



"Environmental Sound Management of Mercury and Mercury Containing Products and their Wastes in Artisanal Small-scale Gold Mining and Healthcare - Project 00090481"

Terminal Evaluation

Project	Environmental Sound Management of Mercury and Mercury Containing Products				
	and their wastes in Artisanal Small-scale Gold Mining and Healthcare				
GEF Project ID	00090481				
UNDP PIMS	5229				
Evaluation period	April 2015 – March 2020				
Evaluation date	March 2020				
Country	Honduras				
Focal Area	Persistent Organic Pollutants				
Operational Program	OP 14				
GEF Strategic priority	POPs SP1, POPs SP-2				
Executing Agency	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (MIAMBIENTE), through its Centre				
	for the Study and Control of Pollutants (CESCCO) and its department of chemicals				
	management (DGPQ).				
Other partners involved	Private Sector				
Evaluation Team	Guillermo J. Román Moguel				
	Signature:				
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Acknowledgements:	To the staff of the Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (MIAMBIENTE), of the Country Office of the United Nations Development Programme, and of the Project Coordinating Unit, for their kind information contribution and support during the development of the evaluation				

Executive Summary

Project Summary table

Project title	Project 00090481 "Environm Mercury Containing Product Mining and Healthcare"		•	•
GEF Project Identification:	00090481		At the time of approval (USD millions)	At the time of completion (USD millions)
UNDP Project ID: 00081014	PIMS5229	GEF Financing:	1,300,000	1,300,000
Country:	Honduras	IA y EA own:	50,000	50,000
Region:	Latin America and the Caribbean	Government:	3,869,854	3.621.854
Focal Area:	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Other:	2,300,000	4.806.171
Operational Program:	GEF 4 POPS	Total co-financing:	6,219,854	8.428.025
Executing Agency:	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA) Now Mi Ambiente	Total project Cost	7,519,854	9.728.025
Other partners involved:		PRODOC signature (date Project began):		April 2015
		Closing date		Actual:
		(Operational):	April 22, 2019	Mar 30, 2020

Project Description (as per Prodoc)

In January 2013, a UN Agreement was reached for the establishment of a globally legally binding Convention on Mercury "The Minamata Convention on Mercury". The Minamata Convention is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury. The Convention was adopted and opened for signature on 10 October 2013, at a Conference of Plenipotentiaries (Diplomatic Conference) in Kumamoto, Japan. As of 1 December 2014, 128 countries (including Honduras) have signed the Convention, while 9 countries have ratified the Convention. The Convention will enter into force 90 days after it has been ratified by 50 nations.

The overall goal of the project is to support Honduras in undertaking Mercury related assessments and implementing Mercury activities in the areas of ASGM and healthcare that will contribute towards achieving the objectives of the Minamata Convention and developing the required capacity in Honduras to implement provisions of the Convention when it enters into force.

The objective of the proposed project is to "Protect human health and the environment from Mercury releases originating from the intentional use of mercury in artisanal small-scale gold mining (ASGM), as well as the unsound management and disposal of Mercury containing products from the healthcare sector".

The project will focus on reducing the use of Mercury in two (2) priority sectors (Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining and Healthcare) by implementing several pilot mercury management and reduction activities.

At national level the project will support the creation of an enabling environment by improving the regulatory and policy framework pertaining to the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of Mercury, Mercury containing products and their wastes. The project will also further develop technical capacity for (risk) assessments, inventories and monitoring of Hg releases, use of Mercury-free devices in healthcare, use of socially and environmentally sound mining artisanal practices, creation and operation of interim storage for mercury containing wastes, life-cycle management of Hg (incl. spill clean-up, collection, transport, etc.), awareness raising, among else.

Through implementation of these components, the project expects to reduce mercury releases by 40 kg/yr. These releases would otherwise be added to the "global pool" of Mercury, putting environmental and human health at risk everywhere. Importantly, setting-up sound and sustainable mercury management and phase-out/down schemes for priority sectors will enable a steady and gradual reduction in the use of Hg, ultimately achieving complete phase-out.

All the project efforts combined, are expected to result in a Mercury reduction of approximately 1,000 kg a year. This reduction will predominantly be achieved as a result of the ASGM activities of the project. Rating evaluation table

Rating Project Performance Criteria Rating Comments I. Monitoring and Evaluation: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU) M&E Overall quality S M&E design at the beginning of the project S M&E Implementation plan S 2. Implementation of IA y EA: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU) Overall quality of the project execution and implementation HS Executing Agency performance S Implementing Agency performance HS Coordination of Project was well conducted S. Outcome Evaluation: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (HJ) Overall quality of project outcomes HS Relevance: relevant (R) o not relevant (NR) R Effectiveness HS Based on the achievement of targets which were also surpassed Efficiency S 4. Sustainability: Likely (L), Moderate Likely (ML), Moderate Unlikely (MU), Unlikely (U). Overall probability of sustainability risks ML Financial resources ML Given that the implementation will require to continue building strong social interactions and investments to achieve reconversion of mining operations Institutional and governance framework L Environmental status improvement S Environmental status of the project S										
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Summary of conclusions, recommendations and lessons

The overall results of the Project are considered **Highly Satisfactory**, based on the achievements obtained on the overall project targets which were also significantly surpassed, and the satisfactory fulfilment of Outcomes. The project achieved a total of 8.836 kg of Mercury that were avoided in ASGM and 79 kg in hospitals, these exceeded the target by 883% and 533% respectively. About the first outcome, this was achieved fully through the development of the inventory (Levels I and II), establishment of the Laboratories in CESCCO for Mercury determination and the "assessment of risk" in the miner's population of El Corpus. Outcome 1.2 was achieved through CNG members training on the Minamata Convention's requirements, so they could review and validate the results of the Mercury Release Inventory and the Hg population risk assessment. Outcome 2 was amply fulfilled through the development of the Minamata National Implementation Plan, the drafts of regulation and standards for use and for storage of Mercury products and wastes and the BAT/BEP Guidelines to be used in the ASGM sector. Outcome 3.1 was achieved in most of its outputs. All conditions were prepared for transition into a Mercury free gold way of living; starting from the evaluation of the baseline, pilot scale assessments for technology changes, training on environmental and health protection measures, commercial and financial advice/consulting about changes in procedures to avoid use of mercury. Much work was done with the communities towards better practices and a reduction of the number of "rastras" was achieved. Although the pilot with El Corpus community did not work as planned due to difficulties on the legal establishment of the miners' association and the ownership of the mining land. A second association, "Minas y Cuevas", converted their mercurybased operation into a gravimetric process plant achieving important reductions in mercury emissions. Outcome 3.2, achieved in full its goals in 4 hospitals: University Teaching Hospital of the National Autonomous University of Honduras (HEU/UNAH): Mario Catarino Rivas Hospital in San Pedro Sula. Cortés (HMCR); Specialties Hospital of San Felipe (HESF); and Maria Hospital of Pediatrics Specialties, for these, baselines and a methodology to develop them were established, training and manuals were developed and also Plans for mercury containing devices/waste management and substitutions of some of the devices by mercury free alternatives. Outcome 4.1 Assessment to identify storage alternatives and the many different aspects was carried out, including: storage needs assessments, training for management in both aspects: the HCF that generates the waste and waste management operators, and also for setting facilities for temporary storage in hospitals. Facilities for temporary storage were provided to the 4 hospitals. Outcome 5 Project's results have been sustained and replicated.

The recommendations and lessons are the following:

- A feasibility study for the entire elimination of mercury should be developed, which would allow improved planning of national policies on the subject and justify further activities in the subject.
- Document a Case Study about the negotiations that took place with mining communities of El Corpus, as it was, long and difficult with positive results, would be of use for other projects in the region and abroad.
- Follow up to strengthen the relationship between Heimerle and Meule¹ (H&M) and Minas & Cuevas, and to also explore other options to export gold.
- Promote the establishment and the enforcement of the Proposal Regulation (Executive Agreement) for the Sound Management of Mercury and Mercury Wastes, the Precision Codes for mercury-added products and the Regulation for the ASGM; these last two approved in April 2019.

¹ A Cooperation Agreement between the German Gold Refinery and the Mining Authority was established, with support from project, to strengthen specific ASGM value chains.

- Continue searching for additional international funding to follow up on the good results obtained in the
 project and benefit from the good relationships with miners and government to further the elimination of
 mercury.
- In case a second stage project is prepared and developed, it is very important to consider the involvement of other miners' associations and to develop a business model to help the system become sustainable
- As possible, extend the knowledge and experiences acquired through this Project to projects of other Persistent Organic Pollutants, so that the impact is replicated and help reduce pollutions of other toxic substances:
- A good practice developed during the project implementation was the establishment of a multiproject coordination for Chemicals; however, activities must be clearly differentiated.
- At implementation stage, project coordinator had to take care of other activities related to other
 projects of the same subject and even from different implementing agencies. While there might
 have been some synergies, administratively there is a limit in person's capacities, therefore
 additional personnel must be considered to ensure an effective distribution of responsibilities.
- Fostering good communication and collaboration with key actors, such as it was the case with the
 Vice minister of MiAmbiente, can ensure involvement and commitment from national authorities,
 becoming an important asset for the project's success.

