co-	Renuencia en sectores productivos para contribuir a cubrir los costos del PA.
	1	3/6		1	5/6		ad ministradores	
	2	8/9		2	9/9			
	3	2/9		3	4/9			
	4	7/12		4	10/12			
	5	6/18		5	12/18			
	6	1/6		6	4/6			
	7	1/12		7	4/12			
	8	0/3		8	2/3			
	9	1/24		9	4/24			
	Total	29/99		Total	54/99			

ANEXO B: LISTA DE DOCUMENTOS QUE REVISARÁN LOS EVALUADORES

-
- Planes de gobierno: Visión de País 2010-2038, Plan de Nación 2010-2022, y Plan Estratégico de Gobierno 2014-2018.
 - MANUD y Plan de Acción
 - Programa País PNUD
 - Plan Estratégico PNUD 2018-2021
 - Documento de proyecto (PRODOC)
 - Informes de progreso (Trimestral)
 - Planes de trabajo / Planes Operativos Anuales
 - Presupuestos
 - Evaluación de Medio Término
 - PIR (Project Implementation Report)
 - Informes financieros (mensuales y anuales)
 - Informe de auditoría externa
 - Management Reponse (MTE-PNUD-GEF)
 - Estudios de Línea de Base
 - Productos del proyecto
 - Manual de Planificación, Seguimiento y Evaluación de Resultados de Desarrollo del PNUD
 - UNEG Quality Checklist for Evaluation Reports
 - Guía para Realizar Evaluaciones Finales de los Proyectos Respaldados por el PNUD y Financiados por FMAM
 - Legislación nacional relevante al proyecto y cualquier otro material que pueda considerarse de utilidad

ANEXO C: PREGUNTAS DE EVALUACIÓN

Criterios de evaluación - Preguntas	Indicadores	Fuentes	Metodología
Relevancia: ¿Cómo se relaciona el proyecto con los objetivos principales del área de interés del FMAM y con las prioridades ambientales y de desarrollo a nivel local, regional y nacional?			
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
Efectividad: ¿En qué medida se han logrado los resultados y objetivos previstos del proyecto?			
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
Eficiencia: ¿El proyecto se implementó de manera eficiente en conformidad con las normas y los estándares internacionales y nacionales?			
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
Sostenibilidad: ¿En qué medida hay riesgos financieros, institucionales, socioeconómicos o ambientales para sostener los resultados del proyecto a largo plazo?			
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
Impacto: ¿Hay indicios de que el proyecto haya contribuido a reducir la tensión ambiental o a mejorar el estado ecológico, o que haya permitido avanzar hacia esos resultados?			
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•

ANEXO D: ESCALAS DE CALIFICACIONES

<p>Calificaciones de resultados, efectividad, eficiencia, SyE y ejecución de AyE</p> <p>6: Muy satisfactorio (MS): no presentó deficiencias</p> <p>5: Satisfactorio (S): deficiencias menores 4: Algo satisfactorio (AS)</p> <p>3. Algo insatisfactorio (AI): deficiencias importantes</p> <p>2. Insatisfactorio (I): deficiencias importantes</p> <p>1. Muy insatisfactorio (MI): deficiencias graves</p>	<p>Calificaciones de sostenibilidad:</p> <p>4. Probable (P): Riesgos insignificantes para la sostenibilidad.</p> <p>3. Algo probable (AP): riesgos moderados.</p> <p>2. Algo improbable (AI): Riesgos significativos.</p> <p>1. Improbable (I): Riesgos graves.</p>	<p>Calificaciones de relevancia</p> <p>2. Relevante (R)</p> <p>1.. No Relevante (NR)</p> <p>Calificaciones de impacto:</p> <p>3. Significativo (S)</p> <p>2. Mínimo (M)</p> <p>1. Insignificante (I)</p>
<p>Calificaciones adicionales donde sea pertinente:</p> <p>No corresponde (N/C)</p> <p>No se puede valorar (N/V)</p>		

ANEXO E: FORMULARIO DE ACUERDO Y CÓDIGO DE CONDUCTA DEL CONSULTOR DE LA EVALUACIÓN

El evaluador:

1. Debe presentar información completa y justa en su evaluación de fortalezas y debilidades, para que las decisiones o medidas tomadas tengan un buen fundamento.
2. Debe divulgar todos los resultados de la evaluación junto con información sobre sus limitaciones, y permitir el acceso a esta información a todos los afectados por la evaluación que posean derechos legales expresos de recibir los resultados.
3. Debe proteger el anonimato y la confidencialidad de los informantes individuales. Deben proporcionar avisos máximos, minimizar las demandas de tiempo, y respetar el derecho de las personas de no participar. Los evaluadores deben respetar el derecho de las personas a suministrar información de forma confidencial y deben garantizar que la información confidencial no pueda rastrearse hasta su fuente. No se prevé que evalúen a individuos y deben equilibrar una evaluación de funciones de gestión con este principio general.
4. En ocasiones, debe revelar la evidencia de transgresiones cuando realizan las evaluaciones. Estos casos deben ser informados discretamente al organismo de investigación correspondiente. Los evaluadores deben consultar con otras entidades de supervisión relevantes cuando haya dudas sobre si ciertas cuestiones deberían ser denunciadas y cómo.
5. Debe ser sensible a las creencias, maneras y costumbres, y actuar con integridad y honestidad en las relaciones con todos los interesados. De acuerdo con la Declaración Universal de los Derechos Humanos de la ONU, los evaluadores deben ser sensibles a las cuestiones de discriminación e igualdad de género, y abordar tales cuestiones. Deben evitar ofender la dignidad y autoestima de aquellas personas con las que están en contacto en el transcurso de la evaluación. Gracias a que saben que la evaluación podría afectar negativamente los intereses de algunos interesados, los evaluadores deben realizar la evaluación y comunicar el propósito y los resultados de manera que respete claramente la dignidad y el valor propio de los interesados.
6. Es responsable de su rendimiento y sus productos. Es responsable de la presentación clara, precisa y justa, de manera oral o escrita, de limitaciones, los resultados y las recomendaciones del estudio.
7. Debe reflejar procedimientos descriptivos sólidos y ser prudentes en el uso de los recursos de la evaluación.

Formulario de acuerdo del consultor de la evaluación³**Acuerdo para acatar el Código de conducta para la evaluación en el Sistema de las Naciones Unidas****Nombre del consultor:** _____**Nombre de la organización consultiva (donde corresponda):** _____**Confirmando que he recibido y entendido y que acataré el Código de Conducta para la Evaluación de las Naciones Unidas.**Firmado en *lugar* el *fecha*³ www.unevaluation.org/unegcodeofconduct

ANEXO F: ESBOZO DEL INFORME DE EVALUACIÓN⁴

-
- i.** Primera página:
- Título del proyecto respaldado por el PNUD y financiado por el FMAM
 - Números de identificación del proyecto del PNUD y FMAM
 - Plazo de evaluación y fecha del informe de evaluación
 - Región y países incluidos en el proyecto
 - Programa Operativo/Programa Estratégico del FMAM
 - Socio para la ejecución y otros asociados del proyecto
 - Miembros del equipo de evaluación
 - Reconocimientos
- ii.** Resumen ejecutivo
- Cuadro sinóptico del proyecto
 - Descripción del proyecto (breve)
 - Tabla de calificación de la evaluación
 - Resumen de conclusiones, recomendaciones y lecciones
- iii.** Abreviaturas y siglas
(Consulte: Manual editorial del PNUD⁵)
- 1.** Introducción
- Propósito de la evaluación
 - Alcance y metodología
 - Estructura del informe de evaluación
- 2.** Descripción del proyecto y contexto de desarrollo
- Comienzo y duración del proyecto
 - Problemas que el proyecto buscó abordar
 - Objetivos inmediatos y de desarrollo del proyecto
 - Indicadores de referencia establecidos
 - Principales interesados
 - Resultados previstos
- 3.** Hallazgos
(Además de una evaluación descriptiva, se deben considerar todos los criterios marcados con (*)⁶)
- 3.1** Diseño y formulación del proyecto
- Análisis del marco lógico (AML) y del Marco de resultados (lógica y estrategia del proyecto; indicadores)
 - Suposiciones y riesgos
 - Lecciones de otros proyectos relevantes (p.ej., misma área de interés) incorporados en el diseño del proyecto
 - Participación planificada de los interesados
 - Enfoque de repetición
 - Ventaja comparativa del PNUD
 - Vínculos entre el proyecto y otras intervenciones dentro del sector
 - Disposiciones de Administración
- 3.2** Ejecución del proyecto

⁴ La longitud del informe no debe exceder las 40 páginas en total (sin incluir los anexos)

⁵ Manual de estilo del PNUD, Oficina de Comunicaciones, Oficina de Alianzas, actualizado en noviembre de 2008

⁶ Con una escala de calificación de seis puntos: 6: Muy satisfactorio, 5: Satisfactorio, 4: Algo satisfactorio, 3: Algo insatisfactorio, 2: Insatisfactorio y 1: Muy insatisfactorio. Consulte la sección 3.5, página 37 para conocer las explicaciones sobre las calificaciones.

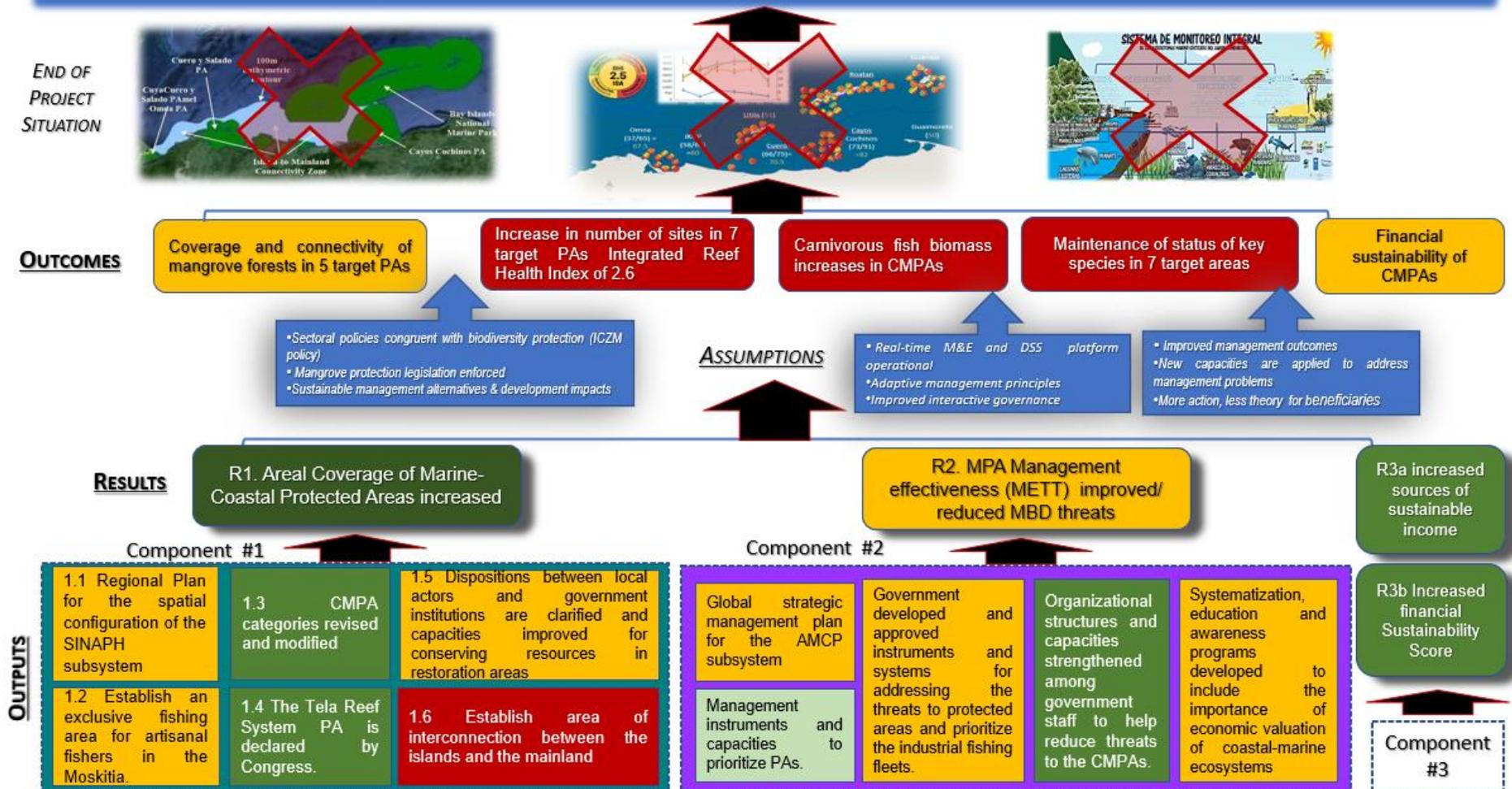
- Gestión de adaptación (cambios en el diseño del proyecto y resultados del proyecto durante la ejecución)
 - Acuerdos de asociaciones (con los interesados relevantes involucrados en el país o la región)
 - Retroalimentación de actividades de SyE utilizadas para gestión de adaptación
 - Financiación del proyecto:
 - Seguimiento y Evaluación: diseño de entrada y ejecución (*)
 - Coordinación de la aplicación y ejecución (*) del PNUD y del socio para la ejecución y cuestiones operativas
- 3.3** Resultados del proyecto
- Resultados generales (logro de los objetivos) (*)
 - Relevancia (*)
 - Efectividad y eficiencia (*)
 - Implicación nacional
 - Integración
 - Sostenibilidad (*)
 - Impacto
- 4.** Conclusiones, recomendaciones y lecciones
- Medidas correctivas para el diseño, la ejecución, seguimiento y evaluación del proyecto
 - Acciones para seguir o reforzar los beneficios iniciales del proyecto
 - Propuestas para direcciones futuras que acentúen los objetivos principales
 - Las mejores y peores prácticas para abordar cuestiones relacionadas con la relevancia, el rendimiento y el éxito
- 5.** Anexos
- TdR
 - Itinerario
 - Lista de personas entrevistadas
 - Resumen de visitas de campo
 - Lista de documentos revisados
 - Matriz de preguntas de evaluación
 - Cuestionario utilizado y resumen de los resultados
 - Formulario de acuerdo del consultor de la evaluación

ANEXO G: FORMULARIO DE AUTORIZACIÓN DEL INFORME DE EVALUACIÓN

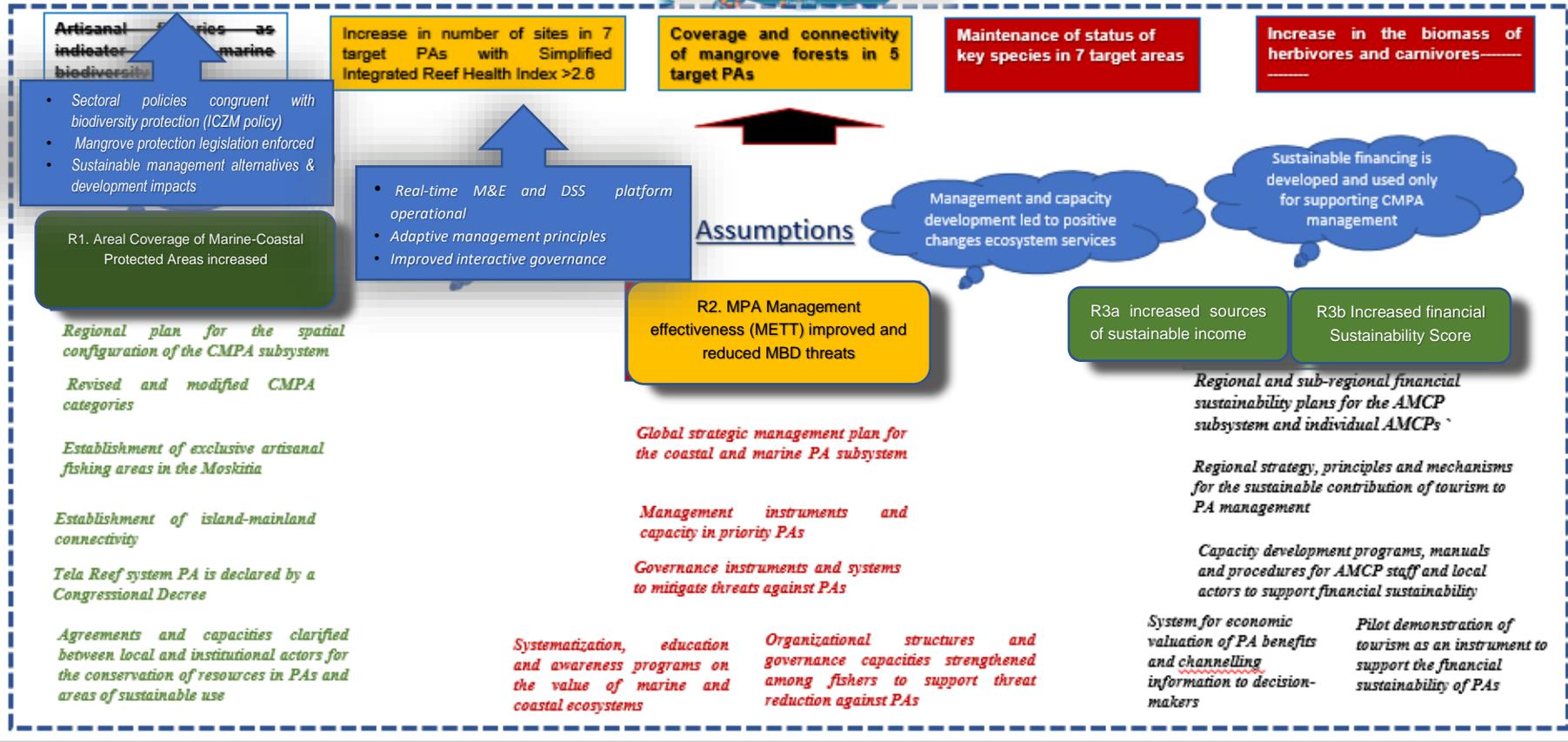
(Para ser completado por la OP y el Asesor Técnico regional del FMAM/PNUD e incluido en el documento final).