Table of Contents

E:	xecutive	Summary	2
Α	cronyms	and abbreviations	8
1.	Intro	oduction	9
	1.1	Purpose of the Evaluation	9
	1.2	Scope and methodology	9
	1.3	Structure of the Terminal Evaluation report	10
2.	Pro	ect description and development context	10
	2.1	Project start and duration	10
	2.2	Problems that the project intended to solve (based on ProDoc).	10
	2.3	Immediate and project development objectives	11
	2.4	Baseline indicators established	11
	2.5	Main stakeholders	13
	2.6	Expected Outcomes	14
3.	Find	lings	15
	3.1	Project design and formulation	16
		1 Analysis of the logical framework (ALF) and the Results Framework (logic and project stratestors)	
	3.1.	2 Assumptions and risks	16
	3.1.	3 Lessons from other relevant projects incorporated into the Project design	16
	3.1.	4 Planned stakeholder participation	17
	3.1.	5 Replication approach	17
	3.1.	6 UNDP Comparative advantage	17
	3.1.	7 Links between the Project and other interventions within the sector	17
	3.1.	B Management arrangements	17
	3.2	Project implementation	19
	3.2.	1 Adaptive Management (changes in Project design and results during the execution)	19
	3.2.	2 Partnership agreements (with relevant stakeholders involved in the country or region)	20
	3.2.	3. Feedback of M&E activities used for adaptive management	20
	3.2.4	4 Project financing	20
	3.2.	Monitoring and Evaluation: initial and implementation design (*)	23
	3.2.0 issu	Coordination of the Implementation (*) from UNDP and the executing partner for operations 28	onal
	3.3	Project outcomes	28
	3.3.	1 Overall Results	28
	3.3	2 Relevance	29

	3.3	3.3 Effectiveness and Efficiency	29
	3.3	3.4 Country Ownership	31
	3.3	3.5 Integration	31
	3.3	3.6 Sustainability (*)	31
	3.3	3.7 Impact	31
4.	Co	nclusions, recommendations and lessons	31
4	4.1	Corrective measures for the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the proje	ect
4	4.3 P	roposals for future directions that accentuate the main objectives	33
4	4.4 T	he best and worst practices to address issues related to relevance, performance and success.	33
5.	Ar	nex	34
1	A)	Términos de Referencia de Consultoría (incluye carta Firmada de Código de Ética)	34
I	B)	Itinerario	61
I	D)	Resumen de visitas de campo	66
I	E)	Lista de documentos revisados (En orden Alfabético)	70
ı	F)	Matriz de preguntas de evaluación	73
(G) Re	esumen de resultados preliminares	74
ı	H)	Resumen de resultados preliminaries	82

Acronyms and abbreviations

ALCOMINH Alliance of Mining Communities in Honduras

APR/PIR Annual Project Review / Project Implementation Review

ASGM Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining

AWP Annual Work Plan

BAT Best Available Technologies
BEP Best Environmental Practices
BRI Biodiversity Research Institute

CCAD Central American Commission on Environment and Development

CDN Centro de Negocios

CESCCO Center for the Study and Control of Pollutants

CETESB Sanitation Company of São Paulo-Brazil. Regional Center of the Stockholm

Convention for Latin America.

CO Country Office

CNG National Commission for the Sound Management of Chemicals

CP Country Programme
GEF Global Environment Facility
HCWM Healthcare Waste Management

HC Health Centre
HCF Healthcare Facility

HES Honduras Environmental Services

HEU/UNAH University Teaching Hospital / National Autonomous University of Honduras

Hg Mercury

HMCR Mario Catarino Rivas Hospital

I-RAT Individualized Rapid Assessment Tool

INECC National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change-Mexico. Regional Center

of the Stockholm Convention for Latin America.

INHGEOMIN Honduran Institute of Geology and Mines

M&E Monitoring and Evaluation

MoE Ministry of Environment (also see SERNA)

MoH Ministry of Health (also see SESAL)

MoU Memorandum of Understanding

MSD Medical Stores Department

MSW Municipal Solid Waste

NGO Non-Governmental Organization
NIP National Implementation Plan
PAC Project Approval Committee

Project Assistant PA PB **Project Board** PC **Project Coordinator PCU Project Coordination Unit** PIF Project Identification Form **PPG Project Preparation Grant PPE** Personal Protection Equipment PPP Public Private Partnership **PPR Project Progress Report PRF** Project Results Framework

PRTR Pollutant Release and Transfer Register

PTS Persistent toxic substance
QPR Quarterly Progress Reports

RCU Regional Coordination Unit

SAICM Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management

SMC Sound Management of Chemicals SOP Standard Operating Procedures

SERNA Secretary of State in the Ministry of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and

Mining, now MIAMBIENTE+

SESAL Secretary of Health (see also MoH)
SINAVIS System Health Monitoring of Honduras

TOR Terms of Reference

UNAH National Autonomous University of Honduras
UNDAF United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNICEF United Nations Children Education Fund

UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research

WHO World Health Organization
WTO World Trade Organization
WCO World Customs Organization

It is important to highlight that this terminal evaluation was carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic, in fact the field mission was completed one day before Honduras closed its borders to avoid COVID-19 spread.

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Evaluation

The purpose of this Terminal Evaluation is to determine the achievement of the project 00090481: "Environmental Sound Management of Mercury and Mercury Containing Products and their wastes in Artisanal Small-scale Gold Mining and Healthcare", financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), with a financial support of US \$1,300,000.00.

This Terminal Evaluation consists of analyzing as objectively as possible the project, from its design stage to its closure, including its achievements, results and impacts. The evaluation focuses on determining the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of the outcomes, as well as the sustainability and impact of the project. It also includes the lessons and best practices learned during the implementation and that may be useful for similar projects.

The evaluation may also be useful to improve, where appropriate, the sustainability of the project and to support the improvement of UNDP programming. The evaluation was carried out under the Terms of Reference published by UNDP-Honduras, presented in Annex A, which are based on the "Guidance for Conducting Terminal Evaluation for UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed", (GEFTE), (UNDP, 2012).

1.2 Scope and methodology

The scope of the evaluation covers a period from April 2015 to February 2020. The evaluation was conducted according to the methodology established in the GEFTE and follows the structure there established. The evaluation includes the review of documentary evidence as well as a participatory consultation approach, in order to ensure closer relations with the counterpart of the Honduran government, the Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (MIAMBIENTE), formerly Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA), the UNDP office in Honduras and Regional offices for

LAC, the project team and other relevant group of interest. In particular, some of the data obtained from the documentary information was asked in some of the interviews; or on the contrary, also, the data, which was exposed in the interviews was corroborated against the data obtained in the documentary review. The criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact are those denoted in the GEFTE and their basis is presented in the Outcome section. The gender distribution was evaluated in the interviews to determine the distribution of the staff, but in particular, when reviewing the training reports to determine the attendance disaggregation by gender, in order to quantify it.

The relevant documented information for this evaluation was obtained with the support of the Project Management Unit (PMU), the government counterpart, the UNDP country office and the UNDP regional office for Latin America and the Caribbean and was reviewed by the evaluator. The list is presented in Annex E.

Additionally, the information was obtained from face-to-face interviews in the Cities of Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula y El Corpus, during the Field Mission that took place from March 8 to 14, 2020. The list in detail of persons, places and scope is presented in Annex C. A questionnaire previously prepared, was used to collect information during the Mission, see Annex F. At the end of the mission, preliminary results were presented to the Project Management Unit, the government counterpart and the UNDP country office, see Annex G. Recommendations and Management Plan is presented in Annex H. The evaluation team was formed only by one international evaluator. His signed Agreement Form is presented in Annex E of TORs. No national evaluator participated.

1.3 Structure of the Terminal Evaluation report

This report consists of 5 chapters and two unnumbered initial sections. The first is the cover page where the general information of the project is presented. The second consists of the executive summary where a synthesis of the project is found, the main findings, recommendations, and conclusions as well as the general rating of the project. Chapter 1, Introduction, presents the purpose, scope, and objectives of the evaluation work as well as the method used and the report structure. Chapter 2, Project Description and Development Context, focuses on the analysis of the country's development context regarding the problem that this project addressed and the way to deal with it. The expected deadlines for the project implementation, the immediate objectives, the expected outcomes and the key indicators are detailed as well as the coordination arrangements that include the key actors involved. Chapter 3 shows the findings of the evaluation, which cover design, execution, results obtained and sustainability. Chapter 4, Conclusions, Recommendations and Lessons learned, and the project rating table; Chapter 5 includes Annexes, with supporting information.

2. Project description and development context

2.1 Project start and duration

The project was initially approved for a period of 48 months, (ProDoc signed in Spanish) from April 2015, to April 2019. For the purposes of this evaluation, the original execution dates are considered, to complete 4 years. Subsequently, the Steering Committee in its meeting of august 2018 agreed to request an extension until December 2019, with the main objective of being able to conclude a series of activities and obtain the expected outcomes in that period. The 8-month extension request is documented in the committee's minutes. After GEF granted a 12-month extension the project's original end date changed from of April 22, 2019 to March 31, 2020. Problems that the project intended to solve (based on ProDoc).

The main challenges that the project confronted based on what is established in the Project Document were:

 Lack of legislation enabling the phase-out of Hg (in ASGM) and use of mercury-free or lowcontent Hg products;

- Absence of plans/strategies on ESM of products and wastes containing Mercury;
- The Situation of Mercury Containing Healthcare Waste;
- Limited availability of Mercury free alternatives;
- Absence of cost recovery mechanisms for ESM of Hg containing wastes;
- Lack of reliable data on imports of Hg and Hg containing devices;
- Low level of awareness on the ESM of Hg and Hg containing products as well as associated health hazards among populations at risk;
- Absence of knowledge on adopting BAT/BEP in priority sectors;
- Lack of temporary storage and disposal options for Mercury containing wastes;
- Lack of final disposal options for Mercury containing waste;

1.3 <u>Immediate and project development objectives</u>

The overall goal of the project was to support Honduras in undertaking Mercury related assessments and implementing Mercury management activities in the areas of ASGM and healthcare that will contribute towards achieving the objectives of the Minamata Convention and developing the required capacity in Honduras to implement requirements of the Convention when it would enter into force.

The objective of the proposed project was to "Protect human health and the environment from Mercury releases originating from the intentional use of mercury in artisanal small-scale gold mining (ASGM), as well as the unsound management and disposal of Mercury containing products from the healthcare sector".

The project would focus on reducing the use of Mercury in two priority sectors, Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining and Healthcare, by implementing several pilot mercury management and reduction activities.

1.4 Baseline indicators established

Not all the global indicators of the project (and its numerical targets) are SMART, (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound) since some of them are not specific, measurable nor achievable (they are not in the reach of a project of this kind); some of the indicators are indeed those of *Activities* in the project, which are difficult to measure. According as to how they were specified in the project document, these are:

Project Objetive:

- 1,000 kg of Mercury releases reduced/year from ASGM.
- 14.8 kg of Mercury reduction achieved/year from Healthcare (4.3 kg/yr from medical devices and 10.5 kg from dental amalgam).

Outcome 1.1 Improved capacity at institutional level to assess and monitor Hg releases, Hg levels in populations, and generate data and scientific information in order to act on priority issues.

- National Mercury Release Inventory Report finalized.
- National Laboratory able to undertake Mercury analysis.
- Laboratory staff trained.
- Hg population risk assessment(s) completed
- CNG aware of the Convention's requirements as they relate to the focus of the project (Mercury added products and ASGM).
- CNG assumes role as national coordination mechanism on Mercury.

Outcome 2. Strengthened policy and regulatory framework to reduce reliance on Mercury, and Mercury added products and improve the environmental sound management of Mercury

- National Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of Mercury developed.
- Number of regulatory instruments drafted.
- National tariff codes for Mercury containing products aligned with WTO guidelines.
- Draft standards and technical guidelines for the safe storage, packaging, transportation, data management, inspection and monitoring of Mercury containing wastes available.

Outcome 3.1 Reduced Hg releases from priority mining communities as a result of the adoption of BAT/BEP practices and the phase-out of unsound mining practices

- Representative surveys and participants lists created.
- Survey team hired and trained.
- Percentage of miners surveyed.
- Percentage of milling operations analyzed for mercury use.
- Survey completed covering 50% of the primary target mining community and 15% of secondary replication project communities.
- Baseline report available
- % of Corpus ore processed with less mercury or mercury free techniques.
- Training curriculum available
- 5 trainers trained in mercury free techniques.
- 200 of miners trained in BEP/BAT at primary site.
- Training video available.
- % of gold shops in the priority community have adopted mercury filters and PPE and have been trained on their use.
- Negotiation center operational or partnership with an existing negotiation center operational.
- Training curriculum available.
- # negotiation center staff and miners trained.
- # of service agreements with equipment providers negotiated.
- Lending/saving fund established/facilitated
- # of customs agreements btw national government and governments where large refiners are located developed.
- # of purchasing/exchange deals with large refiners.
- % of miners of cooperatives make use of premiums.
- 1 set of 100% Honduran jewelry figures in publicity campaign.
- Priority ASGM communities identified for replication purposes.
- 2 clean mining workshops established in the priority communities.
- 120 miners trained.
- 30 miners participated in clean mining course in El Corpus, using its pilot facilities.

Outcome 3.2 Reduced Hg releases from priority Healthcare Facilities through the adoption of BAT/BEP practices and the phase-out of Mercury containing devices.

- 2 HCWM committees established.
- # of staff trained on conducting a Mercury assessment
- 2 Mercury baseline assessments completed.
- # of staff trained on conducting a HCWM assessment
- a HCWM plan developed for each project HCF.
- # of staff trained on Mercury management.
- One Hg management manual.
- 2 comparative study reports on Hg-free devices.
- # of Mercury-free devices procured for the project HCFs.
- # of Hospital Mercury-free at the end of project implementation.
- 2 Mercury baseline assessments completed.
- 2 Hg management and phase-out plans drafted.
- # of staff trained on Mercury management and use of Mercury-free alternatives.
- Procurement processes of 2 replication HCFs adjusted.

Outcome 4: Interim financially sustainable storage options for Hg-containing wastes established and long-term storage/disposal options identified.

- Assessment report.
- # of people trained on the LCM of Hg
- # of CRA put in place.
- # of interim storage spaces/rooms established.
- # of people trained on the management of Hg storage spaces
- Operational procedures for management of Hg storage spaces available.
- Centralized storage facility operational.
- # of people trained on the management of the centralized Hg storage facility.
- Operational procedures for management of the centralized Hg storage facility.

Outcome 5 Project results sustained and replicated

- Number of high-quality monitoring and evaluation documents prepared during project implementation.
- 1 comprehensive lessons-learned report.
- 1 project website/Facebook page/Twitter account containing all published project reports, training materials and videos for easy dissemination and sharing.

1.5 Main stakeholders

In the Project document and later in the Mid Term Evaluation some were added, the main stakeholder listed are:

Federal government ministries:

- SERNA (MiAmbiente) (Including its Center for the Study and Control of Pollutants (CESCCO-Department of Chemicals Management (DGPQ))
- Honduran Institute of Mining and Geology (formerly was part of MIAMBIENTE structure)

- Ministry of Health (Including its Regulatory Secretariat; Department for Hospital Management and Health Regulations; Secretariat for Integrated Networks and Health Services; Medicines, Supplies and Equipment Logistics Unit (Procurement); Unit for Health Surveillance; National Laboratory Network)
- Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MSIC), Now Secretary of Economic Development
- Ministry of Finance and its Executive Directorate of Revenue (DEI, today DARA) (Customs);

State and municipal jurisdictions:

- Municipality of El Corpus, Choluteca
- Secretary of State for Health (see also MoH) (SESAL)

Private Sector

- Honduras Environmental Services
- RECYCLE
- Cobra Oro
- Centro de Negocios Hondureño Alemán (CDN)
- Company Minas y Cuevas from the Macuelizo Municipality;
- German company: Heimerle and Meule;
- Alliance for Responsible Mining (ARM);
- MINOSA:
- Lundin Foundation;

Other:

- 1. Federal Institute of Geosciences and Natural Recruits of Germany;
- 2. MIA NAP Project of UN Environment
- 3. Productive Landscapes Project of MIAMBIENTE+ / GEF / UNDP
- 4. Energy Efficiency Project of MIAMBIENTE+ / GEF / UNDP
- Coastal Marine Project of MIAMBIENTE+ / GEF / UNDP
- 6. Project for the Strengthening of Water Governance in Region 13 of the Gulf of Fonseca (MiAMBIENTE and the Swiss Cooperation Agency for International Development)

Sensitive site generators:

- University Hospital of the National Autonomous University of Honduras (HEU/UNAH)
- Mario Catarino Rivas Hospital in San Pedro Sula, Cortés (HMCR)
- Specialties Hospital of San Felipe (HESF);
- Maria Hospital of Pediatric Specialties
- San Juan Arriba Artisanal Miners Cooperative (Today, 2 of July)

Civil Society (citizens)

1.6 Expected Outcomes

The expected outcomes of the project were:

Outcome 1.1 Improved capacity at institutional level to assess and monitor Hg releases, Hg levels in populations, and generate data and scientific information in order to take action on priority issues. Outcome 1.2 Improved inter-ministerial coordination and communication on SMC and ESM of Hg.

Outcome 2 Strengthened policy and regulatory framework to reduce reliance on Mercury, and Mercury added-products and improve the environmental sound management of Mercury

Outcome 3.1 Reduced Hg releases from priority mining communities as a result of the adoption of BAT/BEP practices and the phase-out of unsound mining practices.

Outcome 3.2 Reduced Hg releases from priority Healthcare Facilities through the adoption of BAT/BEP practices and the phase-out of Mercury containing devices.

Outcome 4.1 Interim financially sustainable storage options for Hg-containing wastes established and long-term storage/disposal options identified.

Outcome 5. Project's results sustained and replicated

To achieve these outcomes, the project included the following outputs/activities:

- 1.1.1 National Mercury Release Inventory developed.
- 1.1.2 Analytical capacity of health & Env. Institutions to monitor Hg releases developed.
- 1.1.3 Hg population risk assessment(s) conducted.
- 1.2.1 Capacity of the National Commission for SMC strengthened to meet future commitments under the Global Hg treaty.
- 2.1 National Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury Developed.
- 2.2 Regulatory instruments to reduce the use of Mercury and Mercury added products drafted.
- 2.3 Proposal for the harmonization of classification codes for Mercury containing products developed.
- 2.4 Standards and technical guidelines for the safe storage, packaging, transportation, data management, inspection and monitoring of Mercury containing wastes developed.
- 3.1.1 In-depth Hg baseline assessment in 1 priority ASGM community completed (incl. socio-economic analysis).
- 3.1.2 BAT/BEP introduced to 1 ASGM community to reduce Hg releases and adopt socially and env. sound mining practices.
- 3.1.3 Capacity of 1 mining community built to improve the gold supply chain.
- 3.1.4 Replication process of pilot experience in three (3) additional geographical priority areas launched.
- 3.2.1 In-depth Hg baseline assessment completed for 2 model Healthcare Facilities (HCFs).
- 3.2.2 Facilities' HCWM programmes updated to include Hg phase-out and management.
- 3.2.3 Facility staff trained on BAT/BEP practices for Hg management.
- 3.2.4 Comparative study on Hg-free devices concluded and procurement processes adapted based on staff preferences.
- 3.2.5 Replication process of pilot experiences launched in 2 additional HCFs.
- 4.1.1 Assessment of infrastructure, capacity and cost recovery approaches for Hg waste storage conducted.
- 4.1.2 Technical capacity of key actors for various Hg LCM stages developed and CRAs put in place.
- 4.1.3 Interim storage spaces established for healthcare Hg waste
- 4.1.4 Pilot demonstration of ESM and interim storage of other Hg-containing wastes initiated at national level.
- 5.1. M&E and adaptive management applied to project in response to needs, mid-term evaluation findings with lessons learned extracted
- 5.2. Lessons learned and best practices are disseminated at national, regional and global level

3. Findings

In order to evaluate the fulfilment of the programmed results of the project, primary and secondary information was reviewed and contrasted (Annex E), including in particular the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) report and the interviews from different sources carried out during the site mission. The existing sources of information were 4 PIR (2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019), 6 minutes of the Steering Committee meetings (1 from 2015, 2 of 2017, 2 of 2018 and one of 2019) and 7 Reports to the Steering Committee (1 of 2016, 2 of 2017, 2 of 2018 and 2 of 2019) all well documented, and allowed to identify progress, difficulties, adaptations and justifications in the overall implementation of the Project.

3.1 Project design and formulation

This section analyses the planning stage during the Project Document elaboration so what is exposed here refers to this stage, even though during the execution there is always an opening towards modifications or redesign (as part of the adaptive management) as well as from the mid-term evaluation.

The Project was designed to support Honduras in developing the required capacity to implement the provisions of the Minamata Convention (as at that time, it had not entered into force), and to initiate Mercury related inventories and Mercury phase out activities based on National Assessment of the Use of Mercury in Honduras (2011)

The project formulation and the PIF was developed by the Ministry of Environment (MiAmbiente), formerly Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA) along with the UNDP country office and the UNDP regional office.

3.1.1 Analysis of the logical framework (ALF) and the Results Framework (logic and project strategy, indicators)

Regarding the Results Framework, this was not precise and numerical in its targets, except in the indicators of the Project Objective, which are all relevant to the process of eliminating Mercury from the country, only lacking the establishment of a National Management Plan which appears as an indicator of one of the Outputs, when due to its importance it should have been a global indicator.

It is also observed that in the planning, the number of Outputs is extensive, representing in some cases activities that would lead to larger results. The baseline for each of them was very clearly stated, however, the seven Outcomes have indicators (and targets) split into 58 Output's performance indicators and 68 Output's targets. For instance, Output 3.1.1 has 6 indicators and only 3 targets, which make follow up of evaluation difficult and monitoring more time consuming.

Name of Outcome 5. "Project's results sustained and replicated" does not correspond with the Outputs in it. Name of this outcome regularly is Monitoring and evaluation or Knowledge management.

3.1.2 Assumptions and risks

The main risks were identified during the Project design and several of them were attended and covered, however, in the planning process, no provision was made for the "preparatory" activities that should have been developed to engage the miners in legal terms with the Project, although this was considered as one of the risks for the project. The consequences of this are detailed below.

3.1.3 Lessons from other relevant projects incorporated into the Project design

In its design, this Project makes reference to other similar projects, at different implementation (or planning) stages. However, it does not specify the lessons learned. This is partly understandable, since this was one of the first Mercury projects to be implemented.