ANNEX 2: Reconstructed Theory of Change

CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY THROUGH THE EXPANSION OF EFFECTIVE COVERAGE OF HONDURAS' CMPAs



CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY THROUGH THE EXPANSION OF EFFECTIVE COVERAGE OF HONDURAS' MARINE & COASTAL PROTECTED AREAS



ANNEX 3: Evaluation Questions, Judgment Criteria Findings

The following tables present the list of Key Questions (PC) and answers for each of the criteria described in the methodology. In addition to the Key Questions, a set of specific questions will be used for interviewees and focus groups. The categories for field work are: AS = Highly Satisfactory; S = Satisfactory; MNS = Marginally Unsatisfactory; NS = Not Satisfactory.

PC-1	How has the project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) process been designed and managed?
CJ-1.1	The M&E input design was adequate
Judgment 1.1	There are inconsistencies between METT and what is observed under the sea
<i>Observations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assignment of METT values do not coincide with that reported by the Healthy Reefs Index, with the underwater index showing that the reef ecosystems are less healthy than the MEET or SINAPH's effectiveness tool indicate. Thus the METT gives the false illusion that the reefs are well protected, which is a dangerous situation as it distracts decision and policy makers from taking immediate corrective action Much of the information presented in the PIRs reports is subjective and does not coincide with what the interviewees expressed by the evaluation team. Financial monitoring information was not available until after the preparation of the draft evaluation report began. <p><u>Interviews:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most expressed that the PMC was poorly designed, it is perceived that it is a copy-paste of a project in Costa Rica, added that it was poorly executed since the contracted personnel did not have the relevant expertise. They went on to say that, with all these funds, the PMC would have laid the foundations for the conservation of coastal marine resources. Also, they stated that there was no clear exit strategy in some actions; They went on to say that confusion was generated with the inter-institutional committee, with the fishermen's platform, they planned to continue holding meetings in expensive places, something that was not sustainable, so, they had to find other spaces; They spoke, that in several meetings they discussed the project of the seafood fair, that initiative confronted them for the lack of concretion of this. We had to stop them and speak to them clearly, that there were other more important actions. The waters have calmed down and are currently being restructured to strengthen on their own initiative and with the support of Coral and the INA, which is the government body specialized in the subject. They expressed that the lack of cohesion and the diffuse work of the institutions, which do not focus on a common purpose, is evident, when there is duplication (first the PMC and then the FAO) of administrative and technical procedures, which had to pass some initiatives that came directly from the communities, this affected the operational part and the achievement of tangible results by the project.
Sources	<u>Interviews</u> , ProDoc, PIRs, Healthy Reef Socrecards 2015-2019, METT, SINAPH Effectiveness tool
CJ-1.2	Execution of the M&E plan has been adequate
Judgment 1.2	See the matrix
<i>Observations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The application of a free prior informed consultation in some cases was not adequately conducted. Coordination was diffuse at times, there was no clarity for the person responsible and the beneficiaries. <p><u>Interview:</u></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • also express that the Exclusive Area for Artisanal Fishing (ZEPA), could not be established, because a legal analysis carried out by a lawyer, determined that the country's legal framework did not allow exclusivity, even if it were Indigenous Peoples. It is added that the fishermen had not been consulted; furthermore, there was insufficient information to define the use and governance mechanism. I continue to express that CEM carried out surveys of fishermen and that information was not robust enough to make decisions. • With the FAO in September 2019, there was an exchange with some specialized Mexicans that we believe should have been the reverse, to train us in fisheries protection zones, also, the boyado of the restoration area was agreed, but it has not been achieved due to lack of coordination, also, it was agreed that the RMP will be the ones to carry out the work. • He stated that the PMC, at the beginning, requested a proposal on how it was expected to address Sustainable tourism activities in Cuero y Salado in attention to component 3. He continued expressing that he was surprised when the project staff appeared executing the activities proposed by RECOTURH. In the end I feel like nothing was done. • Express that the projects with GEF funds are elaborated by some organizations and individuals, and should follow a logical sequence where the executors of the project must be those who participated in the elaboration process so that the spirit of the project is not lost. • They also stated that the institutional diagnosis of the DIGESPCA was presented, which was delivered to the SAG. There is also a proposal for the structure under which the DIGEPESCA should operate, which has not been delivered, because the current institutional situation has not is the most appropriate. He went on to express that it is weak and confrontational with artisanal fishermen.
Sources	Project documents; Strategies and documents
CJ-1.3	The overall quality of M&E has been adequate
Judgment 1.3	The quality of M&E has been marginal
<i>Observations</i>	See comments on the subjectivity of the PIR and METT below
Sources	PIR 2016, 2017, 2018; Healthy REEFS 2015-2018 Reports; METT reports
CJ-1.4	The expected results and objectives were adequately achieved
I-1.4	Adequate METT values and in accordance with the results of the Comprehensive Reef Health Index
Judgment 1.4	METTs are incomplete, there are no follow-ups for some AMPCs and they do not agree with the results of the Healthy Reefs index. It is concluded that the METT does not measure the effectiveness of management for the north coast of Honduras.
<i>Observations</i>	<p>To a certain extent, the results and objectives proposed by the project were achieved, because they were focused on outputs, rather than SMART outcomes in the ProDoc, however, this is not reflected in the health of the reef and the fishing biomass.</p> <p><u>Interviews</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We all know that SINAPH Management Effectiveness Monitoring is not adequate to measure changes under water, and METT is another poor tool • Although I have to calculate this METT when asked, I know that it is nothing more than a requirement that tells us nothing about the current state of protected areas. • I understand that it is a link in a chain of results ... what I do not understand is why the ICF and the PMC do not open their eyes ... They may not understand, they believe that these tools are the best indicators that politicians understand, but it is a hoax and until we measure changes underwater, we will lose our marine ecosystems .. <p>Documentation</p>

	HR report on reef health showed a decline between 2016 and 2018 .. Although this cannot be attributed to the ineffectiveness of the project, the project lost 4 years in workshops and forums when other interventions would probably have been more appropriate ...
Sources	Healthy REEFS 2015-2020 Reports; METT reports, SINAPH Effectiveness, PIRs
CJ-1.5	There are logical links between the expected outcomes and the project design (measurable changes with SMART indicators.).
I-1.5.1	Coherence levels between the expected results and the design of the internal logic of the project.
I-1.5.2	<i>Proper Use of Theory of Change / Outcome Based Management</i>
Judgment 1.5	The ToC was not used to ensure causal coherence between activities, products and consequences. However, 3 of the 4 consequence indicators were used correctly.
Observations	<p><u>ProDoc and PIR Analysis</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three of the four outcome indicators are adequate, but the fourth is meaningless and not an outcome; For this reason, the fish biomass indicator was added and because it is measured in the Healthy Reef Index. • Starting with the Results (results), the ET judged that no result was satisfactorily achieved (Result 1), it was moderately satisfactory / unsatisfactory and the third was poor. • What is missing are the assumptions that must be met for the project to produce the expected results. • However, the CMP only met three of the four performance indicators, and only the fourth indicator marginally. • Based on the reconstructed ToC, the CMP did not achieve the overall objective, given the results of the 2018 Healthy Reef Monitoring Results.
Sources	ProDoc, PIR 2017, 2018, 2019; ProDoc; Interviews with the OCP, Docs. with GEF Terminal Assessment Guidelines.
CJ-1.6	The project design is coherent, it formulated a series of risks that the project and assumptions face adequately and thus is the most direct route to achieve the expected results of the project.
I-1.6.1	The assumptions linked to the products and the expected consequences and the main objective were adequately formulated
I-1.6.2	Products have been integrated into the results chain that are measurable and will effectively contribute to achieving the development objective.
I-1.6.3	The project was formulated in such a way that it is the most direct route to achieve the objectives and results.
I.1.6.4	The risks have been properly formulated and are being taken into account with the project interventions.
Judgment 1.6	<i>The original project design lacks adequate assumptions and risks, and the expected consequences did not put the project on a direct path to the goal.</i>
Observations	<p><u>Analysis of available documentation</u></p> <p><i>The assumptions presented in the Pro Doc are superficial and do not mention a critical assumption: that government agencies will improve their intersectoral coordination and carry out their monitoring and enforcement mandates, and will ensure that natural resources are harnessed in a sustainable way. Assumptions are formulated in general terms and this limits the application of the adaptive management process that promotes learning from testing the validity of sound assumptions and whether measures to mitigate risks were effective.</i></p>
Sources	ProDoc, PIR 2017, 2018, 2019; Interviews with the OCP, Docs. with GEF Terminal Assessment Guidelines.
CJ-1.7	<i>The system for monitoring and evaluating the results (consequences,) was adequately designed and easily applied to contribute to the adaptive management process..</i>
I 1.7	The AMPC information monitoring and management system is operational and guiding management planning and decision-making in PAs, in accordance with adaptive management principles and integrates data from fisheries monitoring.

Judgment 1.7	<i>Despite the fact that the monitoring system forms part of the backbone of the project, despite having taken more than 3 years, financial investments in consultancies and workshops, this result was never achieved. No data related to this 3 year effort can be found to date</i>
Observations	<p><u>Interviews:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That exercise was a waste of time. We participate for 3 years and now who knows what happened to the information we collected? • These women had no idea why they were doing and it was all a show. This was an example of the nepotism that is sweeping our country. The two women they named are ex-wives of two of the key people in this project. <p>Monitoring protocols were designed but were never institutionalized, much less archived in a system that allows co-managers to use them. But the last straw is that they worked on the formulation of a monitoring protocol for the Manatee, and this was already developed and approved by the ICF in 2015. It is not understood why this government promotes the formulation of new protocols every time a new one comes draft. In this case we have that of the Manatee and at least 4 different methods to measure the mangroves and blue carbon.</p> <p>Hiring of technical personnel to support CREDIA by MIAMBIENTE as a founding member, which implied the provision of CREDIA facilities for the operation of the National Observatory for Climate Change and Sustainable Development (ONCCDS) and the National Biological Monitoring Table (MNMB), initiatives under which the Monitoring System is being hosted. - This does not agree with what was indicated in at least three other interviews. how is it that a founding member goes beyond the institutional structure and the director, without explaining these things? I imagine that you have to have the approval of all the parts of CREDIA. if they did not, there is a lack of transparency, and that has implications for the use of GEF funds, since they cannot use them, without explaining how they are going to spend it.</p> <p>Preparation of a technical-financial proposal for the design and structuring of the Comprehensive Monitoring System for Coastal Marine Ecosystems. Proposal which was the basis for establishing the Letter of Agreement between CREDIA-MIAMBIENTE within the framework of the Coastal Marine Project, and the provision of economic resources for this purpose. However, the director of CREDIA states that he never signed an agreement with the PMC ... and that he never received financial resources ... Supposedly the technical-financial proposal simply says that the letter of agreement stipulates the disposition of economic resources. It is quite rare</p> <p>Review process and negotiation of the implementation mechanism of the Letter of Agreement to be established between CREDIA-MIAMBIENTE ..., this was the moment of a break point where said collaboration relationship could not be established due to the aforementioned political-institutional differences and administrative procedures that implied the Letter of Agreement; dismissing by both parties the signature of the same. This contradicts what the Director states to confirm this ...</p> <p>As a consequence of the non-signing of the Letter of Agreement and therefore of the non-availability of financial resources to CREDIA, added to the institutional differences and therefore to the personnel assigned by MIAMBIENTE, a decisión was taken to withdraw personnel from CREDIA facilities was defined, It was relocated to the La Ceiba Coastal Marine Project Offices (ICF Installations), continuing its performance in the Design of the Monitoring System within the framework of the ONCCDS and the MNMB, which is totally removed form teh Project and bypasses the intention of the monitring system that was proposed in the ProDoc. It does not agree with what the director said --- It must be reviewed, since it was understood that the ONCCDS had established the same in MNG in Tegus. There were servers with capacity in the ICF Regional, but this was ignored. But the reality is that the data are not available and the work was never done correctly based on what was agreed in the ProDoc and the PIRs.</p> <p>Development and follow-up of the Comprehensive Monitoring System for Coastal Marine Ecosystems. Set of activities (workshops, exchanges, consultations, diagnoses, etc.) that were</p>

financed by the Coastal Marine Project under the corresponding schemes and procedures, generating the structure and protocols for monitoring and the database. However, you don't know where the data is and what happened to the monitoring system for the PMC ? How does it take 3 years to develop protocols and the structure of the monitoring system, which is simply a failed and inoperative conceptual framework. What about the database? How was it structured?

In this sense, to emphasize that the Non-establishment of a CREDIA-MIAMBIENTE Letter of Agreement was due to Political-Institutional differences, which prevented the disposition of funds and led to the departure of personnel from CREDIA facilities, not due to the aforementioned administrative anomalies. Continue with the question - what happened to the monitoring system, the database. etc. who worked for 3 years? Evidence indicates that there has been appalling inefficiency

In this way, I suggest clarifying with the aforementioned part (Interviewee-s) what are the "Questionable Administrative Anomalies", since given the impossibility of executing funds through CREDIA for the Monitoring System, they were effectively executed directly from the Project under the administrative procedures defined by the implementing parties (MIAMBIENTE-PNUD). Same that by procedure are audited year by year without evidencing the referred anomalies. It would be prudent to review the results of those audits, but there is no time.

Documentation:

According to ProDOC, the Project aimed to develop: d) Information monitoring and management systems for APMC

189. The project will also support the development of monitoring systems, databases and information management systems to guide management planning and decision-making in PAs, in accordance with adaptive management principles. Effective monitoring will be essential to guarantee sustainability of the use of natural resources in the PAs since most of the areas in question will be subject to continuous and controlled use by local communities.

190. Monitoring will focus on status indicators, in terms of biology and ecology. Condition of marine and terrestrial ecosystems in and around each PA. Monitored variables will include, for example, coverage and conditions of mangroves and other terrestrial / coastal vegetation, abundant fish, coral reef conditions and coverage of seagrass beds, megafauna and birds, water quality, and social parameters such as population and poverty levels and the state of local institutions as appropriate in each case.

191. Monitoring per se will be complemented by the development of information management, procedures and systems for the collection, analysis and presentation of the resulting data in a user-friendly manner and user-friendly forms to help inform management and provide relevant information to stakeholders on the condition of the marine ecosystem and the PA. These systems will complement and incorporate the information generated through the fisheries monitoring proposed in Output 2.3.

192. The monitoring system to be applied by the project is described in Section IV, Part IX. The indicators to be used in the project will also be used, with adjustments as necessary, in the monitoring system to be established in the target PAs.

According to PIR 2016: The monitoring of these indicators will only be reported on the next period, 2017. Right now, a Monitoring System of the Marine Ecosystems and Coastal subsystem of the Protected Marine Areas in Honduras is on design, through which a monitoring of the indicators about the objects of conservation identified on the protected areas will be realized, including among these ones the most important species. This initiative is developing through the Regional Documentation Center and Environmental Interpretation (CREDIA) with the participation of the different co-managing instances. The system implies the definition of monitoring programs, methods of work / protocols and indicators, formats for collecting data and frequencies of giving information, equipment, work areas and chronogram for each program, identification of who is responsible and the flow of information to the base matrix.