3.1.4 Planned stakeholder participation

The Ministry of Environment (MiAmbiente) as a counterpart was established as the main stakeholder in the project through its Centre for the Study and Control of Pollutants (CESCCO) and its department of chemicals management (DGPQ) which would act as the director of all project activities. Secondly, the participation of Honduran Institute of Geology and Mines, INHGEOMIN, was also important as the executive office on mines in the Ministry of Environment and Mines, and the Ministry of Health - SESAL. The SESAL was an important stakeholder during the interaction with the two hospitals, which are the largest in the country. The miners' organization of San Juan Arriba, in the municipality of El Corpus, as participant in the Pilot as beneficiaries. Some private stakeholders were also part, as the Honduran-German Business Centre. Other stakeholders: industrial organizations, non-governmental organizations, and research centres were also incorporated, though they did not have a clearly defined role in the design of the Project Document.

3.1.5 Replication approach

Replication of the BAT/BEP pilot with miners was planned to be initiated in 3 more communities during the project's lifetime, as well as the two hospitals' pilots, to be replicated in 2 additional hospitals. This was planned to be based on strengthening regulations and develop awareness and training sessions and materials.

3.1.6 UNDP Comparative advantage

UNDP encourages and supports governments or counterparts in the countries not only directly execute the projects, but that they take ownership of the issue and its continuation, beyond the conclusion of specific projects with international support. UNDP contributed to this project with its experience in pollution control and its ability to coordinate the participation of the productive sector (in this case the miners and the Honduran-German Business Centre) and the government for projects of this type. For the Latin American and Caribbean Region, UNDP holds relevant expertise in the implementation of chemicals and waste management projects.

3.1.7 Links between the Project and other interventions within the sector

Three projects in Honduras had relationship to this at the time PRODOC was elaborated: "Initial Assistance to Enable Honduras to fulfill Its Obligations Under the Stockholm Convention" GEF 2323, "Strengthening National Management Capacities and Reducing Releases of POPs in Honduras", GEF 3806 and "Strengthening National Management Capacities and Reducing Releases of POPs in Honduras" GEF 5162, plus two other regional projects on POPs.

3.1.8 Management arrangements

The execution modality of this project was the national implementation modality (NIM) with the Ministry of Environment and Natural resources as executing partner and UNDP support as implementing partner.

The national executing body is the Ministry of Environment (SERNA), which was designed to operate through the Centre for the Study and Control of Pollutants (CESCCO). The arrangements are presented in Figure 1 below.

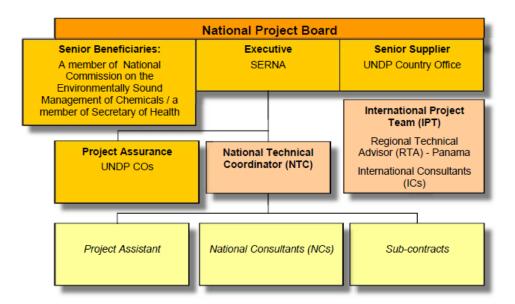


Figure 1. Project structure from the Project Document

The ProDoc established as a coordination mechanism the Project Board and the Steering Committee (which appear in the Spanish version of ProDoc but not in the English version).

The Project Board is responsible for making management decisions for a Project in particular when guidance is required for the Project Manager. The Project Board plays a critical role in Project monitoring and evaluations for quality assuring of processes and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the Project or negotiates a solution to any problems with external bodies. In addition, it approves the appointment and responsibilities of the Project Manager and any delegation of its Project assurance responsibilities. The Project Board is equally responsible for approving Annual Work Plans. Based on the approved Annual Work Plans, the Project Board can also consider and approve the quarterly plans (if applicable) and approves any essential deviations from the original plans.

The Steering Committee is a subsidiary coordination mechanism created by delegated authority of the Board to supervise the implementation and adaptive management of the project. The Committee will meet every 3 months and will be chaired by the GEF Focal Point of MiAmbiente. The Committee will provide policy and operational guidelines and seek synergies with other environmental projects funded by the GEF and led by MiAmbiente. The Committee will consist of UNAH-HEU, HMCR of the Ministry of Health, CNG, Miners Cooperative of Corpus and coordinated by the Project Coordinator.

The Project Document does not establish in the text the staff of the Project Management Unit, only in the previous Figure about the National Coordinator, a Project Assistant and an undetermined number of national consultants are specified. Figure 2 below shows the staff of what was considered the Coordination Unit, with information provided by PMU.

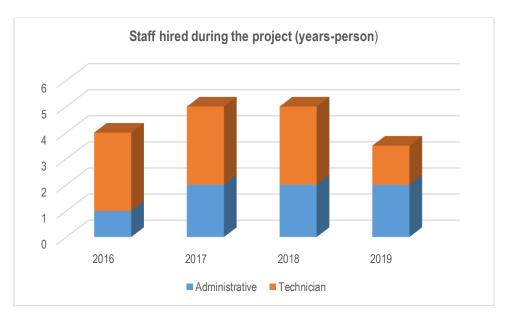


Figure 2. Staff hired during the project (years-person)

3.2 Project implementation

This section revises the project implementation, with respect to the outcomes and activities as well as the administrative arrangements needed for its execution.

3.2.1 Adaptive Management (changes in Project design and results during the execution)

As a demonstration of adaptive management, Table 1 below shows the follow-up of the recommendations (synthesized in relation to the original full text) that were made during the Mid-Term Evaluation and were mostly covered, although some of them strictly speaking were not under the responsibility of the Project. In those cases, the results framework was not adjusted.

Table 1. MTE Recommendations for the project: Environmental Sound Management of Mercury and Mercury Containing Products and their wastes in Artisanal Small-scale Gold Mining and Healthcare in Honduras

#	Recommendation/Suggestion	Responsible/ Status
R.1	Update the ProDoc. Specifically, the logical framework incorporating performance indicators. For example, on result 2.1 on regulatory framework and policies, the indicator could have been changed with something such as "number of laws and regulations approved", plus other examples	PcU; UNDP, PCC
R.2	Location of the project office within the Project Coordination Office to give greater follow-up to administrative processes and streamline processes, as well as seek greater synergies with other projects	PcU; UNDP; PCC; Miambiente
R.3	Make the international purchasing process of the gravimetric plant more flexible to ensure that it is awarded and installed during 2018 and 2019	UNDP; PcU
R.4	Socialize with taxpayers through the Chamber of Commerce and Competitiveness Committees the implications of the Minamata Convention	PcU; MiAmbiente; DARA
R.5	Involve the General Directorate of Surveillance of the Normative and Normalization Framework of the Ministry of Health	PcU; MiAmbiente; SS
R.6	Develop impact indicators with data from the socioeconomic survey of El Corpus.	PcU
R.7	Expand the duration of the project 8 months (to December 2019)	PcU; UNDP; GEF
R.8	Design Output Strategy by component	PcU, PCC
R.9	Strengthen INGHEOMIN within the framework of the ASGM plan in formulation to include impact indicators	PcU; PCC; UNDP
R.10	Organize regional closing forum and good practices	PcU; PCC

Notes. In the table, the green colored are considered as fully complied with, while those marked with yellow partially fulfilled and red as not fulfilled.

3.2.2 Partnership agreements (with relevant stakeholders involved in the country or region)

The project managed to successfully involve the Ministry of Environment (MiAmbiente) and also key stakeholders such as the 2 main public hospitals in the country, in addition another two of largest public hospitals in the country were also part of the project and another association of Artisanal and Small Gold miners was also included, that were not in the ProDoc, Minas y Cuevas (a replica mining community), which in the end proved to be a successful pilot for mercury reduction in the mining sector, besides the only initially considered Miners Cooperative of Corpus.

Additionally, involvement of the ministry of Finance, through the Customs Office and the Ministry of Health were achieved. In the private sector, involvement was attained with German Refinery Company Heimerle and Meule; Alliance for Responsible Mining (ARM); MINOSA and Lundin Foundation.

3.2.3. Feedback of M&E activities used for adaptive management

The production of reports and minutes of the Steering Committee and AWP was consistent. Through the project documents review, this evaluator has evidence of 6 minutes of the Steering Committee meetings (1 in 2015, 2 in 2017, 2 in 2018 and one in 2019) and 7 Reports to the Steering Committee (1 in 2016, 2 in 2017, 2 in 2018 and 2 in 2019). PIRs were reported on time, in 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. All these allowed to evaluate progress, address difficulties, make adaptations and improved the development of the Project.

3.2.4 Project financing

The Project received cash financing of US\$ 1,300,000 from the GEF. The Government of Honduras committed a co-financing amount of US\$ 3,869,854, and other stakeholders, mainly to contribute with US\$ 2,350,000 for a total of US\$6,219,854. The project budget was enough to achieve the expected outcomes in each component of the project's results framework. This evaluator did not receive evidence documenting problems or deficiencies in the disbursement of funds in an appropriate framework and/or in a timely manner. In addition, there were financial controls and periodic audits.

Table 2 below shows the amounts spent from 2015 to 2020 that represent practically all the resources, which will be completed with what is executed in 2020, and is already committed.

Table 2. Annual budget spent, in US dollars, by project component from Annual Project Reports.

Total Budget	Expenses 2015	Expenses 2016	Expenses 2017	Expenses 2018	Expenses 2019	Expenses 2020	Total Expenses CDRs 2015- 2019
\$ 1,300,000.00	\$ 30,300.15	\$ 268,974.56	\$ 350,173.73	\$ 412,962.39	\$ 74,153.62	\$ 51,669.60	\$ 1,188,234.05
Component 1: Strengthening national capacities for the environmentally sound management of Hg	\$4,468.88	\$71,325.29	\$27,351.21	\$32,990.36	\$22,593.44	\$7,192.19	\$165,921.37
Component 2: Regulatory framework	\$17,866.27	\$33,910.17	\$28,851.55	\$47,985.68	0	0	\$128,613.67
Component 3: Reduction of Mercury releases through the adoption of BAT from ASGM and healthcare facilities	\$1,295.61	\$82,592.03	\$188,323.30	\$242,674.67	\$53,756.84	\$21,426.60 ²	\$590,069.05
Component 4: Strengthening infrastructure	0	\$10,899.05	\$54,900.93	\$26,671.06	\$11,057.86	\$ 5,432.68	\$108,961.58
Component 5: Monitoring and adaptative management	0	\$8.47	\$8,343.22	\$56,561.72	\$4,557.86	\$9,646.59	\$79,117.86
Component 6: Project Management	\$6,669.39	\$70,239.55	\$42,403.52	\$6,078.90	(\$17,812.38)	\$7,971.54	\$115,550.52

² This figure corresponds to PO emitted for the procurement the Best Available Technique for gravimetric gold recovery plant.

-Co-financing -

Table 3 below shows information regarding the commitment of the co-financers at the time of the elaboration of the ProDoc and that executed, according to the information that the project team consolidated and informed. The co-financing provided by the government was \$3.621.854,00 and that of the private and other sectors, of \$4.806.171,00

Table 3. Cofinancing of Government, partners and private

Institution/ Business Unit	Funding by Government (in Prodoc US\$)	Real Funding Gov't	Funding by Private sector and other partners (in Prodoc US\$)	Real Funding Private and other partners	Notes
Ministry of Environment INHGEOMIN	\$ 3.034.854,00	\$ 2.634.854,00	\$ -	\$ -	1
Ministry of Environment CESSCO/SERNA	\$ 750.000,00	\$ 750.000,00	\$ -	\$ -	2
HES			\$ 85.000,00	\$ 85.000,00	3
Ministry of Economy (Deputy Customs Office)	\$ -	\$ 27.000,00	\$ -	\$ -	4
UNDP	\$ -		\$ 50.000,00	\$ 50.000,00	5
Recycle	\$ -		\$ 2.300.000,00	\$ 900.000,00	6
Heimerle and Meule (H+M)	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 150.000,00	7
Fundación Lundin	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 850.000,00	8
Pilot and replica Hospitals :	\$ -	\$ 210.000,00	\$ -		9
COSUDE	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 25.000,00	10
Comunidad de El Corpus (ASGM)	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 2.732.355,00	11
Asociación Minas y Cueva, S.A	\$ -		\$ -	\$ 13.816,00	12
TOTAL	\$ 3.784.854,00	\$ 3.621.854,00	\$ 2.435.000,00	\$ 4.806.171,00	
	Gov't +Private: \$	8.428.025,00	1		

*Notes:

- Cash and in kind co-financing accounted for strengthening Artisanal Small Scale Mining (ASM) legal framework including Artisanal and Small Scale Mining (ASGM), publication of the ASM Regulation in the National Gazette. Development of First National ASGM Forum, National Action Plan, enforcement and capacity building activities to artisanal and small miners in 2015-2020 period.
- 2) Communication by CESCCO Director from MIAMBIENTE the co-financing was during 2015 -2019.
- 3) According to HES General Manager, reported that.
- 4) Costs estimated by Project Team: In Kind co-financing related to Customs' staff participation in preparation of Tariff Codes (WCO codes) for Mercury Added Products listed in Annex A of Minamata Convention. Cash co-financing related to publication of New Customs Codes in the National Gazette.
- 5) Co-financing accomplished during project timeframe according to Sustainable Development and Resilience Program Officer.
- 6) Recycle Executive Director reported that amount

- 7) Cash Co-financing in MoU between H+M and INHGEOMIN, strengthening laboratory capacities for Gold determination and intercomparison tests in Germany, OCDE Due Diligence compliance verification audits for gold trade between Honduras and Germany.
- 8) Investment co-financing according to Lundin Foundation representative, related to services of the Alliance for Responsible Mining (ARM) technical assistance and acquisition and operation of gravimetric plant for gold production to the Minas y Cuevas Company (replica community for the phase down of Mercury use in ASGM).
- 9) Calculated by Project Team, in kind co-financing related to hospital staff participating in Health care waste management and replacement (purchase) of mercury free medical devices in period (2014-2019).
- 10) According to Region 13 Project manager, (Swiss Cooperation for International Development Agency) Golfo de Fonseca, Region 13 Project cash co-financing consisted of project support for the development of the First National ASGM Forum in Tegucigalpa and the construction of sedimentation dams in the San Juan River basin where the 37 rastras (mills for ore processing) are located (El Corpus).
- 11) Cost estimates were developed by Project Team where co-financing is related to reduction of mercury use from 172 to 37 rastras. Corresponds to USD 139,480/year (Project time frame: 2016-2020); in addition, US\$ 2, 025,000 consisting of global cost of 135 mills that stopped their operation due to enforcement of the Presidential Decree that mandated the adoption of BAT/BEP in El Corpus and US\$ 79, 695 consisting of mercury reduction with the adoption of BAT/BEP for existing and active 37 rastras.

Table 4 shows the exercise of the budget and co-financing in a global manner, under the consideration mentioned above for co-financing. The Government contributed 96% of what was committed, which was largely compensated by the contributions of private companies that exceeded the commitment by 100 %, to give a total of 36 % above the amount committed in the ProDoc.

Table 4. Global Co-financing table and budget expenditure

Co-financing	UNDP own	financing	Government		Partner Agen	су	Total	
(type/source)	(USD millions	·)	(USD millions	(USD millions)		(USD millions)		s)
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Grants	0.05				0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Loans/ Concessions								
In-Kind support			3.78	3.62	0.08	0.08	3.78	3.62
Other					2.30	4.68	2.30	4.68
Total	0.05		3.78	3.62	2.43	4.81	6.22	8.43

3.2.5 Monitoring and Evaluation: initial and implementation design (*)

There is only evidence of the Initial workshop that took place in September 2016 (was developed together with another Project's workshop), but not of intermediate (except by a mention in the Steering Committee meeting of Middle 2018) nor final (closing) workshops to present to government authorities and interested parties. A mid-term review of the project was conducted by an independent expert in mid-2018 to determine the progress made in achieving the results at that time. The Project held 6 Steering Committee meetings: 1 in 2015, 2 in 2017, 2 in 2018 and one in 2019, in which subjects of importance for the project were discussed and agreed upon; additionally, 7 Reports to the Steering Committee (1 in 2016, 2 in 2017, 2 in 2018 and 2 in 2019); all these reports were very consistent in the format and their contents. PIRs were reported on time, in 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019; a summary of these reports prepared by this evaluator, with respect to the results obtained is presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Results summary according to SC reports and PIR Report Period # Document / Outcomes, (PIR achievements and annual reports)								
Rep	ort	Period	# Document /				T	
			date	Reduction Hg kg/year	Training/ Audit	Management system	Approved regulations	
1	SC 2016 / Annual Report	Nov 2015 -Dec 2016	07/12/2016	No Hg reduction calculated	50 people of CNG. 30 people of EdS	Two pilot hospitals have taken decision to ban the purchase of medical products with mercury. National Inventory of Mercury Releases (Level I) Strengthened CESCCO. Baseline assessment of Hg in a priority ASGM community, EI Corpus Population risk assessments carried out	Regulation on Occupational Health and Security in Mining Activities was drafted. A proposal for the harmonization of codes for the classification of mercury-containing products.	
2	SC 2017 / Mid-Year report	Dec 2016 – Jun 2017	08/08/2017	4340 kg Hg ASGM 23.6 kg Hg (2014-2016) in products	60 people (miners)	National Inventory of Mercury Releases (Level I and II) completed and socialized. Mercury analysis equipment as well as laboratory supplies to fill existing capacity gaps in environmental and biological monitoring at the Center for the Study and Control of Pollutants from the Ministry of Environment (MiAmbiente) and at the Honduran Institute of Geology and Mines (INHGEOMIN). Training workshop for miners was developed. The Steering Committee of Heimerle and Meule has decided to participate in the project. Replicate communities have been identified: Macuelizo and El Paraíso.	A proposal for the harmonization of codes for the classification of mercury-containing products	
3	SC 2017 / Annual Report	Jun 2017 – Nov 2017	20/11/17		70 people (miners)	Two pilot hospitals formalized through a Letter of Commitment, the phase down of Mercury. Replaced medical devices: esophageal probes, mercury oxide reactants and mercury lamps in a gradual and systematic basis Started Risk Assessment of the pilot mining population. Biological samples were collected for the determination of mercury in miners and people exposed.	Proposal for precision codes for mercury-added products validated by MIAMBIENTE and DARA.	
4	SC 2018 / Mid-Year report	Dec 2017 - Aug 2018	06/12/2018	46,761 kg Hg replaced in HCF 19,130 kg Hg stored	90 people 15 people (miners) 35 people (miners)	Purchase or reference material to CESCCO. Training program on BAT/BEP in ASGM for miners developed and miners trained	Regulation on Occupational Health and Security in Mining Activities. Published	

						Development of the Certificate of Origin according to the General Mining Law. Health Care Waste Management Plans and, Mercury Management Plans in 4 pilot hospitals. Application of the Mercury Substitution and Elimination Plan through the purchase of mercury-free medical devices: 1. 180 thermometers. 2. 6 mobile sphygmomanometers. 3. 20 aneroid sphygmomanometers. 4. 1 Set of 21 esophageal probes. Cooperation agreement between the Secretary of Environment (MIAMBIENTE) and a Large-Scale Gold Mining Company (MINOSA). The mining company "2 de julio" was established.	on Feb 23, 2018, in National Gazette # 34,576. Regulation for the Sound Management of Mercury and Mercury Wastes. Validated and socialized. Precision codes for mercury- added products pending of publication.
5	Mid Term Review		10/2018		70 people (miners)	National Inventory of Mercury Releases (Level I y II) CESCCO and INHGEOMIN were strengthened with the provision of laboratory equipment and glassware, CESCCO DMA 80. The socio-economic baseline was developed in El Corpus. Signed a Cooperation Agreement with the Gold Refinery (Heimerle and Meule) and INHGEOMIN for the development of the Gold-Green Plan -Honduras. Proposal for a National Strategy for Post-Consumption Product Management with Mercury. 4 temporary mercury storage sites established in Pilot and Replica Hospitals. Cooperation agreement between the Secretary of Environment (MIAMBIENTE) and MINOSA for the final disposal of mercury as a by-product and medical devices.	Proposal of Regulation (Executive Agreement) for the Sound Management of Mercury and Mercury Wastes. Regulation on Occupational Health and Security in Mining Activities. A proposal for precision codes for mercury-added products. Regulation for the ASGM was drafted.
6	SC 2018 / Annual Report	Sep 2018 -Dec 2018	07/12/2018	No Hg reduction reported		Manual of Best Environmental Practices for Artisanal Mining socialized in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula.	Regulation for the ASGM, validated and socialized, pending of publication. Precision codes for mercuryadded products pending of publication.