	<p>Interviews</p> <p>They expressed that in this context, very little was achieved, they argued, that there are some conceptualizations of protocols that are the few instruments that were generated, even though due to a lack of political will they have not been institutionalized. They stated that there are multiple barriers to this happening and among them we can mention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The co-managers lacked the resources to support data collection in each of the selected protected areas. ✓ Political will at the highest level. ✓ Lack of personnel in the institutions involved. ✓ PM The PMC did not have sufficient funds. ✓ Clarity of who should lead the institutionalization of the protocols ✓ Lack of interest to sign covenants and agreements between the parties. <p>In this context, one of the mandates was the establishment of a National Climate Change Observatory for Sustainable Development (ONCCDS), in addition, the National Biological Monitoring Table (MNMB), in which it was considered to establish the PMC Monitoring System.</p> <p>They continued expressing that this initiative was never assimilated by the Board of Directors, nor the Executive Direction of CREDIA, reason why MiAmbiente saw the need to continue with the project from outside and independently and always at the national level.</p> <p>They stated that this occurred when the contract could not be signed, between MiAmbiente and CREDIA, which we believe was due to the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Administrativos Administrative aspects. ✓ The structure under which CREDIA operates ✓ Political Will of the parties. <p>They explained that they continued working in the ONCCDS, in the first phase, which was the installation of the offices and the provision of equipment and personnel, decrees, the signing of agreements with organizations and institutions that would feed the database, but the lack of resources, it is impossible to go to a second phase.</p> <p>They stated that they only have the concepts, but the ONCCDS was not established, as expected, management continues, but resources and political will are required.</p> <p>Also, they expressed that they continued, under the MNMB, which is an advocacy platform integrated by ICF, DiBio and SAG DIGEPESCA as a government (but currently it does not work), in the construction of the Monitoring System for the PMC, they explained, which they continued, developing protocols for monitoring the Turtle, Mangroves and Manatee. Some were completed but they could not be validated due to a lack of political will of the ICF and DiBio itself. They explained that one of the main weaknesses was the lack of logistics and the ability to collect data, on the part of collaborators, such as the co-managers, responsible for the APM, where the survey work had to be carried out data, these did not have the funds to develop it and for this the project had no resources assigned. It was only possible to validate the Manatee Protocol with FUCSA, which was built based on the guide approved by the ICF in 2015, but the technical working group of this protocol that was formed decided to make a new one, supported by the model of a monitoring project that is executed with GEF funds in CUBA.</p>
Sources	Interviews, PIR, PRoDOC
CJ-1.8	The structure of the Logical Framework previously presented was adequate and comparable with the final Logical Framework of the project
I 1.8	
Judgment 1.8	The Log Frame was adequate, but it does not fit to a Theory of Change pathway

<i>Observations</i>	<p>It was established that the logical framework presented weaknesses that limit the application of a systemic approach for a better understanding of the project. Some results were confusing because they did not match the expected results.</p> <p><u>Interviews:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressed that the projects with GEF funds are elaborated by some organizations and individuals, and should follow a logical sequence where the executors of this should be those who participated in the elaboration process so that the spirit of the project is not lost. They stated that a year passed and Mi Ambiente was not clear about the approach and how to execute the project. They went on to say that in Tela they laid the foundations for the formation of the inter-institutional committee, consultancies were hired to regulate and strengthen it. There were moments when there was some division inside, but it was resolved. We consider that it is a model for the way in which the issues in conflict are approached They expressed that the PMC was poorly designed, it is perceived that it is a copy-paste of a project in Costa Rica, added that it was poorly executed since the contracted personnel did not have the relevant expertise. They went on to say that, with all these funds, the PMC would have laid the foundations for the conservation of coastal marine resources. <p>Also, they exposed that there was no clear exit strategy in some actions; They continued to express that confusion was generated with the inter-institutional committee, with the fishermen's platform, they planned to continue holding meetings in expensive places, something that was not sustainable, that is, they had to find other spaces; They spoke, that in several meetings they discussed the project of the seafood fair, that initiative confronted them for the lack of concretion of this. We had to stop them and speak to them clearly, that there were other more important actions. The waters have calmed down and are currently being restructured to strengthen on their own initiative and with the support of Coral and the INA, which is the government body specialized in the subject.</p>
Sources	PRODOC, PIR 2017, 2018, 2019, EMP, Interviews.

PC 2:	¿How well did UNDP, government agencies and comanagers perform their tasks?
CJ-2.1	The Project administration by UNDP was adequate.
Judgment 2.1 (NS)	The technical support from the UNDP team was excellent, However, UNDP's administrative processes were inefficient and there were numerous delays in disbursements.
<i>Observations</i>	<p><u>Interview:</u> The project lacked a lot in the administrative aspect, they must know how things work in the Moskitia and the other thing is that there must be the political will of the government institutions.</p> <p><u>Interview:</u> They explained that the administration of the project, presented deficiencies, we assume that it was due to the administrative procedures that had to be applied, it was perceived that the PMC could only finance meetings in large hotels, very few actions in the field. They went on to express that this money had been used to support tangible results.</p> <p><u>Interview:</u> The project administration did not work well at all, the payments were often late, generating a bad image and affecting the credibility of the Commanders; likewise, the accompaniment of the ICF in some processes did not occur.</p> <p><u>Interview:</u> Also, the operational part with the administration did not coordinate, weakening the execution of the project, exposed that in La Ceiba there was a link and the plant was in Tegucigalpa.</p> <p><u>Interview:</u> I do not know the reasons why they had to change as four administrators, which I consider not good for a project..</p>
Sources	Interviews; Project documents, Quarterly and annual progress reports; Project team and key stakeholders
CJ-2.2	The quality of execution of the organizations participating in the PMC has been adequate
Judgment 2.2	Performance by the NGOs was excellent. See comments about participation by government actors

Observations	<p>The fact of not having a director and administrator of the project in the region where the same technical and administrative execution of the project took place.</p> <p><u>Interviews:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Something that the PMC should do at the beginning was a good socialization of the project; He explained that he knows some of the organizations that made up the project executing platform (CATIE, CEM); He explained that it was known that there were several heads and that caused some confusion, it was not known which were the components that were going to execute them, he continued expressing that the logical framework, goals, results, products and activities were not clear. He explained that later, José Peralta appeared as coordinator. • They explained that with the FAO (Pablo Rico) since September 24, 2019, it has been coordinating, there was an exchange between large-scale Mexican fishermen, who explained how they protect their areas; They also explained how they process and market their products. They stated that at that time it was agreed that from October to November 2019, it would start with the buoyancy of the PAMUCH fishing restoration area. It was also agreed that the technical work would be carried out by RMP, the supplies and materials would be acquired in Roatán; Likewise, it was agreed to hire labor and the local transfer. However, they are concerned that the appropriate date for doing this work has passed and they do not know why it has not been done. Also, they expressed that poor communication worries, Gustavo says one thing Pablo says something else, that confuses and affects good relations, they request that FAO should be more direct in communicating. • They expressed that the lack of cohesion and the diffuse work of the institutions, which do not focus on a common purpose, is evident, when there is duplication (first the PMC and then the FAO) of administrative and technical procedures, which had to pass some initiatives that came directly from the communities, this affected the operational part and the achievement of tangible results by the project. • Better coordination is to sit down and harmonize the actions to be developed, to establish signing agreements • It is important to incorporate in the execution of the projects specialized personnel in marine-coastal issues in order to be able to leave an installed capacity. • The coordination was nonexistent from the beginning, the ministers of the ICF and Mi Ambiente showed divergences of opinion and this became quite uncomfortable and it affected the Project performance., and it was transferred to the middle managers including the PMC and far from being this project gave support, it was perceived as a competition and ended up generating certain confrontation between the Comanagers and beneficiaries, weakening the governance in the protected areas intervened, consequently affecting the operational part.
Sources	Project documents; PIR, GEF Tracking Tool and documents
CJ-2.3	The general quality of application and execution. It has been adequate
I-2.3	<i>Quality of the information systems established to identify emerging risks and other issues</i>
Judgment 2.3	They were not developed
Observations	What could they have done (if any) to the project design to improve the achievement of the expected results?
Sources	Project documents. Quarterly and annual progress reports. Project team, UNDP and key stakeholders. Data collected during the evaluation.
CJ-2.4	There is evidence that the adaptive approach has been used to adjust the project to the realities on the ground, and lessons learned have been captured in the implementation process, effectively achieving the main objective.
I- 2.4.1	All the processes and interventions have applied the adaptive management approach systematically to overcome the barriers found and that lessons learned with this process have been captured to achieve the expected products and consequences.
I- 2.4.2	<i>The project has been effective in achieving the expected results.</i>

I-2.4.3	<i>Each result (consequences) was effectively achieved.</i>
Judgment 2.4	There is no evidence that adaptive Management principles were applied... and the absence of SMART outcomes and robust assumptions would have impeded its application, had they been available for use.
Observations	<p>The project used the adaptive management approach in the last year of its execution, time that was not enough to achieve the project objective.</p> <p><u>Interviews:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He expressed that the organization he directs is specialized in organization and within this framework, work has been done with the fishermen's platform, and the local structures of the fishermen have been strengthened, from Triunfo de la Cruz, Tornabe, Marion, Miami, San Juan and other communities, I continue to express that the term of platform is not recognized in the Honduran legal framework, in that context, we are working to make the pertinent changes so that they can grow and operate legally. • He explained that the figures that apply according to the INA are the "Campesino Associative Production Company (EACP), which are the local ones and the Campesino Transformation and Services Associative Company (EACTS), which is the organization that works as a second grade and brings together the EACP. • They expressed that they are working on the fishing component, strengthening local organizational capacities and investments in Omoa, Tela, Cuero and Salado, they continued expressing that, in the areas of intervention, a mapping of actors was also carried out; They also explained that these actions were carried out with the different fishing platforms. They explained that these structures raised various initiatives with the PMC, but due to lack of time, they were transferred to FAO for them to continue and follow up on them. • They stated that the Tela fishermen proposed a Seafood Fair, those from APROCOS requested support in economic alternatives related to artisanal fishing in alliance with RECOTURH, the signage of the PAMUCH fishing restoration area. They went on to state that these actions are expected to materialize in February, after the feasibility studies have been strengthened and carried out, to define the most viable and sustainable ones.
Sources	<i>Project documents. Quarterly and annual progress reports. Project team, UNDP and key stakeholders. Data collected during the evaluation. Indicators in the strategic results framework / logical framework of the project.</i>
CJ-2.5	Capacity development, training or other activities contributed to the effective implementation of interventions related to biodiversity conservation.
I-2.5	<i>There were multiple interventions that promoted sustainable alternatives accompanied by training programs to drive beneficiaries to achieve results.</i>
Judgment 2.5	It has been mainly theoretical, and little application of learning
Observations	<p><u>Interviews:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They expressed that the PMC should focus on tangible results • They expressed that the inter-institutional committee is a model and its success has been how each of its members assumes their role supported in an integral way. The coordination has unified and energized the environmental union by the decided support of the UMA, the deputy mayor, the academy, expressed that this has unloaded some organizations, which concentrate and better practice their work. This model has been replicated in Trujillo in record time. At first it was doubted when it was stated that the PMC would accompany the process, but Coral's accompaniment helped to revive the process. They continued to express that the Trujillo committee is more direct and functional. • They expressed the need to be innovative in terms of the patrols that are practiced, in order to reduce costs and be more effective.
Sources	Project documents. Quarterly and annual progress reports. Project team, UNDP and key stakeholders. Data collected during the evaluation. Interviews
CJ-2.6	Institutional management arrangements have used the principle of subsidiarity effectively to drive the project towards the expected results.

I-2.6	<i>Decentralized management with local actors is contributing to the effective execution of the duties of the state and the effective implementation of project interventions (responses).</i>
Judgment 2.6	In some municipalities, governance and decentralization was excellent. However, there were other areas where serious weaknesses were noted.
<i>Observations</i>	<p>The Interagency Committee of the Bahía de Tela is a local body that is working very well and has been replicated in other areas of the country.</p> <p><u>Interviews:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He stated that the PMC was key in supporting the strengthening and coordination with the base structures and the local government in the Bahía de Tela, through the consolidation of the inter-institutional committee, which addresses various issues (Security, Environment, Fisheries, Salud y otros), he continued expressing that this action has strengthened local governance. The model has been so successful that it has been replicated in other parts of the country. • He explained that the figures that apply according to the INA are the "Campesino Associative Production Company (EACP), which are the local ones and the Campesino Transformation and Services Associative Company (EACTS), which is the organization that works as a second grade and brings together the EACP. • This action will help the fishermen of the Bay to progress and become more sustainable organizations.
CJ-2.7	The institutions participating in the execution of the project have effectively contributed in the execution of the tasks for which they have a responsibility
I-2.7	<i>All government institutions have contributed to bringing the project to the expected results.</i>
Judgment 2.7	There were many weaknesses in terms of institutional execution, mainly that of SAG and DIGEPSCA
<i>Observations</i>	<p>The lack of a mechanism for compromise agreements between some State institutions (DIGEPESCA and some municipalities affect subsidiarity</p> <p><u>Interviews:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fishermen stated that between July-September 2019, several meetings were held between the civil organizations of the Omoa municipality and artisanal fishermen interested in fishing with trammel nets. They expressed that these events generated a regulation that allowed the use of hook nets in the surroundings of the restoration area at the end of 2019, by the fishermen, but most worryingly, most are foreign fishermen (who come from Chivana, Puerto Cortes, Omoa). They explained that as a result of the foregoing, it was observed that, at the end of 2019, fishing was practiced with nets 24/7. They continued expressing that these actions affect the governance and the implementation of the management plan, because it is a protected area. • He explained that the satellite platform to monitor the work of industrial fishing boats, installed and managed by DIGEPESCA stopped working, the person who operated the system fired him and took all the information. • The institutional weakness of DIGEPESCA and other institutions responsible for safeguarding the fishery resource is recognized, in addition to this, the lack of complaint mechanisms and systematized registries and reports.
Sources	The New Fishing Law,
CJ-2.7	The project has developed formulas so that you can expand the benefits achieved and correct mistakes
I-2.7.1	<i>Number of benefits achieved that were expanded and # of errors corrected</i>
Judgment 2.7	Until a certain point. However, because adaptive management is not done, there was no proactive approach to correcting those mistakes and strengthening successes..
<i>Observations</i>	The focus in the TOR to the formulas so that the project can expand the benefits obtained and correct the errors
CJ-2.8	Financing and co-financing were effectively used to achieve the objectives

I-2.8.1	<i>Added value (qualitatively or quantitatively calculated) by co-financing</i>
Judgment 2.8	See below
<i>Observations</i>	<p><u>Interviews:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They stated that there were actions that helped a lot, such as the exchange that was carried out with the PAMUCH fishermen, this action facilitated the process so that several fishing restoration zones were established in the Bahía de Tela. Likewise, a Fisheries Management Plan for the Bay of Tela will be formulated by consensus. This tool was supported by the PMC, financing the meetings in Tela, and Coral, which financed the community consultation meetings. • They stated that the elaboration of management plans was supported in a participatory way with the Tela Bay inter-institutional committee, with a CATIE facilitator applying the new SINAPH methodology. They expressed that the process was led by the ICF, with the accompaniment of a technician responsible for collecting and ordering the information, who facilitated their conclusion, it is only pending that the ICF approves the management plans of the Punta Izopo NP and the of the RVSM Bahía de Tela. The RVS Texiguat Management Plans have been approved, PN Jeannette Kawas, it is in the process of being implemented, which implies the elaboration of 13 specific plans that command the effectiveness of management. The meetings in Tela were supported by the PMC and the community consultations by Solidaridad and Coral.