7	SC 2019 / Mid-Year report	Dec 2018 - Jul 2019	10/07/2019	No Hg reduction reported		Hg population risk assessment completed in the mining community of El Corpus. Development of the National Action Plan for the ASGM sector (NAP) Two drafts of Technical Guidelines: 1) Technical guide for the Environmentally Sound Management of mercury 2) Technical Guide for Best Environmental Practices of Mercury in Health Care Facilities. Installation of the first gold recovery gravimetric plant was achieved in the second pilot community (replica) in Macuelizo. Participated in the Regional Workshop on Chemical and Waste Projects funded by the GEF and implemented by the UNDP in Cali, Colombia.	The Tax Instruction of the Harmonized Codes for Mercury Added Products approved by the Ministry of Finance and published in the Official Gazette on April 2019. Regulation for the ASGM of Honduras was approved and published in the Official Gazette in April 2019.
8	SC 2019 / Annual Report	Aug – Dec 2019	20/12/19			Proposal of the Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA Document) and the National Implementation Plan National Action Plan for the ASGM sector (NAP) in Honduras	
	Total IAP			4340 kg Hg	350 people		
9	PIR 2016	Apr 2015 - Jun 2016				National Workshop with a World Health Organization (WHO) toxicologist was held in Tegucigalpa	Regulation on Occupational Health and Security in Mining Activities was drafted. Regulation on Safety Standards for ASGM activities.
10	PIR 2017	Jun 2016 – Jun 2017		4340 kg Hg	80 people (miners)	The socio-economic baseline was developed for the pilot Mining Community (El Corpus). The Mercury Baseline was completed in both pilot hospitals. Both pilot hospitals formalized through a Letter of Commitment, the phase down of Mercury. National Inventory of Mercury Releases (Level I and II) completed.	

11	PIR 2018	Jun 2017 – Jun 2018	46 kg Hg of HCF	97 people 90 people	CESCCO e INHGEOMIN were strengthened with the provision of laboratory equipment and glassware. Beginning with the legalization of the mining group "02 de Julio". Two replicate communities have been identified: Macuelizo and El Paraíso. The Project web site sketch is now available, but it will be finished. Development of 4 Health Care Waste Management Plans: Action Plan for HC Solid Wastes Mercury Elimination and Replacement Plan Mercury Management Plan Mercury Temporary Storage Plan. DMA 80 equipment provided to CESCCO, has been used in the analysis of biological samples (urine and hair), 182 people were evaluated in El Corpus. Mining Company "02 de Julio" advances in the process of legalizing the Gold Value Chain. Development of the Technical Guidelines for the Management of Mercury in HCF, 17 training courses, hospital staff were sensitized. Provided to pilot hospitals a Catalog of Alternatives to Mercury-free Medical Devices	Regulation of Occupational Health and Safety in Mining Activities was published in the National Gazette in 2017 (Executive Decree 002- 2017), and the Mercury Management Regulation is drafted (it was socialized in 6 national workshops).
12	PIR 2019		74 kg Hg in HCF		Complex situation has resulted with the Company "02 de Julio". Installation of the first gold recovery gravimetric plant was achieved in the second pilot community (replica) in Macuelizo. Project is still pending of presenting the results of the Human Exposure and Mercury Intoxication Study to the National Commission	Regulation of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining was approved and published in the National Gazette in April 2019. The Tariff codes or Precision Codes for Mercury Added Products according to the WTO standards was published in April 2019
	Total PIR		4450 kg Hg	167 people		

3.2.6 Coordination of the Implementation (*) from UNDP and the executing partner for operational issues

The project implementation agency was the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the project was executed within the framework of the UNDP national implementation modality (NIM), following the regulations and standard procedures of the organization in the framework of the GEF projects implementation.

3.3 Project outcomes

The analysis of the project outcomes, based on the aforementioned aspects of planning and execution of the project is presented below:

3.3.1 Overall Results

In conclusion, the overall results of the Project are considered **Highly Satisfactory**, based on the achievements of the targets of mercury elimination in its releases in ASGM (over 8 times above the set Goal) and reduction of its use in HCF (over 5 times above the set Goal), as shown in Tables 6 and 7 below, as well as on the achievements of the 7 Outcomes, as follows: Outcome (1.1) Improved capacity at institutional level to assess and monitor Hg releases, Hg levels in populations, and generate data and scientific information in order to take action on priority issues was achieved; Outcome 1.2. Inter-ministerial coordination and communication on SMC and ESM of Hg was improved. (2) policy and regulatory framework to reduce reliance on Mercury, and Mercury added products and improve the environmental sound management of Mercury was strengthened; (3.1) Hg releases from priority mining communities as a result of the adoption of BAT/BEP practices and the phase out of unsound mining practices were reduced; (3.2) Hg releases from priority Healthcare Facilities through the adoption of BAT/BEP practices and the phase out of Mercury containing devices was reduced; (4) Interim financially sustainable storage options for Hg containing wastes were established in the 4 pilot hospitals and long term storage/disposal options were identified; and (5) Basis were built for project results to be replicated. As mentioned before, these are split into numerous outputs (and activities), some of them with numerical targets in their indicators.

Table 6. Amounts of Mercury eliminated

Hospital/Enterprise	Hg reduced amount, kg/year	Period	Status	Notes
Hospitals (4)	79	2014-2020	Done	1
Minas y Cuevas	436	From Sept. 2019	Done	2
El Corpus	4.400	2016-2020	Done	3
MINOSA	4.000	2017-2019	Done	4
Various hospitals (lamps)	5	2019	Done	5
Total	8.920			6

Notes: Data source

- 1) From hospitals records and base line; reduction in purchasing processes.
- 2) Process change to Gravimetric
- 3) From socio economic and base line study; rastras number decreased from 172 to 37 units, (still 659 kg of mercury emitted).
- 4) By an Agreement signed between MINOSA and MIAMBIENTE as part of Component 4 related to Safely Temporarily Storage of Mercury Waste.
- 5) Final Disposal Certificates of Mercury Wastes from a Hazardous waste Management Company. Hospital Escuela UNAH Hospital Maria and Pilot Project for collection of CFL and LFL wastes.
- 6) Mercury phased out through Project Intervention

Table 7. Amounts of Mercury releases associated to ASGM and Public Health Care Sector to project terminal period eliminated

Hospital/Enterprise	Hg reduced amount, kg/year	Remarks
Total Present (Mercury in 26 Public Hospitals)		With project intervention and in synergy with UN Environment an exhaustive inventory was developed nationally in 82% of public HC facilities.
Total Present (Mercury used in ore amalgamation in ASGM mills nationally)		According to the ASGM overview developed in 2017, 9.77 MT of Hg/year are released. Project reduced 4.4 MT.

3.3.2 Relevance

The Project was evaluated as **Relevant**, for the following reasons: Mercury is and will still be for some time, used in the country for gold extraction, with the consequent effect on environment and people's health. A yet considerable number of communities have ASGM as a way of living (an estimate in ProDoc is El Corpus represents 25% of Mercury releases in Honduras). The social interaction work performed is of high relevance not only for other communities which may see as an opportunity the results obtained in the (replicated) pilot; the country government may also see it as an exercise in search of an multiplication of its effects and outcomes, at national scale. Work in hospitals goes along similar lines for replication in smaller hospitals throughout the whole country. With this mercury reduction in releases and in use, there will yet be presently left to "minimize" 8.8 ton/year in ASGM and 84 kg/year in HCF of the public sector.

3.3.3 Effectiveness and Efficiency

The effectiveness and efficiency are evaluated in relation to the expected Outcomes in the Project Document; in turn each Outcome is composed of several Outputs/activities and their achievement. The **Effectiveness** was Highly **Satisfactory** based on the outputs detailed below, while the **Efficiency** was **satisfactory**, because the duration of the term was extended one year despite the satisfactory use of the resources.

- Outcome 1.1 Improved capacities at institutional level to assess and monitor Hg releases, Hg levels in populations, and generate data and scientific information in order to take action on priority issues. (3 Outputs, 4 targets). It was achieved fully by the Project through development of the inventory (Levels I and II) in synergy with the UN Environment project (MIA NAP with GEF funding), establishment of Mercury analytical determination capabilities in Laboratories of CESCCO and INHGEOMIN, the "risk assessment" in the miner's population of El Corpus, that although it was not a full Risk assessment (as was stated in Prodoc) important elements were obtained on the mining community population, the miners and their families study on their exposure and intoxication limits to mercury (this study was agreed upon by the Steering Committee) and with the approval of an Ethics Committee of the Medical Career.
- Outcome 1.2. Improved inter-ministerial coordination and communication on SMC and ESM of Hg. (One Output, 2 targets).
 - This was achieved through CNG members training on the Minamata Convention's requirements, so they could review and validate the results of the Mercury Release Inventory and the Hg population risk assessment for policy and decision making.

- Outcome 2. Strengthened policy and regulatory framework to reduce reliance on Mercury, and Mercury added-products and improve the environmental sound management of Mercury. (4 Outputs, 8 targets).

 It was amply fulfilled through the approval of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation in Mining Activities, development of the Minamata National Implementation Plan, the Artisanal and Small Scale Mining Regulation, the Precision Codes for Mercury Added Products listed in Annex A of the Minamata Convention, the drafts of regulation for ESM of Mercury, draft standards for use and for storage of Mercury and Mercury Added Products and the BAT/BEP Guidelines for use in the ASGM sector;
- Outcome 3.1. Reduced Hg releases from priority mining communities as a result of the adoption of BAT/BEP practices and the phase-out of unsound mining practices. (4 Outputs, 17 targets).

 This was achieved in most of the project's outputs, however complexity was the socially related part: that is, modification of life patterns. All conditions were prepared for that transition into a *Mercury free gold* way of living, starting from the evaluation of the baseline, pilot scale assessments for technology changes, environmental and health protection measures training, commercial and financial advice/consulting up to real life changes of processes to avoid mercury use. However, the pilot with El Corpus community could not work as planned due to legal establishment difficulties for the miner's association and to the discussion about who had the ownership of the mining land. As land proprietor was not legally determined during project lifetime, planned project work could not be delivered. However, much work was done with the communities towards better practices and therefore reduction of the number of "rastras" was achieved. A second association was involved, "Minas y Cuevas", in municipality of Macuelizo, which converted their mercury-based operation into a gravimetric process plant achieving important reductions in mercury emissions. In Output 3.1.4 it had been established that 3 replications of the *El Corpus pilot* would start before this project ended, however only one, a successful one, the already mentioned "Minas y Cuevas", was implemented.
- Outcome 3.2. Reduced Hg releases from priority Healthcare Facilities through the adoption of BAT/BEP practices and the phase out of Mercury containing devices. (5 Outputs, 15 targets).

 This goal was achieved in full, (this is not a quantified target) 4 hospitals participated University Hospital of the National Autonomous University of Honduras (HEU/UNAH); Mario Catarino Rivas Hospital in San Pedro Sula, Cortés (HMCR); Specialties Hospital of San Felipe (HESF); and Maria Hospital of Pediatric Specialties, baselines were developed for Mercury and Hazardous Wastes, training to HC staff was achieved in conducting mercury inventories and health care waste management. Project developed 4 HC Waste management plans, 4 Mercury Management Plans and 4 Monitoring Plans for its implementation. Hospitals have sustained the substitution of some mercury medical devices with mercury free alternatives, supported financially by the project and maintained with public resources.
- Outcome 4.1 Financially sustainable temporary storage options for Hg containing wastes established and long-term storage/disposal options identified. (4 Outputs, 9 targets).