KEY QUESTION #3: EVALUATION OF RESULTS

PC-3	The project was efficiently implemented in accordance with international and national norms and standards
CJ-3.1	The design of the project was based on an adequate logical framework and a theory of change, as required by the GEF. Also, adaptive management was used or needed to ensure efficient use of resources
I-3.1.1	<i>Good quality of the results-based management report (progress reports, monitoring and evaluation).</i>
I-1.3.2	The M&E system was effective in feeding back the lessons learned, and good practices based on adaptive management.
I-1.3.2	The system for monitoring and evaluating the results (consequences,) was adequately designed and easily applied to contribute to the adaptive management process.
Judgment 3.1	The design of the CMP, both that of ProDoc and that of CATIE, does not conform to a theory of change (ToC) and for this reason, Based on this, it is concluded that neither the design of the CMP nor its strategy were developed in a so that it represents the most direct route to the main objective.
<i>Observations</i>	The design of the CMP, both that of ProDoc and that of CATIE, does not conform to a theory of change (ToC) because: a) the focus is on improving biological monitoring and a better understanding of the theoretical aspects of PA management ; b) the assumptions and risks are superficial and inadequate; and c) outcomes that in very few cases will lead to the kinds of changes (outcomes) that are essential to reduce threats to biodiversity and other ecosystem services. The absence of strong assumptions presents an obstacle to capturing the lessons learned in a systematic way, as indicated in the ToC. Although ProDoc refers to all three components as Results, they are outputs, and they are not consequences that measure the expected change. The resulting components are structured without having a results chain that leads the CMP to achieve positive development results. The project never applied adaptive management in a systematic way, as specified in the international standards of good practice.
Sources	ProDoc, PIR 2017, 2018, 2019; Closing report; Interviews with the OCP, Docs. with GEF Terminal Assessment Guidelines.
CJ-3.2	The project management tools, the logical framework, the work plans or any changes made to them during implementation were used.
I-3.2	Number of changes in project design or implementation approach when necessary to improve A project efficiency during the inception or implementation phase.

Sources	Availability and quality of financial and progress reports.
Judgment 3.2	The project used the logical framework in its follow-up through the PIRs, or other documents.
Observations	The coordination and administration of the project use the logical framework in the monitoring and execution of the project. <u>Interview</u> The vice minister and the OCP stated that the PMC was a good model to follow in the presentation of POAs, reports and PIRs of projects executed with GEF funds.
Sources	PIR 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, Informes financieros, Documentos del proyecto. Financial Reports, Project Documents
CJ-3.3	Financial and accounting systems have been adequate for project management and to produce accurate and timely financial information
I-3.3	<i>The level reported for discrepancies between planned and executed expenditure were comparable.</i>
Judgment 3.3	Although financial reporting was adequate, there were many delays in disbursements and the financial management system remains weak and inefficient compared to EMP findings
Observations	The financial information at the PO level is excellent. However, in certain areas there was dissatisfaction because the commitments with some suppliers were very late in their compliance. <u>Entrevistas. Interviews</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management plans were mostly made with ICF resources. An example is that Kenia Ponce had to pay part of the expenses that occurred in preparing the plans and some of the actors assumed responsibilities with their own resources. • Also, I express that the project administration did not work well at all, the payments were often late, generating a bad image and affecting the credibility of the Commanders; likewise, the accompaniment of the ICF in some processes did not occur. Also, the operative part with the administration did not coordinate, weakening the execution of the project, exposed that in La Ceiba there was a link and the plant was in Tegucigalpa. I express that I do not know the reasons why they had to change as four administrators, which I consider not good for a project. • Stated that future projects must be careful in relation to the difficulties experienced in the Moskitia area in the execution of field actions, when the basic equipment is needed to be able to mobilize, it is difficult to operate, in addition, to review the form of the administration in the area, it is important that central level staff visit the area and get to know the minors.
Sources	ProDoc, Informes financieros, Project Document, Financial Reports
CJ-3.4	Progress reports were accurate and timely, respond to reporting requirements, and include adaptive management changes
I-3.4	<i>Delays documented in the reports delivered</i>
	<i># Lessons learned and changes systematically implemented based on GA?</i>
Judgment 3.4	Despite the fact that the PIRs of the first two years were objective, the last ones were drafted in a subjective way and there are many observations that do not agree with the reality of the project.
Sources	Todos los PIR, entrevistas , All PIR, interviews
CJ-3.5	Project execution was as effective as originally proposed (planned vs. current).
I-1.5	<i>The cost based on the results achieved was comparable with the costs of similar projects of other organizations.</i>
Judgment 3.5	Many investments were oriented to forums, workshops, etc. But very little to support socio-environmental and economic incentives
CJ-3.6	Co-financing is as planned
I-3.6	<i>Planned co-financing vs. are currently harmonized.</i>

Judgment 3.6	Oak, Smithsonian and CEMAS did not contribute what they agreed to in their commitment to the GEF and Honduras ... However, this is understandable, since CEM was excluded from the project immediately after the Inception phase, but that was a requirement of MASTA, since who had problems with CEM people in Moskitia. The project was left with a deficit that was compromised by the cofinanciers
CJ-3.7	Financial resources have been used efficiently and could not be used more efficiently
I-3.7.1	<i>The options selected by the project depending on the context were adequate, including infrastructure and cost.</i>
Judgment 3.7	Much was invested in propaganda that was not directly in synergy with the project ... While they did not have enough money to finance the monitoring system, sustainable activities as alternatives to bad practices
CJ-3.8	The acquisitions made and the way the project resources have been used were efficient.
I-3.8.1	<i>Cost associated with the acquisition mechanism and management structure, compared to other alternatives, was it correct?</i>
Judgment 3.8	Unfortunately, the project invested heavily in Forums and outreach that was poorly coordinated with the project's goals, and there was not enough money to support the monitoring system or to develop socioeconomic incentives to engage resource users in sustainable practices and alternatives to the status quo. Application of adaptive management principles would have been a key element here to test the effectiveness of interventions and improving PMC planning and execution.
CJ-3.9	The adaptive, results-based management approach was used efficiently during project implementation
I-3.9.1	<i>The quality of the results-based management report (progress reports, monitoring and evaluation) was adequate.</i>
Judgment 3.9	RBM was not used for tracking progress and correcting mistakes/building on strengths using adaptive management principles
Observations	The lack of application of the theory of change was a barrier to applying AM principles and tracking the project throughout the implementation process
Sourcess	PIRs, Observations and interviews, monitoring systems

EQ #4: EFFECTIVENESS

EQ 4:	What are the indications that the project has contributed to, or enabled progress towards reducing environmental stress and / or improving ecological status?
CJ-4.1	The project has contributed to, or enabled progress towards reducing environmental stress and / or improving ecological status
I-4.1a	<i>The 4 expected consequences were achieved</i>
I-4.1b	<i>The results achieved brought the project to its main objective and the expected consequences with good practices and lessons learned that open a space to replicate them in other areas of the Honduran north coast.</i>
I-4.1c	<i>There is evidence that shows that the project is using an adaptive approach in the implementation of conservation and production measures, this has led to achieving incipient impacts that are measurable.</i>
Judgment 4.1	The objective of the CMP was to promote the conservation of biodiversity through the expansion of effective coverage of marine and coastal protected areas in Honduras, based on increasing the number of sites in 7 target protected areas with the Simplified Index of Integrated Health of the reef (IHRI). Three of the four outcome indicators leading to the overall objective were not achieved, while the fourth indicator is inconsistent. The performance of coastal-marine biodiversity in existing MCPAs has decreased considerably, particularly in terms of fish biomass and coral cover, ecosystem services within land-sea interconnection areas are declining and

	<p>there is no evidence that the 7 target indicator species remain at the baseline levels The project did not achieve the expected consequences or the main objective. However, the ET considers that the condition of marine ecosystems presented by Healthy Reefs is beyond the control of a relatively small project such as the PMC, and there have been many externalities that can be attributed to the reef degradation reported by Healthy Reefs.</p>
<i>Observations</i>	<p>Despite the achievements, it is difficult to link the CMP results with measurable results. For example, CMP adopted the Integrated Coral Reef Health Index (ICHR), which measures the condition of coral reefs and fish biomass in several of the CMP MPAs. Monitoring results from the most recent Healthy Reef Report Card indicated that healthy sites monitored along the Mesoamerican Barrier Reef System (MABR) were rated poor at the end of the project, compared to just over a third (37%) of the sites being poor two years ago, and the biggest falls were recorded in Honduras, where good sites fell from 20% to 4% and critical sites increased from 6% to 15%. Herbivorous fish on monitored Honduran reefs decreased by 56%, with only one site showing an increase, while commercial fish decreased by 44% and one explanation is that fishing pressure and illegal fishing have increased, even within of the exclusion zones. At the same time, DiGPESCA maintained its centralized strategy that kept most of its staff in Tegucigalpa, away from the areas that need the most support with monitoring and compliance. Another end of the project situation is that this important institution is well below 6% to 15%. Herbivorous fish on monitored Honduran reefs decreased by 56%, with only one site showing an increase, while commercial fish decreased by 44% and one explanation is that fishing pressure and illegal fishing have increased, even within of the exclusion zones. At the same time, DiGPESCA maintained its centralized strategy that kept most of its staff in Tegucigalpa away from the areas that need the most support with monitoring and compliance. Another end to the project situation is that this important institution does not fulfill its mandate to protect renewable marine resources.</p> <p><u>Entrevistas. Interviews</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was stated that most of the new projects (PROPARQUE, MIRA and others), expose that they are going to be innovative and become repetitive, it is perceived as a competence in the actions carried out by the ICF, the lessons and recommendations of Previous projects, I continue to explain, that it is reasonable to practice error testing and support processes that have not been implemented by other projects. • Many things that were in PRODOC were accomplished, but were not entirely achieved by the project. I express that there are many results that were achieved during the execution of the PMC, but they are not attributable to the project in question, so the suspicion of many people
Sources	<p>PIR 2017, 2018, 2019; Smith et al 2020; Stenneck et al 2018 and the reports / Excel sheets of the METT / Indicators of the Monitoring of effectiveness of Management of the SINAPH; Interviews with groups of fishermen;</p>
CJ-4.2	<p>The institutions that participated in the execution of the project continue to contribute effectively in the execution of the tasks for which they have a responsibility, and this has contributed to achieving measurable impacts.</p>
I-4.2	<p><i>Both all government institutions, agencies and associations have worked in synergy to drive beneficiaries towards the expected impacts.</i></p>
Judgment 4.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Policy of Wetlands and Coastal Marine Spaces of Honduras 2019-2029, is a tool that can be very high value, but it must be focused and it must be corrected that inland wetlands should be excepted • Although the PMC made a great effort to promote said policy, there are still aspects to improve regarding the management of the coastal and maritime environment • It must be tried that the indicators are quantifiable, the actions must be clear and avoid that they are diffuse • How is not clearly defined here. To establish the How to define an Operational Plan with specific actions. These are just guidelines. • The policy should be inclusive due to the complexity of the coastal marine spaces.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "territories with high biodiversity" is not concrete. Said policy should define the marine coastal area and wetlands through an example map that allows us to understand the Scope of Implementation of the Policy • Inconsistencies continue with the sectorial Plans, Strategies and Programs despite the fact that DiGPESCA continues with its unsustainable actions on the north coast and without an outstanding policy on the integrated management of the country's coastal areas. Without that, little will change
Observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preliminary draft Policy on Wetlands, Coastal Marine Spaces and Biodiversity and the Biodiversity (2019-2029) aimed to build a general public policy to harmonize incongruous sectoral plans, strategies and programs so that they contribute to building more resilient ecosystem services among the land and territorial waters of the Caribbean. Although it is an important achievement and arguably one of the most important outputs that the CMP supported, it has some serious deficiencies (see Outcome 2.3) related to incomplete integration and organizational leadership that require attention before approval at the highest level. of government. • <i>The draft document of said preliminary draft addresses many issues and spaces that may confuse the moment the policy is implemented, it suggests a separation of issues and spaces, since the coastal marine space is much more than wetlands, and only biodiversity. The proposed coastal marine policy was based on Integrated Marine-Coastal Management, going beyond biodiversity or wetland ecosystems. <u>ICZM is a holistic management approach. It cannot be coordinated from DiBIO.</u></i> • A lot of space is being covered, since the marine space of Honduras is twice the emerged continental territory, which in itself merits a single separate policy / strategy. • The coastal-marine space requires a specific policy since the idea is to try to implement the Integrated Coastal-Marine Management approach. Wetlands should also be managed in an integrated way, but separate policies should be made. Actually, the scope of this "Merger" policy is enormous. • The union of these policies creates confusion. In other words, a Policy for the Integrated Management of the coastal-Marine space is being confused here with a policy for the management of the physical-natural subsystem. • The State should focus on increasing the institutional presence in the areas (whether they are wetlands or the coastal-marine zone). An example: In Honduras, protected areas, for example, the Jeannette kawas National Park, do not have specific officials to care for the park. Park managers and park rangers are hired by PROLANSATE. The NGO has been essential and necessary to save this park, but the main responsible is the State. In Tela there are 3 huge Marine Protected Areas and only one ICF office with 2 people, I think, who fight as best they can (I know). Where have governments been, after government, that have not served Protected Areas (there is no longer even talk of coastal and marine space). • It is time to change the management model of (at least the coastal marine protected areas in Honduras) starting with those areas having offices, directors, park rangers and other officials who lead the processes in the areas, are present, etc.. The Honduran government is capable and there are resources in the country to start investing in this, it is not crazy. We just have to go there to the Caribbean side of Guatemala and see how in the Punta de Manabique Wildlife Refuge, CONAP has an office only for that park and 19 public employees. In this way, areas that are public heritage may be under the leadership of public institutions. Such a policy should reflect this type of aspect. • When using verbs such as "strengthen", "support", "encourage", it should also be said How more ... because if not, in the end it will remain blah blah. A policy document usually presents more of the what? And not the how ?, but I think you should go to the How? more directly. Unless the guidelines are clearer, they are too general. • Before restoring, the pressures that cause the change of state in the ecosystem must be stopped. It is always good to declare new areas, but for now the main challenge is to start to effectively manage the areas that already exist. Because the areas that currently exist overflow

	<p>the attention capacity that public institutions can give (given the very poor economic resources and zero political support that these public institutions have to carry out their objectives).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This policy should set out achievable guidelines, for now. • The implementation of various components does not lead to an effective and efficient implementation, nor to an adaptive project management application; Most components require corrective action. A systematic approach to adaptive management is completely absent and this is largely due to the weak theory of change. Instead, CMP has been largely driven by reactive processes, rather than proactive adaptive management. <p><u>Interviews</u></p> <p>I express that the PMC executed by Mi Ambiente, focused on protected areas whose administrative responsibility is the ICF, does not understand why the difficulty of addressing the problem as a single unit. I continue to explain that the PMC offices were in the ICF facilities and nothing else. He explained that the relationship of the ICF with the co-managers is consistent (and is based on the co-management agreements) and most of the projects that are executed in the protected areas are coordinated with the ICF and good results are obtained, because efforts are combined.</p>
Sources	Policy on Wetlands, Coastal Marine Spaces and Biodiversity and Biodiversity (2019-2029); other Project Documents; PIR; Interviews
CJ-4.3	The progress that has been achieved has catalyzed beneficial advances that were not expected and these should be included in the results framework and continuously monitored
I-4.3	<i>There have been advances that have catalyzed the progress of the project that has not been included in the monitoring process</i>
Judgment 4.3	Areas de restauración pesquera/ Fisheries restoration areas
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three new MPA management areas: the Legal Declaration, the expansion of the limits and the approval of Congress to change the management categories of three MPAs (RVSM Bahía de Tela, Omoa-Cuyamel National Park and the Guaimoreto and Capiro subsystem- SINAPH fever) are important achievements attributed to the project • The decree to protect the Bay of Tela was supported by the CMP and this led to a Ministerial Agreement for the Regulation of Fisheries in the system of coastal lagoons connected to the Bay of Tela. • Formulation of the Declaration of fisheries restoration areas and support to establish fisheries restoration areas within the exclusive 3-mile artisanal fishing zone, this has resulted in an increase in fish catch in various support areas. The CMP also financed activities to expand the boundaries of the restoration areas. • Replicable models to restore biodiversity losses through an excellent initiative through the PAMUCH Fisheries Restoration Area, which are models that are being replicated by partners in other parts of the coast. These latest achievements were largely possible thanks to the collaborative actions of the Center for Marine Studies (CEM), the PAMUCH fishermen's cooperative, the CCO, the Naval Base, the Local Government and DIGEPESCA. • Updating of CMPA management plans (Cuero & Salado and Omoa National Park, as well as JKNP, Laguna Guaimoreto, Bahía de Tela and Punta Izopo, plus Turtle Harbor), although most of this work was carried out by ICF, who He invested a considerable amount of time and own resources to make this happen. It also included institutional arrangements with financial and technical assistance and capacity development. <p><u>Interviews</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the SPA, he expressed that through the project another form of denomination was sought, but it could not be specified because the project ended, however, an Inter-institutional Committee for the Use and Management of the Miskito Keys was managed. Composed of the Territorial Councils, MASTA, ICF, Fishermen's Association, GOAL, MOPAWI, DIGEPESCA; I continue explaining that meetings were held with PRAWANKA and GOAL to take up the issue of the declaration of the Special Fishing Zone. • He explained that PRAWANKA is currently characterizing the area, it is expected to take data for a year, to know the potential and define the fisheries administration tool for the 54 keys.

	<p>The first findings are already available. I continue to express that the research is under the responsibility of the Tela Research Institute, with Juan Carlos Carrasco, it was found that the reef is the healthiest in the entire Caribbean and the country applied the AGRAA methodology and the fishing biomass of a range 1-6 is in 5, being the best in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He stated that he classifies the PMC as good, because its focus was the conservation of the fishing resource and the strengthening of local capacities, the only thing that could not be achieved was the declaration of the Miskito Keys as ZEPA. I continue to express that thanks to the PMC other initiatives are scheduling the issue of artisanal fishing in Moskitia' • They expressed that there were actions that helped a lot, such as the exchange that was carried out with the PAMUCH fishermen, this action facilitated the process so that, in the Bay of Tela, several fishing restoration zones were established. Likewise, a Fisheries Management Plan for the Bay of Tela will be formulated by consensus. This tool was supported by the PMC, financing the meetings in Tela, and Coral, which financed the community consultation meetings. • They stated that the elaboration of management plans was supported in a participatory manner with the interagency committee of the Bahía de Tela, with a facilitator from CATIE applying the new SINAPH methodology. They stated that the process was led by the ICF, with the accompaniment of a technician responsible for collecting and ordering the information, who facilitated their conclusion, it is only pending that the ICF approves the management plans of the Punta Izopo NP and that of the RVSM Bahía de Tela. The RVS Texiguat Management Plans have been approved, PN Jeannette Kawas, it is in the process of being implemented, which implies the elaboration of 13 specific plans that command the effectiveness of management. The meetings in Tela were supported by the PMC and the community consultations by Solidaridad and Coral. • He explained that, regarding the establishment of the ZEPA, a legal analysis was made if it was feasible to establish a ZEPA in the Miskitos cays and it was found that the creation of this figure legally was not feasible since the country's legal framework did not allow it. • I express that the Special Integral Fishing Zone (ZEPI) was modified, which was agreed with the communities, but DIGEPESCA, ICF and the indigenous Governance did not reach any agreement, and the project also ended.
I-4.4	<i>There have been unexpected negative results that could affect future GEF projects in Honduras</i>
Judgment 4.4	<p>Management effectiveness has increased in several CMPAs, but at least four are still lagging ... The use of METT was unreliable to measure changes in salute of marine ecosystems during the 4 years of implementation ... The Health index Reef is a promising indicator, but requires some adjustments, specifically, the indicator that is focused on herbivorous fish needs to be disaggregated (see Stenneck et al, 2018)</p>
<i>Observations</i>	<p><u>Documentation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management effectiveness has increased in several CMPAs, but at least four are still lagging ... As mentioned in the text, these monitoring tools are simply performance indicators and do not always coincide with IHRI underwater results from Healthy Reefs. 7 AP average management effectiveness rating increase (including infrastructure and application improvements), measured through the GEF Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), three sites met the target GEF 60 point minimum score (this is the cutoff used in SE Asia and the PACICIC by the GEF regional office). • Although most of the results (studies, diagnoses, proposals) related to Component 3 are of good quality, many are not operational and, instead, have their origin in theory. Most of the established project end results have significant deficiencies. Although CATIE has produced some very good documents, there is no evidence showing increases in sustainable income sources (visitor fees and government budget) for 6 PAs. This documentation still requires adjustments to make them Operational. <p><u>Interviews</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>They stated that the strengthening of local capacity was good, however, the time to work with the organized groups was very little, other alternatives were sought to continue, but that far from streamlining the processes, procedures were regressed and duplicated, causing discomfort among beneficiaries, new projects must learn to plan. They also expressed that</i>

	<p>they perceive that the PCM used them, generated a lot of expectations and that the only beneficiaries are the large hotels where the meetings were held.</p> <p>2. I express that the projects with GEF funds are elaborated by some organizations and individuals, and should follow a logical sequence where the executors of this must be those who participated in the elaboration process so that the spirit of the project is not lost. .</p> <p>3. The Exclusive Area for Artisanal Fishing (ZEPA), could not be established, because a legal analysis carried out by a lawyer, determined that the country's legal framework did not allow exclusivity, even if it were Indigenous Peoples. It is added that the fishermen had not been consulted; furthermore, there was insufficient information to define the use and governance mechanism. I continue to express that CEM carried out surveys of fishermen and that information was not robust enough to make decisions. He stated that the space for discussion of the figure to be given to this Special Fishing Zone was given: ICF proposes that it be a protected area, from the indigenous worldview does not agree that it is a protected area. RECOMMENDATION: The receptivity to create a fisheries restoration area in the ZEES should be checked.</p> <p>4. The fishermen's platform was promised a lot and created false expectations, because of a project that was approved they suffered frustration and constantly in the meetings there were internal shocks, that same initiative passed to the FAO, causing confusion and a double effort, in the end mistrust was generated towards the institutions and the Co-Managers and other organizations were forced to duplicate efforts in order to reestablish the platform. We believe that you have to be very careful with the communities</p> <p>5. They explained that Coral's vision is to save the world's reefs, but they are aware that in order to save these ecosystems, it is necessary to work with communities and institutions, in this context it is necessary to focus on the governance of marine resources- and this is feasible if they strengthen local capacities</p> <p>6. The coordination did not take place from the beginning, the ICF and Mi Ambiente ministers showed divergences that were transferred to the middle managers including the PMC and far from being a support for this project, it was perceived as a competition and ended up generating a certain confrontation between the Comanagers and beneficiaries, weakening the governance in the protected areas intervened, consequently affecting the operational part.</p> <p>8. With the CREDIA the relative thing to the assembly of an observatory for the biological monitoring occurred, for it certain personnel were hired by the PMC, Eliecer Murillo, Mariela Cruz, Karla Meléndez, continued exposing that with them they worked in several protocols as of mangroves, manatee, but for reasons that were not explained to me, they had to leave the offices of CREDIA and do not know what happened to what was developing</p>
Sourcess	McField et al 2020; Stenneck et al 2018 and the METT / SINAPH Management effectiveness Monitoring Indicators; Interviews with groups of fishermen;

EQ #5: RELEVANCE

PC-5	¿ Has the project been related to, and continue to be related to, the main objectives of the GEF's area of interest and environmental and development priorities at the local and regional level?
CJ-5.1	The project contributes to the biodiversity focal area and the strategic priorities of the GEF.
Indicador 5.1	<i>There is a clear relationship between the project's objectives and the GEF's biodiversity focal area.</i>
Judgment 5.1	The Project is relevant to GEF priorities
CJ-5.2	The project supports environmental and development priorities at the local level
I 5.2	All the initiatives supported by the CMP promote sustainable development

Judgment 5.2	To some extent, but much was missing at the local level , mainly a lack of socio-economic incentives to serve as alternatives to unsustainable practices and to improve family well-being in marginalize resource-user communities...
<i>Observations</i>	
Sources	Documentos del proyecto; Estrategias y documentos
CJ-5.3	Stakeholder participation in project design has been inclusive, involving a wide range of beneficiaries.
I 5.3	Key stakeholders were appreciated regarding the adequacy level of project design and implementation to existing national realities and capabilities.
Judgment 5.3	The project was mainly formulated by technicians and for this reason, it was merely technical, instead of focusing on consequences related to sustainable development.
CJ-5.4	The project considers national (policy and institutional framework) and local realities, both in its design and its implementation.
I-5.4	Coherence between the needs expressed by national and local stakeholders in the UNDP-GEF criterion.
Judgment 5.4	It was in line with national policies

SUSTAINABILITY:

PC-6	¿ TO WHAT EXTENT ARE THERE REMAINING FINANCIAL, INSTITUTIONAL, SOCIOECONOMIC OR ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS TO SUSTAIN LONG-TERM PROJECT RESULTS?
CJ-6.1	Risks have been identified and reduced with institutional arrangements (governance and governability) that affect sustainability, have been integrated into the design and implementation processes of the project.
I 6.1.1	Percentage of interviewees who agree with the above
I-6.1.2	Number of DIGPESCA actions that demonstrate a change in executing its institutional duty
Judgment 6.1	No Comment (see report)
<i>Observations</i>	Interviews: The fishermen interviewed stated that DIGEPESCA has not performed well and lacks the personnel and budget to be able to work. The new fishing law empowers industrial fishermen to fish within three nautical miles, causing serious conflict in the Moskitia area and other regions of the country. DIGEPESCA works against the objectives of the project, in this context every coastal Marine project must review the approach strategy or work with DIGEPESCA.
CJ-6.2	The project adequately addresses financial and economic sustainability issues
I-6.2.1	The level and source of financial support to be provided in the future to relevant sectors and activities after project completion is adequate to continue project initiatives.
I-6.2.2	Evidence of commitment from international partners, governments and other stakeholders to financially support relevant sectors / activities after project completion.
Judgment 6.2	It was in accordance with the norms of the GEF and UNDP

<i>Observations</i>	The management plans were mostly made with ICF resources. An example is that Kenya had to pay part of the expenses that occurred in the elaboration of the plans and the actors assumed the responsibilities.
Sources	Project documents; Strategies and documents
CJ-6.3	There is evidence that project partners and beneficiaries will continue activities beyond project completion.
I-5.3	Good evidence that the project activities and results have been assumed by the counterparts and beneficiaries, therefore they understand the importance of essential actions to be taken.
Judgment 6.3	Saved n by the new KfW Life project
<i>Observations</i>	<p>2268/5000</p> <p>He explained that the inclusion was something new in the PMC, all local actors were taken into account in the conservation processes of the fishery resource.</p> <p>Interviews:</p> <p>They stated that it is important for the projects to understand that working with organized fishermen, in planned actions from the bottom up, is the key to achieving tangible results and consequently it is demonstrated that being organized is beneficial, they expressed that this action would help attract independent fishermen , and once inside they can be perfectly aligned.</p> <p>They stated that the strengthening of local capacity was good, however, the time to work with organized groups was very little, other alternatives were sought to continue, but that far from streamlining processes, procedures were reversed and duplicated, causing discomfort among Beneficiaries, new projects must learn to plan.</p> <p>They continued expressing that the Chachaguala lagoon has been monitored for many years, at first with Alex Vallejo and later with Gustavo Cabrera, in it many species of scale fish were found and for this reason we determined that it was a breeding area for many species and are concerned that these areas are affected, that is why all fishermen agree that it is an area where there is zero fishing as well as the river bars, this is reflected in the management plan; thus, in the restaurant area, where only hook fishing is allowed.</p> <p>APROCUS, together with FUCSA, established three non-fishing zones that were supported by the PMC, the fishermen of La Rosita express that the Piedra Seca, which is the restoration zone that they protect, have problems with fishermen (Coloradito, Tela , El porvenir and other communities) from abroad who dive and use trammel nets, traps. Which are reported, and the naval base makes the seizures of these fishermen, but it is worrying when these tools are returned these people, who normally return to the area again. These illegal fishermen argue that it is the lack of signage that causes them to infringe, in this context the buoyancy was requested, which is perceived to improve governance in the area.</p>
CJ-6.4	The degree of political commitment to continue working on the results of the project is measurable.
I-6.4	Good level of financial support to be provided by the government, once the project ends.
Judgment 6.4	The government has not met many of its commitments agreed to in the signed agreement with the GEF and UNDDP to follow what was set forth in the ProDoc. Therefore, caution is advised when negotiating any new GEF projects
<i>Observations</i>	The project Strengthening of SINAPH (Life Webe) financed by kfw and executed by ICF is a project and PRAWANKA financed by SDC, Mi Pesca executed by GOAL and financed by FND.BID, are initiatives that will work on the results of the project.

	<p>Interviews:</p> <p>He expressed that through the project another form of denomination was sought, but it could not be specified because the project ended, however, an Inter-institutional Committee for the Use and Management of the Miskito Keys was managed. Composed of the Territorial Councils, MASTA, ICF, Fishermen's Association, GOAL, MOPAWI, DIGEPESCA; I continue explaining that meetings were held with PRAWANKA and GOAL to take up the issue of the declaration of the Special Fishing Zone.</p> <p>He explained that currently PRAWANKA is doing a characterization of the area, it is expected to take data for a year, to know the potential and define the fisheries management tool for the 54 keys. The first findings are already available. I continue to express that the research is under the responsibility of the Tela Research Institute, with Juan Carlos Carrasco, it was found that the reef is the healthiest in the entire Caribbean and the country applied the AGRAA methodology and the fishing biomass of a range 1-6 is in 5, being the best in the country.</p> <p>They expressed satisfaction with the support they are receiving from GOAL, the companies Tonina Blanca de Triunfo de la Cruz and Vecinos de Marion, who hoped that this support would be extended to the other 5 companies and also to the Company that brings them all together. I would like the lessons learned from the PMC to be considered in future projects that Mi Ambiente will execute. I continue to express that a new project is currently being prepared that can perfectly complement the KFW project.</p>
Sources	Final Project Closure Report; interviews
CJ-6.5	The main challenges that may hinder the sustainability of the efforts were addressed by the project.
I-6.5	The challenges presented by the lack of political will and the inconsistencies in the plans and sector programs have been overcome both by the will of the institutions and the new policy on Wetlands and marine-coastal areas.
Judgment 6.5	They failed to finish and get approval for this important policy.
Observations	<p>The preliminary draft Policy on Wetlands, Coastal Marine Spaces and Biodiversity (2019-2029) aimed to build a general public policy to harmonize inconsistent sectoral plans, strategies and programs to contribute to building more resilient ecosystem services between land and territorial waters from the Caribbean. Although it is an important achievement and arguably one of the most important outputs that the CMP supported, it has some serious deficiencies (see Outcome 2.3) related to incomplete integration and organizational leadership that require attention before approval at the highest level. of government.</p> <p>Interviews</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Express, that he considers that in order to improve the operational and administrative part of this type of project and timely decisions are made, the administrator and director of the project must be 100% of their time, in the area where the project is executed. • I would like the lessons learned from the PMC to be considered in future projects to be carried out by Mi Ambiente, I continue to express that a new project is currently being prepared that can perfectly complement the KFW project. • Better coordination is to sit down and harmonize the actions to be developed, to establish signing agreements • The project would give synergy, it can achieve greater impact • The PROJECT MANAGEMENT Board only meets twice a year and it is very difficult to correct • Planning meetings to advance plans to lay the groundwork for new projects <p>What are the main challenges that may hinder the sustainability of the efforts? Have they been addressed during project management? What potential measures could contribute to the sustainability of the efforts achieved by the project?</p>

CJ-6.6	There are emerging signs of governance and transparency in decision-making related to the equitable and lasting use of biodiversity.
I-6.6.1	Signs of transparency have been identified for both formal and non-formal institutions.
I-6.6.2	Number of established and operational management committees.
Judgment 6.6	In inter-institutional committees, especially in Tela
<i>Observations</i>	<p>Fishermen base structures (Bahia de Tela, PAMUCH, APROCOS) that require greater support from government institutions (UMAS, DIGEPESCA, Public Ministry, Merchant Marine) have been strengthened to strengthen governance.</p> <p>The new fishing law that allows fishing activity in the 3 nautical miles is a setback.</p> <p>Interviews: He stated that the PMC was key in supporting the strengthening and coordination with the base structures and the local government in the Bahía de Tela, through the consolidation of the inter-institutional committee, which addresses various issues (Safety, Environment, Fisheries, Health and others), I continue to express that this action has strengthened local governance. The model has been so successful that it has been replicated in other parts of the country.</p> <p>He explained that the figures that apply according to the INA are the "Peasant Associative Production Company (EACP), which are the local ones and the Peasant Associative Company for Transformation and Services (EACTS), which is the organization that works as a second grade and brings together to the EACP.</p> <p>They continued expressing that the Chachaguala lagoon has been monitored for many years, at first with Alex Vallejo and later with Gustavo Cabrera, in it many species of scale fish were found and for this reason we determined that it was a breeding area for many species and are concerned that these areas are affected, that is why all fishermen agree that it is an area where there is zero fishing as well as the river bars, this is reflected in the management plan; thus, in the restaurant area, where only hook fishing is allowed.</p> <p>APROCUS, together with FUCSA, established three non-fishing zones that were supported by the PMC, the fishermen of La Rosita express that the Piedra Seca, which is the restoration zone that they protect, have problems with fishermen (Coloradito, Tela , El porvenir and other communities) from abroad who dive and use trammel nets, traps. Which are reported, and the naval base makes the seizures of these fishermen, but it is worrying when these tools are returned these people, who normally return to the area again. These illegal fishermen argue that it is the lack of signage that causes them to infringe, in this context the buoyancy was requested, which is perceived to improve governance in the area.</p>
Sourcess	PIR 2015,2016, 2017, 2018, 2019
CJ-6.7	There are incipient signs of social and economic sustainability.
I-6.7.1	The project has contributed to a set of key tools that help to promote a sustainable model of the social and economic dimension. with social and economic sustainability
I-6.7.2	Beneficiaries have adopted agroecological and sustainable fisheries interventions and continue to drive them through their own efforts.
Judgment 6.7	With the exception of some small initiatives (in., Those that were funded by CORAL), there is little evidence.
<i>Observations</i>	<p>Fishermen have identified that fisheries recovery zones improve the catch and the increase in fishing biomass is evident.</p> <p>Interviews: They expressed that, as a result of the work of many years, the fish biomass (horse mackerel, year-end, migratory snapper), the sighting of manatee lobsters occur more frequently in the</p>