 Different aspects of storage alternatives were supported: assessments of storage needs were conducted, training in management of both aspects: with the HCF that generates the waste and waste management operators, and also setting interim facilities of storage in hospitals. An Interim storage facility was provided by the private sector within a cooperation framework agreement with MINOSA and MIAMBIENTE where 4 metric tonnes of mercury and 17 kg Hg are safely stored before its final environmentally sound disposal overseas.
- Outcome 5. Project's results sustained and replicated. (2 Outputs, 9 targets).

Project developed all monitoring agreed schemes: From 2016 to 2019 PIRS were developed, Quarterly reports completed to UNDP and MIAMBIENTE, GEF QOR, Inception workshop held, Financial Audits, Mid Term Evaluation developed, Project Quality Assurance, Final Evaluation and presentation of tracking tools to the GEF.

3.3.4 Country Ownership

It is considered that the project had a national appropriation since the Ministry of Environment kept importantly involved in all aspects of the project, as did other Ministries, such as Health (SESAL). But above all, the health sector remained involved through the hospitals part of the pilot projects. The relationship between the first ASGM miners and MiAmbiente is mature enough for a future activity in the Mercury related subject. The project may contribute to the fulfilment of the commitments of the Minamata Convention regarding Mercury.

3.3.5 Integration

Considering the environmental issue, there is a general trend in the country towards reduction and sound management of Mercury, to which undoubtedly the National Implementation Plan and the 4 regulations: *Proposal of Regulation (Executive Agreement)* for the Sound Management of Mercury and Mercury Wastes, Regulation on Occupational Health and Security in Mining Activities; A precision codes for mercury-added products accordingly to WTO; and Regulation for the ASGM), the latter 3 regulations approved will contribute as they are implemented. There were public presentations, training and interactions with different groups of miners, national and regional authorities that the project carried out. Likewise, regarding socioeconomic issues such as the generation of income and the creation of jobs, this will have to be determined in future interventions. Finally, the project implementation contributed to the achievement of the targets of SDG 3 (Good Health and well-being), SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure), and SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production)

3.3.6 Sustainability (*)

Three elements contribute to the potential sustainability of the Project. First, in the legal aspect, the approval and enforcement of the 4 regulations developed during the project will help to mainstream environmental compliance of Mercury management. Second, the creation of capacities through training of authorities, inspectors and technical personnel and documented in the Technical Guidelines; and third is through the awareness raised in miners' communities about the hazard that working with mercury represents. However, with respect to financial sustainability, this is not the same case, since further resources are required to enforce compliance and to increase awareness of more miners' groups in the topics. To consolidate the project results will require additional funding by the GEF or other funding bodies. The creation of ASGM business models that may be applicable and appropriate to provide additional leverage to the activities carried out in the project would be beneficial for the country and the environment. These models will have to be sustainable in order to reduce the cost of processing operations country wide.

3.3.7 *Impact*

At this stage it was not possible to determine the impact of the project outcomes however, given the project results it is clear that Honduras is moving towards achieving the objective of the project which is to reduce the exposure of the population and the environment to Mercury; even if it is not possible to estimate quantitatively this decrease, since the actual Mercury figures in the country are unknown. The Project did not include any impact indicator in its original document; therefore, it was no possible to quantitatively determine Mercury decreases in this evaluation.

4. Conclusions, recommendations and lessons

In conclusion, the overall results of the Project are considered Highly Satisfactory, based on the achievement of the overall project targets, a total of 8.836 kg of Mercury were avoided in ASGM and of 79 kg in hospitals, exceeding the project target by 883% and 533% respectively. Also, due to the accomplishment of the Outcomes almost in full. The first outcome was achieved fully through the development of the inventory (Levels I and II), establishment of the Laboratories in CESCCO and the "risk assessment" in the miner's population of El Corpus, that although it was not a full Risk assessment (as was stated in Prodoc) important elements were obtained on the mining community population, the miners and their families study on their exposure and intoxication limits to mercury (this study was agreed upon by the Steering Committee) and with the approval of an Ethics Committee of the Medical Career. Outcome 1.2 was achieved through the training of the CNG members on the Minamata Convention's requirements, so they could review and validate the results of the Mercury Release Inventory and the Hg population risk assessment. Outcome 2 was amply fulfilled through the National Plan development, the drafts of regulation and standards for use and for storage of Mercury products and the BAT/BEP Guidelines for use in the ASGM sector: Outcome 3.1 was achieved in most of its outputs. All conditions were prepared for transition into a Mercury free gold way of living; starting from the evaluation of the baseline, pilot scale assessments for technology changes, environmental and health protection measures training, commercial and financial advice/consulting and changes of processes to avoid the use of mercury. Much work was done with the communities towards better practices and a reduction of the number of "rastras" (general existing practice with large consumption of mercury) was achieved. A second association, "Minas y Cuevas", converted their mercury-based operation into a gravimetric process plant achieving important reductions in mercury emissions, given that the pilot with El Corpus community did not work as planned due to difficulties with the legal establishment of the miners association and the ownership of the mining land. Outcome 3.2, achieved in full its goals in 4 hospitals: University Hospital of the National Autonomous University of Honduras (HEU/UNAH); Mario Catarino Rivas Hospital in San Pedro Sula, Cortés (HMCR); Specialties Hospital of San Felipe (HESF); and Maria Hospital of Pediatric Specialties, baselines and methodology to develop them were developed, training and manuals (including Plans) for mercury containing devices/waste up to substitution of some of the devices by mercury free alternatives and waste management. Outcome 4.1 Storage alternatives goals were also covered in their major part: storage needs assessments developed. training delivered for management in both aspects: from personnel in the HCF that generates the waste and waste the management operators. Interim storage facilities were provided to the 4 hospitals. And Outcome 5. Project's results to be sustained and replicated.

4.1 <u>Corrective measures for the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the project</u> The suggested corrective measures are:

- At the design stage, an excessive number of outcomes, outputs and targets, many of them non quantifiable were establishes, making difficult monitoring, follow up, evaluation and reporting.
- At the design stage, no provisions were considered in terms of time and financial resources to accomplish the social interaction with miners' communities for establishment of pilot project with miners.
- At implementation stage, it is estimated that excessive time was consumed by project coordinator in reporting, without a M&E assistant;

4.2 Actions to follow up or reinforce the initial benefits of the project

In order to be able to reinforce and complement the basic benefits achieved so far, the following actions are recommended:

- If possible, a feasibility study for entire elimination of mercury in the country can be conducted, which will allow planning of national policy makers and will allow sustaining more activities in this subject.
- Develop a Case Study of the negotiations that took place with miners' communities of El Corpus. This social
 interaction, long and difficult with positive results though, would be of use for other projects in the region and abroad.
- Follow up to strengthen the H&M relationship with Minas & Cuevas, to explore other options to export gold.

4.3 Proposals for future directions that accentuate the main objectives

Future directions to achieve the medium and long-term impact objectives of this project are:

- Promote the approval of the Proposal of Regulation (Executive Agreement) for the Sound Management of Mercury
 and Mercury Wastes, the enforcement of the approved Precision Codes for mercury-added products (Annex A of
 Minamata C.) and the Regulation for the ASGM.
- Apply for additional financial resources to strengthen the good results obtained by the project and from the already
 existing good relationships with miners and government to advance further in the elimination of mercury.
- In case a second stage is proposed and developed, involvement of other miners' associations would be very important. Also, developing a business model is recommended to help the system become sustainable.
- Continue to increase the knowledge and experiences acquired through this Project and extend to project of other Persistent Organic Pollutants, so that the impact is replicated in other toxic substances;

4.4 The best and worst practices to address issues related to relevance, performance and success.

- A good practice in the implementation was the establishment of a simultaneous coordination for different Chemicals related projects; however, separation of specific activities for each project in their execution, must be clearly differentiated.
- At implementation stage, project coordinator had to take care of other activities related to other projects of the same subject and even from different implementing agencies. While there might have been some synergies, administratively there is a limit in person's capacities.
- A good relationship with key actors, such as in this case with the Viceminister of MiAmbiente, becomes an important asset for the project's success.
- It is important to point out that even with limited time capacities from coordinator and technical team, the PMU did address additional outputs with benefits in mercury reduction in another sector not foreseen in project design.

5. Annex

A) Términos de Referencia de Consultoría (incluye carta Firmada de Código de Ética)

TÉRMINOS DE REFERENCIA DE LA EVALUACIÓN FINAL

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 "Gestión Ambientalmente Racional del Mercurio y Productos Conteniendo Mercurio y sus desechos de los sectores de la Minería Artesanal y a Pequeña Escala de Oro (MAPE) y de la Salud" (PIM No. 5229).

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

CUADRO SINÓPTICO DEL PROYECTO

Título del							
proyecto:	proyecto: los sectores de la Minería Artesanal y a Pequeña Escala de Oro (MAPE) y de la Salud						
Identificación del					<u>al momento de</u>	<u>al momento de</u>	
proyecto del		5484		ap	robación (millones	<u>finalización</u>	
F	MAM:				de USD)	(millones de USD)	
Identificac	ión del	D	Financiación del				
proyecto del		Project ID:00081014	FMAM:		,300,000.00	0	
PNUD:		Output ID: 00090481					
	País:	Honduras	IA y EA poseen:	\$ 50.000.00		0	
F	Región:	Centroamérica	Gobierno:	\$ 750,000.00		0	
Área de ir	nterés:	Ambiente y	Otro:		410 9E4	0	
		Desarrollo Sostenible		\$ 5,419,854			
Pro	grama	FA	Cofinanciación total:		10.854.00	0	
ope	rativo:	ra .		\$6,19,854.00			
Organismo de		Secretaria de	Gasto total del	\$7,519,854.00			
Ejecución:		Recursos Naturales y	proyecto:			0	
		Ambiente					
Otros	Otros socios Centro de Estudios y Firma del documento del proyecto (fe		proyecto (fecha de	Abril, 2015			
involucrados:		Control de	comienzo del proyecto):				
		Contaminantes	Fecha de cie	rre	Propuesto:	Real:	
		(CESCCO) y su	(Operativo): Marzo, 2020		Marzo, 2020	Marzo, 2020	
		Departamento de					
		Gestión de Productos					
		Químicos (DGPQ).					