	<p>PAMUCH fisheries restoration area, we consider that compared to years back that had nothing, this has increased significantly is estimated at 90%, and if the shares continue to develop well it can be recovered by 100%.</p> <p>They expressed that the residents of the community of El Paraíso adjoin the nucleus of the restoration area and know of the importance of protection, in this context greater support and the strength of the capacities of the fishermen of this community are expected. They continued to express, that they are aware of the regulations; However, there are about 60 foreign fishermen who do not respect the regulations of the area or the fishing law, but who must identify a mechanism to educate them. We consider that DIGEPESCA must exercise control, but this institution does not work, which creates a vacuum that concerned about management of this area.</p> <p>They also explained that the management plus the expansion of the limits of the RVSCS (which include the fishing restoration areas such as dry stone, leather bars and Salty), is increasing the catch by fisherman, they continued expressing that this action has been key and hope they can continue to protect the area.</p> <p>They explained that many foreign fishermen enter the Rosita to fish specifically with the robalo to the leather and salted rods that do not respect the regulations, so it is important that control booths are installed that charge and regulate the entry of these people. We believe that this action would generate good income (PSA).</p>
Sourcess	PIR 2015,2016, 2017, 2018, 2019
CJ-6.8	There is evidence that good adaptation practices are being replicated, or that they can easily be replicated in the near future.
I-6.8.1	There have been activities and results that have been replicated locally.
I-6.8.2	There have been examples where beneficiaries have improved the practices that were introduced by the project.
I-6.8.3	Possible challenges to the sustainability of the project have been faced and overcome.
Judgment 6.8	Fishery restoration areas and successful governance models are being replicated in new areas and the new KfW project should consider these.
CJ-6.9	The project demonstrated verifiable improvements in ecological status, especially verifiable reductions in care of ecological systems.
I 6.9.1	Consequence indicators show changes in the condition of ecosystem services
Judgment6.9	Unfortunately, the Reef Health Index showed significant drops in the well-being of reef ecosystems.
CJ-6.10	The project demonstrated a path of better social welfare for beneficiaries in the future thanks to the project
I-6.10.1	Proven progress toward achieving social welfare impacts of those who participated in the project can be measured.
Judgment 6.10	There was no direct impact on the project, if not with GOAL's efforts
Observations	<p>Interviews:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better coordination is to sit down and harmonize the actions to be developed, to establish signing agreements • The PMC the other funds would have been invested in achieving other results because the GEF fund is flexible and allows it. Aspects that generate impact in the short term. • It is important to incorporate in the execution of the projects specialized personnel in marine-coastal issues in order to be able to leave an installed capacity.

ANNEX 4: Itinerary and List of People Interviewed

Program of visits Final Evaluation of the Project Strengthening the subsystem of marine protected areas

1. Objective: To provide the consulting team with logistics resources for the final evaluation of the Project, in the collection of primary data with the beneficiaries and those who were part of the PMC technical team.

Program.

Día	Actividad/Iniciativas	Hora	Lugar	Grupos Focales
Wednesday 08.01.2020	Evaluation kickoff meeting		Tegucigalpa	- PNUD Alexis Irias - OCP José Peralta exdirector de PMC
	Institutional Meetings / Interviews	am	Tegucigalpa	- FAO Alicia Medina - DiBio Scarleth Julissa Inestroza Colindres - DiBio Brenda Darlenne Flores
	Meetings / interviews / field tours	am	Cuyamel, Omoa	- CCO Gustavo Cabrera/Carolina Perez
		pm	Paraíso, Omoa	- PAMUCH Walter/Chavarria/Elmer Chavarria/Noe Chavarria
	Transfer from Omoa to Tela	pm		
09.01.2020	Meetings / interviews, field tours / workshops	am	Tela	- INA (Ostilio Ortiz)
		am	Tela	- DIGEPESCA (Jorge Torres) - Tonina Blanca (Carlos Colon/ Sambula) - Pelicano Café (Suyapa Valerio/Leticia Serrano) - Unión Tornabe (Enrique Marinez/Ricardo Herrera) - Vecinos de Marion (Rigoberto López) - Unidos Somos Mas (Hernán Ávila/Cecilio Rodríguez) - Fe y Amor (Eva López/Crecencio Vásquez) - Goal Mi Pesca (Darwin Castillo)

STRENGTHENING HONDURAS' COASTAL-MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

TERMINAL EVALUATION

		Pm	Tela	- PROLANSATE (Nelbin Bustamante. - Coral Reef Alliance (Julio San Martin) - AMATELA (Sobeida Nuñez/Jaime Watt)
	Transfer from Tela to La Ceiba			
10.01.2020	Meetings, interviews	am	La Ceiba	- CEM (Mariela Ochoa) - CREDIA (Roberto Mejía) - ICF (Sergio Martínez) - FUCSA (José Herrero/Ivanny Argueta)
11.01.2020	Meetings / interviews / field tours	Am	La Ceiba	- Gol Mi Pesca (Sayri Molina)
		am	Roatán	- ICF (Cindy Flores) - RMP (Gabriela Ochoa) - Coral (Jenny Myton) - HRI (Ian Drydale)
		pm	La Rosita, Esparta	- CONPAH (Domingo Álvarez)
		pm	La Rosita, Esparta	- APROCOS (Ramón Gómez/Marco Gómez/Marcelino Martínez/Oscar Armando Cabachuela/José Álvarez/Olivia Cabachuela)
12.01.2020		pm	Roatán	- BICA (Irma Brady)
13.01.2020	Processing and analysis of the information collected		La Ceiba	
	Transfer La Ceiba - Tegucigalpa			
14.01.2020	Meetings / interviews / presentations	am	Tegucigalpa	- OCP (Jose Peralta/Julio Castrillo)
		am	Tegucigalpa	- MiAmbiente (Viceministro Carlos Pineda/José Peralta)
		Pm	Tegucigalpa	- ICF (Alejandra Reyes)
		pm	Tegucigalpa	- OP PNUD (Alexis Irías) - OCP (José Peralta)
17.01.2020	Interviews	am	Puerto Lempira	- Mokitia (Wildres Rodríguez)
18.01.2020	Interviews	am	Puerto Lempira	- Moskitia (Rafael Calderón)
27.01.2020	Interviews	am	La Ceiba	- RECOTURH (Marcio Rivera)
20.01.2020	Interviews	pm	Puerto Lempira	- Pescador de la Moskitia (Gabino Papan)

ANNEX 5: CV of Team Leader

Proposed role in the project	Team Leader
Family name	RYAN
First names	Joseph
Date of birth	05.07.49
Nationality	US Citizen
Civil status	Married

Education

Institution	Date from dd/mm/yyyy	Date to dd/mm/yyyy	Degree(s) or diploma(s) obtained
Florida State University	1976	1980	MSc. Marine Ecology
Florida State University	1974	1976	BSc. Biology- Chemistry
Tulsa College	1972	1974	ASc. – Geography-Biological Sciences

Language skills: Indicate competence on a scale of A1 to C2

Language	Reading	Speaking	Writing
English	C2	C2	C2
Spanish	C2	C2	C2
Portuguese	C2	Average	Poor

Membership of professional bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical editorial board member and contributing author for WANI magazine (the most widely read journal on Caribbean environmental, coastal-marine and fishery issues in indigenous communities); - Appointed as Marine Scientific Expert to the Earthjustice Blue Oceans Advisory Panel; - Ecological Society of America; - Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) of the World Bank, American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), Ecological Society of America, Save our Seas (SOS); - International Society for Reef Studies (ISRS); - NOAA Marine Protected Area Connections; - Appointed as Marine Scientific Expert to the Earthjustice Blue Oceans Advisory Panel; - SCUBA Educators International
Other skills (e.g. computer literacy, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU Policy-cycle Management (PCM) and evaluation guidelines, Theory of Change (ToC), Contribution Analysis (M&E), OECD-DAC quality standards and criteria, integrated, results-based monitoring & evaluation (M&E) system design, GEF-Review of Out-comes to Impacts (ROtI) evaluation methodology (for M&E), Rigor Analysis (M&E and QA), NVIVO, Contribution Analysis (M&E); - Certified Advanced SCUBA (NAUI, PADI) & Diver Alert Network. Design of decision-support systems, SEA & EIA, RIAM (Rapid Impact Analysis Matrix), INVEST (economic valuation of coastal environmental goods and services), Vulnerable Coastal Area Prioritization (VCAP) for Climate Change, Statistical analyses, Arc-View, Arc-Info; - Value chains in natural resource management, participatory adaptive management processes as a learning tool to identify good practices, Moderator of 2 panels with Ministers (Norway, Costa Rica, Kenya) and other high-level officials from the World Bank and UN at the Sustainable Blue Economy Conference with 181 countries represented in November 2018; - Competent in all MS Office programs.
Present position	Co-founder, partner and Head of Sustainable Blue Development, <i>ensome</i> , S.A. (www.ensomeinfo.com)
Years within the firm	11
Key qualifications (relevant to the project)	<p>In addition to having up to date skills as a Marine scientist with 30 years' experience, Ryan has developed skills to conduct complex, multisectoral evaluations on a wide range of thematic areas. Includes practical skills gained from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25+ projects conducting technical assistance for coastal and marine resource management, developing marine and coastal protected area networks in Africa, the Caribbean, Latin America and Oceania, sustainable Blue Development Policies and Integrated Coastal Management that includes developing value chains in the fisheries and biodiversity thematic areas, climate adaptation and mitigation (through blue barbon) in over 15 countries, mostly

	<p>in Central America and the Caribbean. Designed adaptive and collaborative outcome-focused management plans for coastal and marine protected areas, including two mangrove special protected areas in Guyana, for <i>twelve</i> Caribbean island Overseas Territories (EU-DEVCO), Caribbean coasts of Nicaragua (Waitt Foundation and Wildlife Conservation Society) and Honduras (KfW, IADB, GEF and NDF), <i>four</i> MPA in Viet Nam (Danida) and design of <i>seven</i> representative and connected MPAs, including <i>two</i> marine megafauna sanctuaries and corridors (Sharks and humpback whales) in Cabo Verde (GEF) and <i>two</i> Mangrove Special Protected Areas in Guyana (EU).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skilled evaluator in 40+ evaluations, including 10+ <i>Strategic, Multisectoral Evaluations</i> using SMART indicators for the GEF and other donors (e.g., EU, UNEP, World Bank, IADB, NDF, Danida, etc.) on biodiversity, natural resource management, including multisectoral (climate adaptation, environment, water/sanitation) fisheries. Applied experiences using EU methodology for complex evaluations, EU's Better Regulation requirements and of the OECD DAC methodological approach for the evaluation. - Skilled at formulating donor-funded, based on applying Theory of Change and SMART indicators to as a framework for applying adaptive management and integrated, real time M&E platforms used for Decision making and for <i>systematically capturing lessons from the</i> implementation of marine biodiversity conservation, natural resource management & climate adaptation/mitigation projects to in Central America, SE Asia and Africa and the Caribbean. Programme, watershed and mangrove conservation solid and diversified experience in the use of for the monitoring of the environment as a tool for improving Climate Change Adaptation and food security., including Framework for Monitoring, Prediction and Assessment to Support Decision-Makers. - Skills developed from over 20 years leading multidisciplinary teams on complex, crosscutting issues such as co-management, Blue Carbon studies, EIAs and SEAs in multi-cultural settings that include indigenous peoples (technical editor of WANI magazine dealing with Caribbean indigenous people's natural resources & socio-political issues).
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Specific experience in the region

Country	Date from	Date to	Country	Date from	Date to
Guyana	09/2019 –	30/01/2020	12 Caribbean OCTs	15/01/2016	16/12/2016
Honduras	01/12/2019 & 01/11/2018	Present & 15/02/2019	Angola	01/10/2012	15/05/2013
Cabo Verde	15/09/2019	15/10/2019	Mozambique	03/03/2009	10/02/2011
Micronesia	01/02/2019	15/04/2019	Indonesia	01/09/2017	15/12/2017

Professional experience:

Date from	Date to	Total days	Location	Company & reference person	Position	Description
20 March 2020	15 June 2020	28	Atlantic Ocean	EU DEVCO and IDEM Concept idem-concept@protonmail.com	Team Leader (2 team members)	Strategic evaluation: “Cooperation with Northern and Southern Transatlantic Dimension - Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)” (Transatlantic Action) under the EU international action on biodiversity and natural resources over the period 2014 – 2018. The evaluation is launched by DEVCO with a view to inform the preparation of the EU Cooperation on biodiversity and natural resources over the period 2021 – 2027. The main objectives of the evaluation are to provide the relevant services of the European Union, interested stakeholders and the wider public with: i) an overall independent assessment of the past performance of the project (Transatlantic Action), paying particular attention to its intermediate results measured against its expected objectives; and the reasons underpinning such results, focusing on assessing the policy relevance of the emerging results of the action; and i) key lessons learned, conclusions and related recommendations in view to inform the upcoming follow-up project to start in mid- January 2020 as well as future programming enabling cooperation on the topic. Includes fisheries policies, management, and biodiversity.
05/12/2018	Present Planned up to 14/12/2021	57	Worldwide	Baastel, sprl Alain La Fontaine Alain.fontaine@baastel.com	Senior Evaluator	Evaluations: Framework evaluations for the Green Climate Fund. - Evaluations of GCF projects worldwide, including new project in Costa Rica, adaptation and governance in target countries around the globe.
01/12/2019 01/11/2018	Present 15/02/2019	61 106	Honduras	GEFUNDP Alexis Irias Alexisirias@undp.org	Team Leader (2 team members)	Evaluations: <i>Strengthening the Subsystem of Marine Protected Areas in Honduras</i> . Coastal-marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable fisheries on Honduras’ Caribbean coast through strengthened coastal and marine protected areas. - Terminal evaluation: evaluate the project performance in comparison with expectations set out in the Logical Project Framework and the Results Framework, which provides performance and impact indicators for project execution, together with the corresponding means of verification. Follow-up on recommendations from the Mid Term Review. Includes management effectiveness of coastal marine protected areas, fisheries management policies and management, value chain design and implementation and institutional/legal tools - Mid Term Review led by Joseph Ryan end of 2018: Ridge to reef approach, integrated land-marine planning and adaptive fisheries and MPA co-management and the effectiveness and sustainability of the approach were evaluated using theory of change and SMART indicator assessments.
03/09/2019	31/01/2020	73	Guyana	EU DEVCO Landell Mills. Ltd. Harriet Bull Harriet_Bull@landell-mills.com	Team Leader (6-person team)	Technical Assistance/Formulation: <i>Mangrove Ecosystem Special Protected Areas Design and Management Plans for sustaining Biodiversity and Climate Adaptation/mitigation in Guyana</i> . - Prioritization process involving national stakeholders to select 2 suitable Mangrove Special Protected Areas (one SPA covers 675 km ² and is a biodiversity hotspot on the Venezuelan border), developing management plans with value chains, sustainable fisheries, and sustainable income generating activities to take pressure off resources to address a broader disaster risk management and biodiversity protection approach through the Integrated Coastal Zone Management program (11 th EDF). - Areas are suitable for ecosystem-based climate change adaptation and participatory mapping of resources and IUCN red listed species with local indigenous inhabitants of the Barima-Mora Passage SPA in Region 1 - Design monitoring and evaluation platform that serves as a Decision Support System for measuring management effectiveness and to drive an adaptive management process.

Date from	Date to	Total days	Location	Company & reference person	Position	Description
01/02/2019	15/04/2019	34	Federated States of Micronesia	GEFUNDP floyd.robinson@undp.org Rosalinda Yatilman ryatilman@gmail.com	Team Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring of Blue Carbon using standardized and internationally accepted approaches. <p>Evaluation: <i>Implementing an integrated “Ridge to Reef (R2R)” approach to enhance forest and reef ecosystem services, conserve globally important biodiversity and to sustain local livelihoods and food security in the FSM (2015/2020).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluate Marine Policy and management effectiveness and sustainability of coastal/marine management in <u>40 coastal and marine protected areas in the four island states</u>, fisheries’ management and policy effectiveness, and the effects of strengthening local, State and national capacities for integrated land-ocean management (ILOM) - Assessed the effectiveness of the SEA process, extended value chains to provide alternatives to unsustainable practices and to the government/GEF’s proposed decision-support systems and Strategic Environmental Assessments using EOS data and in situ observations (upland and mangrove forests, backreef lagoons, etc.) for rapid assessments of the state and pressures on these ecosystems her reef health considerations, spawning aggregation areas, sustainable fishing alternatives, etc. - Comprehensive analysis of the inclusion of gender aspects in R2R.
10/09/2018	15/10/2019	400	Cabo Verde	GEF-UNDP Maria Celeste Bechimol mcbechimol@undp.org	Team Leader (5 experts)	<p>Formulation and Implementation: <i>Gap Analysis for developing a Roadmap for new Marine Protected Areas and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into the tourism.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design 7 new MPAs in four target islands of the Cabo Verde archipelago - Sustainable livelihoods and extended value chains as management tools to reduce pressure on biodiversity and fishery resources - Develop management plans for coastal marine biodiversity conservation and an integrated, real time monitoring, evaluation and earing (MEL) platform that can measure the effectiveness of management interventions, institutional and policy measures or protecting Cabo Verde’s coastal-marine biodiversity and food security, value chains, climate resilience and adaptive capacity of coastal communities. - Includes outcome-based strategies for the country to meet its obligations to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UNFCCC commitments, with a final ROADMAP with guidelines on how the country can meet those agreement and implement management plans for the 7 MPAs.
06/01/2018	15/07/2018	190	Nicaragua	EU-DEVCO and Particip gmbh Sarai Peña spena@particip.de	Sectoral Expert	<p>10-year Strategic Country Evaluation: <i>Joint Multi-Sectoral Evaluation of Spanish and the European Union's Cooperation with Nicaragua (2009-2017).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independent assessment of a decade of cooperation in climate change adaptation, biodiversity, natural resource management and integrated landscape/territorial planning - Providing an assessment of effectiveness, overall sustainability of the investments and value chains to reduce pressures on natural resour es., lessons learned and recommendations. - Involved a strong gender analysis and indigenous community assessments in the Nicaraguan Moskitia.
15/01/2018	20/05/2018	125	Honduras	GEFUNDP Alexis Irias Alexisirias@undp.org	Team Leader	<p>Midterm Evaluation: <i>Biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods on Honduras’ Caribbean coast, including the Moskitia, through strengthened upland forest, coastal mangrove forests and marine protected areas, using integrated land-marine collaborative planning and adaptive fisheries and mangrove forest and coral reef co-management.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluated using theory of change and SMART outcome indicator assessments. - Assessment of sustainable livelihoods, including for extended value chains to maximize financial benefits of natural resource protection (e.g., sustainable toruims, artisanal fisheries, etc.)

Date from	Date to	Total days	Location	Company & reference person	Position	Description
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Included of gender aspects in the design and implementation of the project - Thorough review of the project's M&E system.
15/09/2017	30/01/2018	137	Indonesia	Danida and NCG Dolf Noppen dnoppen@ncg.com	Team Leader	<p>Technical Assistance and Formulation: <i>Strategic Social & Environmental Assessment (SSEA) of the Marine-Coastal & Small Islands Development Plans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leading and formulating the provincial SEA process and marine-spatial planning design based on METSAT, Copernicus data - Training over 100 government staff, fishermen, NGOs and university researchers in SEA (ecosystem-based management, econometric analyses, social capital and food security analyses, climate change (CC) adaptation and mitigation strategies to confront priority threats) in 2 provinces and districts responsible for implementation of the spatial plans. The outcome was that the SEA process led to a new integrated coastal-marine management plan that would protect over 25,000 ha of mangroves. - Laid the foundation for a real time and integrated MEL platform to measure effectiveness of interventions and climate-induced perturbations on those ecosystems.
06/01/2017	22/10/2017	289	79 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries	EUDEVCO and Particip Anke Pfeiffer anke.pfeiffer@particip.de	Marine and coastal Expert	<p>Identification and Formulation of an ACP-EU Climate Services (and related applications) Programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ecosystem based approach to climate change adaptation using coastal-marine Climate Information Services and decision-support expert for developing early warning tools on climate impacts (e.g., drought and rainfall patterns for decision makers, farmers and other resource users dependent on climate service information), including tsunami early warning systems. - Marine ecosystem mitigation/adaptation responses to strengthen resilience of ecosystem services and food security at regional and National-local levels. - Improving dissemination, capture and application of Climate Services data/information to improve societal decisions related to preparedness for climate change impacts. - Interviews and field visits with Regional Climate Change Centres in the Pacific and Caribbean regions.
15/02/2017	18/06/2017	123	Honduras	KfW Development Bank Dittmar Jenrich dittmar.jenrich@gmx.de	Marine Biodiversity and Protected Area Expert (5 experts)	<p>Post-ante evaluation, Feasibility Study and Formulation of a program for Strengthening the Honduran Network of Caribbean coastal-marine protected areas (SINAPH) and associated watersheds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Laid the foundation for conducting a post-ante evaluation and formulation of a new programme to strengthen Honduras' System of Protected Areas and develop tools for marine spatial planning, sustainable mangrove forests/blue carbon and coral reef fisheries management for enhanced food security, extended value chains in the fishery and tourism sectors, and governance processes for co-management arrangements, reducing social and environmental vulnerability of coastal inhabitants, including innovative fisheries management tools that improve social wellbeing and private sector stewardship, climate change impacts through increasing natural blue carbon biomass and protecting ecosystem services for ensuring food security. - Strong gender component for empowering women socially and economically.
15/11/2016	20/09/2017	309	Nicaragua	Wildlife Conservation Society and the Waite-Blue Halo Project Jradachowshy@wcs.org	Team Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulation: Strategy for building an effective and representative Network of Marine Protected Areas on the country's Pacific and Caribbean coasts and meeting Aichi #11 Target, develop robust MPA policies and build coastal-marine ecosystem and social resilience management strategies (based on a R2R geospatial continuum), mangrove forest protection and sustainable fisheries (including no take areas for lobster and scale fish, extended value chains in

Date from	Date to	Total days	Location	Company & reference person	Position	Description
						seafood processing, ecotourism and apiculture/agriculture) using alternative income generating activities as incentives, and more equitable and extended seafood value chains and reducing climate vulnerability and adapting to climate change and food security through economic incentives (longer value chains, mainstreaming tourism and coastal-marine biodiversity protection, diversifying fisheries resource capture). - Results-based approach anchored to a theory of change and SMART outcome indicators. - Strong gender component for empowering women socially and economically.
15/01/2016	16/12/2016	336	Regional and Transboundary - 12 OCTs	EU-DEVCO and Ramboll a/s Pablo Narvacerrada pna@ramboll.dk	Team Leader for Marine Biodiversity Component	Formulation of a Technical Assistance to the Caribbean Regional Authorising Officer for programming the 11 th EDF Caribbean OCT Regional Program on Marine Biodiversity - Assist the RAO to identify and formulate a 5-year project on building Marine Biodiversity resilience, including corals, mangrove forests and seagrass meadows, in 12 island-OCTs. - Design built on a R2R geospatial framework as governance of natural resources and watershed resilience anchored to a real time Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning strategy aiming to strengthen coastal-marine ecosystem resilience to adapt to climate change impacts and non-climate impacts in fisheries, marine biodiversity and governance sectors. - Harmonize Marine Biodiversity approaches by employing community-based tools such as ecotourism and sustainable fishing practices/markets, extended value chains in the fishery and agriculture sectors and linking MPAs throughout the region, with a goal of increasing food security and adaptive capacities of communities to adapt to global change. - Results-based approach anchored to a theory of change and SMART outcome indicators.
09/09/2016	15/12/2016	97	Nicaragua	Nordic Development Fund ajorgensen@ndf.org	Evaluator	Final Evaluation: <i>Program for the Environmental Management of Disasters, Vulnerability, Risks and Climate Change (PAGRICC)</i> . Environmental program aiming to manage the risks farmers and marginalized people face from natural disasters and develop adaptation mechanisms for facing Climate Change. - Detailed analysis of the IADB's Disaster Risk Management Index in 7 municipalities and identification of shortcomings and recommend improvements for future work. - Develop CC adaptation practices that include extended value chains and alternative, sustainable income generating tools to protect vulnerable watershed; - Measured the effectiveness of management based on changes in the established baseline on reducing the risks, verifying the effectiveness of adaptation tools, midterm and final review of the PAGRICC program in Nicaragua and design of schemes for payment of ecosystem. - Extensive evaluation of the performance of the Climate change adaptation and vulnerability monitoring system (SIMOSE) that Ryan developed a decade earlier.
12/01/2016	15/12/2016	338	Viet Nam	Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ DANIDA EVAL Eva Broegaard Ebroegaard@um.dk	Climate and environment, evaluation expert	Strategic Evaluation of Danish-Vietnamese development cooperation 2000-2015 Transformation of a Partnership. - Within multiple (5) sectors including Environment and climate change, Viet Nam's marine biodiversity protection, including in depth analysis of Viet Nam's MPA network and its effectiveness in ensuring connectivity and representativity), artisanal, semi-industrial and industrial fishery sector, processing technologies, seafood sector and value chains of aquaculture, mangrove forests, and coastal-marine capture fisheries, which was supported by Danida for 2 decades.

Date from	Date to	Total days	Location	Company & reference person	Position	Description
01/03/2016	22/07/2016	143	27 countries including Honduras	World Bank rbrummett@worldbank.org	Team Leader	<p>Strategic Evaluation of the <i>PROFISH Global Program on Fisheries 2011- 2015</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final Project review of the World Bank's support to PROFISH (www.worldbank.org/fish) in more than 27 countries dealing with sustainable blue economic policies - Assessing how and to what extent the outputs of PROFISH, including innovative value chains, alternative sustainable income generating activities and sustainable blue financing mechanisms have contributed to the engagement of the World Bank in reform, development and management of nearshore fisheries and aquaculture with the aim of increasing food security for vulnerable coastal populations. - Review of the widely read Sunken Billions, Fishery Performance Indicator (FPI) Guidelines and Hidden Harvests the contribution of Capture fisheries to the World Blue Economy, - Interviews with over 100 stakeholders, WB and PROFISH Secretariat staff, relevant country and regional coordinators, PROFISH Steering Committee. - The 'way forward' for the next Phase of PROFISH recommended by the evaluation was approved unanimously by all stakeholders and has now been adapted by the World Bank.
15/01/2016	20/07/2016	187	Honduras	GEF-UNDP Alexis Irias Arias@undp.org	Team Leader	<p>Final Evaluation: <i>Biodiversity Conservation for climate change adaptation in Indigenous productive landscapes in the Honduran Moskitia.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluate the effectiveness and sustainability of GEF's investment in ecosystem-based CC Adaptation and Mitigation (CO2 sequestration) to reduce climate risks and vulnerability in indigenous communities. - Assess community-based upland and coastal forestry (including mangrove forests) management interventions for improving livelihoods, including extended value chains for more equitable distribution of profits by private sector companies, food security and interactive governance through building more resilient ecosystem services, compared with expectations that were set forth in the logical framework matrix and the results-framework. - Evaluation using evidence-based criteria by following a participatory and consultative process in close collaboration with the Government (ICF, SERNAM, DGPESCA, etc.). - Interviews included the Territorial Council, an umbrella for 22 indigenous territories and women organizations who were powering the project.
15/06/2015	30/09/2015	107	Honduras	Inter-American Development Bank and Nordic Development Fund Scarleth Núñez scarlethnu@IADB.org	Team Leader and Biodiversity expert	<p>Formulation: <i>Building social and ecosystem resilience through a Blue Economy in mangrove forests and sustainable artisanal fisheries in Coastal Ecosystems in Northern Honduras.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a 3-year implementable and results-based project using an integrated land-sea planning and management approach to build more resilient artisanal fisheries and CC adaptation defences through extended value chains and alternative, alternatives that build ecosystem resilience and increase CO2 sequestration capacities through strengthening Blue Carbon systems (mangrove ecosystems). - Strengthening value chains for artisanal fishermen in collaboration with private seafood companies and linking alternative livelihoods to protecting mangrove forests as a tool for building social and environmental resilience to confront climate change
18/03/2015	18/12/2015	80	Honduras	KfW Development Bank cpineda@icf.gob.hn	Team Leader	<p>Technical Assistance: <i>Socio-environmental and Real time M&E for measuring management effectiveness of the Rio Plátano Man and the Biosphere World Heritage Site.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design and implementation mechanisms for a real time, Results-based M&E and Learning - Development of sampling protocols for characterizing pressure, state and response effectiveness (Results)

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Date from	Date to	Total days	Location	Company & reference person	Position	Description
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of an implementation strategy with alternative and sustainable income generation, value chains and conceptual framework to guide implementation and monitoring of effectiveness - Monitoring system operational on the ICF web site and designed local conservation projects for establishing baselines and monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of interventions targeting root causes of the pressures to Conservation Targets within the World Biosphere Reserve. - Capacity development and training exercises for GoH sectoral ministry staff (55+).
05/07/2014	16/12/2014	120	Guatemala, Honduras Nicaragua	UNEP-HQ Pauline Marima Pmarima@unep.org	Team Leader	<p>Terminal Evaluation: <i>Integrated Coastal Management with special emphasis on the sustainable management of Mangrove Forests and coastal fisheries</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site visits, interviews and capture of successes and failure with alternative approaches (beekeeping, value chains, ecotourism) to managing mangrove forests.
15/03/2014	15/05/2014	110	Mozambique	Nordic Development Fund Johanna Palmberg Johanna.palmberg@ndf.fi	Team Leader and coastal biodiversity expert	<p>Feasibility and Formulation. <i>Aquaculture and extended seafood processing value chains as an integrated climate adaptation and mitigation measures for protecting mangrove forests in an Indian Ocean tributary.</i> Project aimed to link extended value chains in private sector-operated shrimp farms near Quelimane to restore devastated mangrove forests to protect coastal communities from climate impacts and to offset carbon footprints from the Oil and Gas industry in Mozambique.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design of a monitoring and evaluation platform to measure the effectiveness of the approach as it related to economic, and social wellbeing.
15/10/2011	15/08/2012	35	79 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries	DEVCO-EU Alain la Fontaine, alain.lafontaine@baastel.com	Team Leader	<p>Midterm Evaluation of the ACP Fish II Programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review the work carried out in developing a sustainable fisheries model in 79 ACP countries, to evaluate the OECD+2 evaluation criteria. - Evaluation focused on effectiveness of sustainable management tools, including EU-supported tuna longlines throughout the three regions under EU flags, impacts of bycatch and risk reduction measures.
01/2011	07/2011	75	Nicaragua	Anna Viggh GEF Evaluation Office anna.viggh@aya.yale.edu	Evaluation team Climate Change & Biodiversity Expert	<p>Final evaluation: Final GEF Country Profile Evaluation (CPE) for Nicaragua.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyse the totality of GEF support across GEF agencies, projects, and programs, with the aim of reviewing the performance and results of GEF-supported activities and assessing how those activities align with country strategies and priorities tied to climate change adaptation, mitigation and biodiversity conservation and natural resource management.
03/2009	15/02/2011	180	Mozambique	Danida Carolina Estrada cestrada@ensomeinfo.com	M&E and Coastal Ecosystem Expert	<p>Technical Assistance: <i>Integrated coastal-marine ecosystem management component</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy and scientific advisor to Mozambican government (MICOA, CDSZC) team to develop an action-oriented Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEARAP) and associated monitoring and evaluation system for measuring management effectiveness of mitigation measures to serve as an input to developing coastal-marine spatial plans for 4 MPAS that includes mangrove forests, and link them to sustainable seafood harvests and conservation of marine megafauna (whale sharks, manta rays, manatee and 4 species of Sea turtles).
15/11/2010	15/02/2011	35	Cabo Verde, Guinee Bissau, Gambia, Guinee, Mauritania, Senegal	IUCN, WWF, Wetlands International Alain la Fontaine, alain.lafontaine@baastel.com	Biodiversity and Martine Protected area expert	<p>Midterm review Phase II of the Regional Coastal & Marine Coastal & Marine Conservation Programme (PRCM) for West Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess the relevancy, effectiveness, sustainability, efficiency and impact of the implementation and governance method - Evaluate and provide recommendations on how to ensure the sustainable fisheries, mangrove conservation through alternative, sustainable income-generating practices. marine biodiversity financing of protected areas and development impacts of the marine programme, Regional Seas

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Date from	Date to	Total days	Location	Company & reference person	Position	Description
						Convention, Coastal-marine Fisheries Management, transboundary coastal pollution from domestic and industrial sources, as well as Integrated Marine and Coastal Management.
01/02/2008	06/06/2009	180	Nicaragua and Honduras	Millennium Challenge Corporation (Washington, DC) through Ecology & Environment Inc	Country Project Coordinator and SEA Expert	<p>Evaluation/assessment: <i>Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of MCC's support to Nicaragua and Honduras within the agroforestry sector, as well as social and environmental compliance with MCC's norms. - Monitoring of the performance of MCA (Nicaragua and Honduras offices) consultant's execution of projects related to EIAs, natural resource and watershed management projects, aquaculture, livestock and agriculture, forestry, watershed management, including mangrove areas of the Pacific) external consultancy products submitted to the country-specific Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) programs in Nicaragua and Honduras.
22/04/2008	16/06/2008	33	Nicaragua	Pryory Norway and NORAD Sfosse@pryory.com	Team Leader	<p>Final Evaluation: Norway's support to the fishery sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluation of the effectiveness, relevance, sustainability and efficiency of Norway, including management of the Cayos Miskitos Marine Biosphere Reserve, coral reef and seagrass monitoring program - Evaluation of historical support to the sector.
15/06/2005	15/03/2008	120	Nicaragua	European Commission Alain la Fontaine, alain.lafontaine@baastel.com	Country Coordinator and Fishery Expert	<p>Formulation: <i>Country Coordinator for Indicators for Sustainable Fisheries (INCOFISH)</i> (www.incofish.org). A three-year effort involving 35 institutions and private enterprises from 22 nations worldwide (12 European, 12 Latin American, 6 Asian, 5 African) that aims to integrate multiple demands on coastal zones, with emphasis on coastal-marine ecosystems (includes mangrove conservation) and fisheries.</p>
//2004	**/**/2006	**	Nicaragua	Client: MARENA Funded by NDF Jakob Kronik Jk@F7consult.com	Team Leader	<p>Formulation: <i>Program on Sustainable Forestry for Climate Change Adaptation (POSAF)</i>. Prepare farmers and watershed management practitioners in different areas of Nicaragua to adapt to Climate change through restoration of damaged forested ecosystems and protection of existing riparian forests along watershed. Developed the EVA M&E platform that is currently used by the government for all climate change adaptation projects.</p>
**/*9/2003	**/*5/2005	**	Nicaragua	Danida funded Private Sector Development Program birthetesdorph.sorensen@grontmij.dk	Team Leader	<p>Private Sector Development Environmental Management and Circular economic frameworks for sustainable development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible for mainstreaming ISO 9000 and 14001 and facilitating training for certifying Nicaraguan businesses (3 private forestry and wood processing companies) and Danish partners in environmentally friendly business development.
15/05/2003	30/09/2003	65	Viet Nam South China Sea	Danida and Grontmij A/S, birthetesdorph.sorensen@grontmij.dk	ICZM and MPA expert	<p>Formulation: <i>Design and formulation of a Blue Development strategy for fisheries, ecotourism, etc to strengthen Viet Nam's Marine Protected Area Network Program</i> in 4 marine biodiversity hotspots between Viet Nam's borders with China and Cambodia, as well as to strengthen coastal-marine tourism and incomes from the MPAs, enhance fishery stocks, mangrove protection and reduce land-based pollution sources. This led to the strengthening of the Halong Bay World Heritage Site and subsequent designation of the Cu Lao Cham MPA (7 islands) as a World Biosphere Reserve</p>
15/02/2003	20/11/2003	45	Ghana	SIDA	ICZM Expert	<p>Technical Assistance: SEA for creating an integrated coastal-marine management program for the Cape Coast Region and Capacity development for creating knowledge networks and knowledge</p>

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TERMINAL EVALUATION

Date from	Date to	Total days	Location	Company & reference person	Position	Description
				Grontmij A/S, birthetesdorph.sorensen@grontmij.dk		management systems based on scientific and traditional knowledge for managing coastal-marine ecosystems; with a focus on protecting coastal-marine biodiversity.
15/04/1997	30/10/1999	130	Egypt (Southern Sinai Protectorates)	European Commission Grontmij A/S, birthetesdorph.sorensen@grontmij.dk	Project Director and Scientific Advisor	Coastal-Marine Environmental management and Biodiversity advisor to the Gulf of Aqaba Protectorates Programme , administered by the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency to develop sustainable financing mechanisms for the southern Sinai protected areas with EC funding. Involved design of management tools for sustainable fishing, sea turtle and other threatened species conservation within the entire coastal part of this Protectorate and policy recommendations to the Egyptian Ministry of Environmental Affairs and the EU.
01/03/1998	15/06/1999	160	Cambodia	Government of Kampu-chea Funded by Danida Contact: Svend Kaare Jensen svend.kaare.jensen@mail.dk	SEA and ICZM advisor	Technical Advisor to DANIDA's 5-year <i>Environmental Management of Cambodia's Coastal Zone</i> Project in 4 coastal Provinces, aiming to develop sustainable tourism in each province. Included evaluations of mangrove forest protection, coastal-marine fisheries and pollution (land-based sources and the Port of Sihanoukville), coastal fisheries and biodiversity, as well as capacity analysis and development of different Cambodian institutions, including environmental policymakers and their staff within those government institutions. Also involved developing preliminary alternative livelihoods for coastal communities, developing assessment tools for the environmental aspects of overfishing, destruction of mangroves and fish bombing, as well as impacts from shipping operations and water quality issues at the Port of Sihanoukville, and outlining a public awareness strategy.
15/06/1998	30/06/2000	140	Cambodia & SE Asia	Danida/Danced Funded by Danida/Danced Svend Kaare Jensen svend.kaare.jensen@mail.dk	Coral Reef & Fishery expert	<i>ICZM and community-based resource management advisor for various marine projects in SE Asia</i> for the University of Århus Center. Identifying coastal mangroves, fisheries and developing alternative livelihoods in coastal mangrove areas, participatory action assessments/evaluations and research, gender equity and at the more academic level, establishing a joint applied research and environmental management program for reducing the environmental impacts (dynamite fishing) on coastal ecosystems.
01/07/1995	15/12/1996	180	Nicaragua	Danida	ICZM Expert	Formulation: <i>Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Biodiversity Program</i> . ICZM advisor to the Nicaraguan Government and Danida. Developed a framework for the ICM program for the country, which included coastal-marine spatial planning and innovative management tools to protect mangrove forests based on adaptive, lesson learning from pilot projects.
01/10/1990	20/11/1995	300	Honduras, Belize, Cuba, Jamaica and Caribbean Nicaragua	UNEP Regional Seas Program	Chief Technical Advisor and Country Coordinator	M&E: Caribbean Coastal and Marine Productivity Monitoring Program, for establishing baselines and monitoring protocols for mangroves, corals and seagrasses throughout the Caribbean, Chief Technical Advisor and Country Director of the CARICOMP Program for Nicaragua and information and experts-exchanges with 25 countries. Involved long-term monitoring and research. UNEP.

ANNEX 6: Agreement Form & Code of Conduct of the Evaluation Consultant

El evaluador:

1. Debe presentar información completa y justa en su evaluación de fortalezas y debilidades, para que las decisiones o medidas tomadas tengan un buen fundamento.
2. Debe divulgar todos los resultados de la evaluación junto con información sobre sus limitaciones, y permitir el acceso a esta información a todos los afectados por la evaluación que posean derechos legales expresos de recibir los resultados.
3. Debe proteger el anonimato y la confidencialidad de los informantes individuales. Deben proporcionar avisos máximos, minimizar las demandas de tiempo, y respetar el derecho de las personas de no participar. Los evaluadores deben respetar el derecho de las personas a suministrar información de forma confidencial y deben garantizar que la información confidencial no pueda rastrearse hasta su fuente. No se prevé que evalúen a individuos y deben equilibrar una evaluación de funciones de gestión con este principio general.
4. En ocasiones, debe revelar la evidencia de transgresiones cuando realizan las evaluaciones. Estos casos deben ser informados discretamente al organismo de investigación correspondiente. Los evaluadores deben consultar con otras entidades de supervisión relevantes cuando haya dudas sobre si ciertas cuestiones deberían ser denunciadas y cómo.
5. Debe ser sensible a las creencias, maneras y costumbres, y actuar con integridad y honestidad en las relaciones con todos los interesados. De acuerdo con la Declaración Universal de los Derechos Humanos de la ONU, los evaluadores deben ser sensibles a las cuestiones de discriminación e igualdad de género, y abordar tales cuestiones. Deben evitar ofender la dignidad y autoestima de aquellas personas con las que están en contacto en el transcurso de la evaluación. Gracias a que saben que la evaluación podría afectar negativamente los intereses de algunos interesados, los evaluadores deben realizar la evaluación y comunicar el propósito y los resultados de manera que respete claramente la dignidad y el valor propio de los interesados.
6. Es responsable de su rendimiento y sus productos. Es responsable de la presentación clara, precisa y justa, de manera oral o escrita, de limitaciones, los resultados y las recomendaciones del estudio.
7. Debe reflejar procedimientos descriptivos sólidos y ser prudentes en el uso de los recursos de la evaluación.

Formulario de acuerdo del consultor de la evaluación³

Acuerdo para acatar el Código de conducta para la evaluación en el Sistema de las Naciones Unidas

Nombre del consultor: Joseph Ryan

Nombre de la organización consultiva (donde corresponda): Consultor Independiente

Confirmo que he recibido y entendido y que acataré el Código de Conducta para la Evaluación de las Naciones Unidas.

Firmado en: Bornholm, Dinamarca el 20 de abril 2020

Firma:


Joseph Ryan

ANNEX 7: UNDP-GEF TE Report Audit Trail Template

The Audit Trail below responds to the comments received on (28.05.2020) from the Regional UNDP Office (ROLAC) in relation to the Terminal Evaluation of *Strengthening of the subsystem of Honduras' coastal-marine protected areas* (UNDP Project ID-PIMS # 4828). *Additionally, the Team Leader responded to CMP Technical Advisor and the UNDP Honduras Office in April 2020. Two separate Audit Trail Reports were submitted to UNDP Honduras.*

The following comments were provided in track changes to the draft Terminal Evaluation report. All comments and changes were addressed by the Team Leader (Joe Ryan).

Author	#	Para No./ comment location	Comment/Feedback on the draft MTR report from UNDP-ROLAC	MTR team response and actions taken
Joe Ryan (Team Leader)	1	i	What does this amount represent? Amount implemented?	The correct final GEF source expenditure is now included
	2	ix	The table is missing ratings on Monitoring and Evaluation; impact? Missing are also the ratings for each category, Outcomes, Effectiveness, efficiency, M&E and implementation (I&E). As you know the evaluator has to use HS, S, MS, MU, U, HU.	The correct ratings have been included
	3	10	Please review formatting. This should be changed to "FINDINGS" or maybe Findings and results	Correction made
	4	12	Does not follow formatting. I suspect this should be 3.3	The heading has been changed to 3.2.1
	5	36	¿Se puede agregar una columna que indique el total ejecutado? También ¿qué son Activity Budget 2019 y total Budget 2019? Finalmente ¿cuál es la fuente de estos datos financieros?	The change has been made based on updated information. IT replaces the figure that previously showed the financial expenditure.
	6	36	¿shouldn't this table include GCF financing at the midterm and final evaluation?	The requested information has been inserted in a new table.
	7	37	The legend includes "Very good" coded with color blue but this doesn't seem to apply to this graph?	The Very good did not appear because it was c. 1%. The classification has been deleted from the legend
	8	38	Maybe this should be changed to "Availability of information" of "Disclosure of information"	The heading was changed to read Available Information
	9	42	Please refer to previous points on ratings	The correct classifications have been inserted in the table.
	10	56	Annex 1 – Please insert ToR	A Word version has been inserted
	11	59	Annex 3 - This section should be in English.	When the consultant asked this question to UNDP, he was informed that it could remain in Spanish. The Annex has now been translated
	12	83	Annex 4 - Also in english	My mistake.. It has been corrected
Comments from ROLAC 18.02.2020				

<i>Joe Ryan (Team Leader)</i>	1	Exec. Summary	Please note that I made several comments here in the Executive Summary section. Please also address these comments in the other sections of the report, if relevant.	Thanks for the heads up... Will follow and track my responses below
	1	Exec. Summary	Please note that these are the four objective-level indicators of the Results Framework. They are not the main outcome/components of the project. The main components are three: 1) Increased coverage of marine and coastal PAs; 2) Improved management effectiveness of Marine and Coastal PAs in protecting BD against threats; and 3) Financial sustainability of marine and coastal PAs. Please fix this.	Apologies for the confusing wording. The text has been changed to read: The project focuses on four outcomes lined to the following three components:
	4	Rating Summary Table Outcome 2	Please complete the sentence-	The sentence has been rewritten as follows: Management effectiveness has increased in several CMPAs, but at least four of the protected areas did not meet the target indicator value. As mentioned in the text, these tracking tools are simply performance indicators and they do not always coincide with Healthy Reefs' IHRI under water outcome results
	4	Rating Summary Table	Please reconsider this rating as above you wrote "This is largely attributed to the UNDP's decisive action in responding to the MTR's recommended actions for putting the project on a more effective path to meet its overall objective." This is an example of adaptive management. Also, the PIRs developed every year made recommendations in response to risks identified. This is also an example of proactive adaptive management.	The text has been adjusted to reflect the efforts in conducting adaptive management and the rating adjusted accordingly to Moderately unsatisfactory. There were several key weaknesses that needed attention early in the implementation process (e.g., the inexistent monitoring platform listed in the ProDoc, a revision of the wording of Outcome Indicator #4 and the emphasis on scientific studies versus alternative sustainable livelihoods). Even when these issues were raised in the MTR, corrective actions were not clearly stated or taken. The Theory of Change was weak and also the risk analysis, which prevented the formulation of robust mitigation measures. Further, the PIRs missed to address shortcomings that could have been corrected on due time had the PIRs been more objectively written. Instead, corrective actions were reactive, rather than proactive and much of this was also due to the political climate in which the project was forced to operate. <u>Case in Point #3</u> : The MTR provided some recommendations that the

				technical team responded to quite nicely. However, the evaluation was only called for in the third year of a four-year project limiting considerably the chances to respond to all the pertinent recommendations for turning things around during the final year. This is a strong argument for the GEF to heed our recommendation to include real-time M&E, as it is a common problem in many GEF funded projects.
	9	2.3.2	These are only the four objective-level indicators. Please note that there are many other outcome indicators under each of the three components.	This is a difficult call for me for reasons stated in the report, namely that most of the Results that are inferred as being outcomes, are actually outputs, and they were far from being framed using the SMART criterion. For that reason, I have been careful to disaggregate outcomes and outputs from the collective term Results.
	9	2.3.2	Please note that this indicator is written as follows in the ProDoc: Artisanal fisheries as indicator of marine biodiversity: - Catch diversity, - Catch per unit effort, - Mean Trophic Index of catch, - Average size of landed fisheries, -Genetic Diversity of key commercial and ecologically important species. Please note that each of the above five sub-categories of the indicator (i.e., Catch diversity, etc etc) can be measured. And the target in the ProDoc is that these numbers remain stable by project end. This is clearly an outcome indicator	Three of four objective-level outcome indicators are adequately formulated, but the fourth indicator is poorly formulated and it is not SMART. Although it consists of 5 outcome sub-indicators. There is no evidence that data were collected for measuring changes in these indicators over the course of the project. For that reason, the fish biomass indicator was added and because it is measured in the Healthy Reef Index and it is based on real data.
	14	3-3-3	Same as above	
43	Rating Summary Table	Please reconsider this rating as above you wrote "This is largely attributed to the UNDP's decisive action in responding to the MTR's recommended actions for putting the project on a more effective path to meet its overall objective." This is an example of adaptive management. Also, the PIRs developed every year made recommendations in response to risks identified. This is also an example of proactive adaptive management.		Please refer to my comments in the second entry of this audit.

ANNEX 8: Evaluation report authorization form

(to be completed by CO and UNDP GEF Technical Adviser based in the region and included in the final document)

Evaluation Report Reviewed and Cleared by

UNDP County Office

Name: Astrid Mejia

Signature: 

Date: 17 July 2020

UNDP GEF RTA

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____