OBJETIVO Y ALCANCE

El 13 de enero de 2013, se llegó a un acuerdo con el SNU para el establecimiento de una convención legalmente vinculante en relación al mercurio: la "Convención de Minamata sobre el Mercurio". Esta convención fue adoptada y abierta para firma el 10 de octubre de 2013, en la Conferencia de Plenipotenciarios (Conferencia Diplomática) en Kumamoto, Japón. Al 1 de diciembre de 2014, 128 países (incluyendo Honduras) habían firmado la Convención, mientras que nueve la han ratificado. La Convención entrará en vigor 90 días después de su ratificación por 50 naciones.

El objetivo general del proyecto es apoyar a Honduras a llevar a cabo evaluaciones relacionadas al mercurio e implementar actividades de mercurio en las áreas de la Minería Artesanal y a Pequeña Escala del Oro y de la Salud que puedan contribuir al logro de objetivos de la Convención de Minamata, así como al desarrollo de las capacidades requeridas en Honduras para la implementación de disposiciones de la Convención cuando entre en vigencia.

El objetivo de la propuesta es "proteger la salud humana y el ambiente de las liberaciones de mercurio procedentes de la utilización intencional del mercurio en minería artesanal y a pequeña escala del oro (MAPE), así como del manejo y disposición inadecuada de productos que contienen mercurio en el sector de la salud.

El proyecto se centrará en la reducción del uso de mercurio en dos sectores prioritarios (Minería Artesanal y a Pequeña Escala del Oro y el sector de la Salud), implementando varias actividades pilotos relacionadas con el manejo y reducción del uso del mercurio.

A nivel nacional, el proyecto brindará apoyo a la creación de un ambiente propicio mediante el mejoramiento del marco regulatorio y de políticas relacionadas con la Gestión Ambientalmente Racional del Mercurio y Productos Conteniendo Mercurio y sus desechos. El proyecto también continuará desarrollando la capacidad técnica para llevar a cabo evaluaciones de riesgo, inventarios y monitoreo de liberaciones/emisiones de Hg, uso de dispositivos libres de mercurio para el cuidado de la salud, uso social y ambientalmente racional en prácticas artesanales de minería, creación y operación de almacenamiento temporal de desechos que contengan mercurio, manejo del ciclo de vida del Hg (incluyendo limpieza de derrames, recolección, transporte, etc.), concientización, entre otros.

A través de la implementación de estos componentes, el proyecto espera reducir las liberaciones de mercurio en 40 kg/año. De otra manera, estas liberaciones se agregarían a la acumulación global del mercurio, poniendo en riesgo el ambiente y la salud. Es importante destacar también que la introducción de la gestión racional y sostenible del mercurio y esquemas de descontinuación para sectores prioritarios hará posible una reducción gradual y estable del uso de Hg, logrando finalmente una completa descontinuación. Se espera que los esfuerzos combinados del proyecto den como resultado una reducción del mercurio de aproximadamente 1,000 kg por año. Esta reducción se logrará mayormente como resultado de las actividades MAPE del proyecto.

El Gobierno de Honduras ha sido un firme defensor de un instrumento global y legalmente vinculante en relación con el uso del mercurio. La Secretaría de Energía, Recursos Naturales, Ambiente y Minas (MIAMBIENTE), a través del Centro de Estudios y Control de Contaminantes (CESCCO), en representación como punto focal de las convenciones de productos químicos y Secretario Ejecutivo de la Comisión Nacional para la Gestión Ambientalmente Racional de los Productos Químicos ha estado participando, como miembro, en las reuniones del Comité Intergubernamental de Negociaciones (INC).

El Gobierno de Honduras firmó la Convención de Minamata sobre Mercurio el 24 de septiembre del 2014, en ocasión de un evento de alto nivel denominado "La Convención Minamata sobre el Mercurio: Hacia su pronta entrada en vigencia e implementación efectiva", evento organizado durante la inauguración de la 69 sesión de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas.

Cuando la Convención sea ratificada por el Gobierno de Honduras, y la Convención entre en vigor (90 días después de haber sido ratificada por 50 naciones), la Convención tendrá que ser ratificada.

De conformidad con la Convención, los productos con contenido de mercurio, como son termómetros y esfigmomanómetros, tendrán que ser descontinuados para el año 2020, conforme al Artículo 4 –párrafo 1. De esa fecha en adelante, la fabricación, importación y exportación de productos con contenido de mercurio no será permitida. La Convención también espera que los países introduzcan un mínimo de dos medidas con el propósito de descontinuar gradualmente el uso de amalgama dental, de conformidad con el Artículo 4 – párrafo 3. Con respecto al MAPE, la Convención espera que las partes tomen medidas para reducir y, de ser factible, eliminar el uso de mercurio y compuestos de mercurio, y las emisiones y liberaciones de mercurio al ambiente provenientes del sector minero. Más aún, la Convención requiere que las partes desarrollen e implementen un Plan Nacional de Acción (de conformidad con el Anexo C) a más tardar tres años después de entrada en vigencia la Convención.

El proyecto apoyará al Gobierno a avanzar hacia el cumplimiento de sus futuras obligaciones bajo la Convención de Minamata, pero también compartirá experiencias valiosas y experiencias aprendidas para la implementación de la Convención, particularmente en la región.

Los recursos financieros asignados por el GEF a la implementación de este proyecto corresponden a \$3,034,854.00 para un período de cuatro años, inicialmente para el período entre abril de 2015 y abril 2019, posteriormente se extiende el período del proyecto hasta marzo 2020.

La Evaluación Final 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 <u>Guía para realizar evaluaciones finales de los proyectos respaldados por el PNUD y financiados por el FMAM</u>. Se redactó una serie de preguntas que cubre cada uno de estos criterios incluidos en estos TdR (<u>Anexo C</u>). 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.

Para obtener más información sobre los métodos de evaluación, consulte <u>el Manual de planificación, seguimiento y evaluación</u> <u>de los resultados de desarrollo</u>, Capítulo 7, pág. 163

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, incluye visita al Hospital Escuela de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras (HEU/UNAH), Hospital Mario Catarino San Pedro Sula, Cortés (HMCR), Hospital María. De igual manera, giras al Municipio El Corpus, Choluteca. De conformidad a un informe del 2012 publicado por INHGEOMIN (Instituto Hondureño de Geología y Minas), la municipalidad de El Corpus tiene alrededor de 25,000 habitantes; su principal fuente de ingresos es la agricultura y la minería, si bien muchos habitantes están desempleados la mayor parte del año. Del total de habitantes, más de 1,300 están directamente empleados en la minería, mientras que aproximadamente 4,000 están empleados de forma indirecta. Macuelizo, Santa Bárbara, debido a que los mineros excavan túneles con explosivos, pero con una deficiente seguridad y planificación que conlleva riesgos y accidentes inaceptables en áreas que son propensas a movimientos y a deslaves. Es importante notar que los mineros que se abstuvieron de formar parte de la cooperativa lo han hecho por ignorancia y por temor (temor a que el Gobierno les pueda quitar "su" tierra para la cual no tienen un título de propiedad), que es una práctica muy común entre las comunidades de la MAPE.

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.

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:	- 2			
Efectividad		Socio-políticos:	**			
Eficiencia		Marco institucional y gobernanza:				
Calificación general de los		Ambiental:				

resultados del proyecto		
	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	Financiación propia		Gobierno		Organismo asociado		Total	
(tipo/fuente)	del PNUD (m	illones de	(millones de	USD)	(millones de	USD)	(millones de USD)	
	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**.

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

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
Misión de evaluación	15 días	actividades estarán en función de
Borrador del informe de	15 días	la fecha de la firma del contrato de
evaluación		los evaluadores. Sin embargo, en
Informe final	8 días	principio se prevé que la evaluación inicie en el mes de noviembre, de manera que se pueda contar con un documento final en el mes diciembre.

RESULTADOS FINALES DE LA EVALUACIÓN

Se espera que el equipo de evaluación logre lo siguiente:

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

^{*}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 gestión ambiental, ingeniería química, manejo de contaminantes, gestión de productos químicos y residuos, desarrollo sostenible u otro campo estrechamente relacionado.

Dominio del idioma inglés y español

Experiencia profesional en gestión de programas y proyectos de gestión ambiental, desarrollo sostenible, gestión de productos químicos, residuos sólidos o peligrosos

Experiencia internacional en formulación y evaluación de proyectos sobre gestión ambiental, desarrollo sostenible, productos químicos, residuos sólidos o peligrosos.

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).

Experiencia en al menos una transversalización del enfoque de género e interculturalidad (pueblos indígenas) en proyectos de desarrollo

Publicaciones o documentos técnicos vinculados a las temáticas de gestión de recursos naturales, desarrollo sostenible, productos químicos o residuos sólidos o peligrosos.

Experiencia previa de trabajo de evaluación de proyectos, PNUD y/o GEF

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 '<u>Directrices éticas para evaluaciones'</u> del Grupo de Evaluación de las Naciones Unidas (UNEG).

MODALIDADES Y ESPECIFICACIONES DE PAGO

%	Hito
20%	Contra entrega y aprobación del informe de arranque.
80%	Después de la presentación y aprobación (OP del PNUD y ATR del PNUD) del informe final definitivo de evaluación.

ANEXO A: MARCO DE RESULTADOS DEL PROYECTO

	Producto	Indicador	Línea de Base	Metas Finalización del Proyecto	Fuente de Verificación	Riesgos ³
Objetivo del Proyecto ⁴		Reducción de 1,000 kg de liberaciones de mercurio/año de la MAPE	Liberados 5,000 kg de mercurio/año de actividades de la MAPE en El Corpus	Reducción de 1,000 kg de liberaciones de mercurio/año a través de la introducción de prácticas MPA/MTD en MAPE	Copia de los registros de compra de los centros de negociación.	
		Reducción de 14.8 kg de mercurio/año de cuidados de la salud (4.3 kg/año de dispositivos médicos y 10.5 kg de amalgama dental	Liberados 16.9 kg de mercurio/año del sector salud (dispositivos médicos) Utilizados 412 kg/año de mercurio opara amalgama dental	Reducción de 14.8 kg de mercurio/año a través de la introducción de prácticas MPA/MTD en el sector cuidados de la salud	Copia de los registros de compras de las instalaciones de cluidados para la salud.	
COMPONENT E 1: FO	ORTALECER LAS CAPACI	DADES INSTITUCIONALE	S PARA LOGRAR LA GAR DE	MERCURIO (GEF: 154,250 L	JS\$; CO-FINANCIAMIENTO: 500,	000 US\$)
Resultado 1.1: Mejorada la capacidad a nivel institucional para evaluar y monitorear liberaciones de Hg, niveles de Hg en poblaciones y generar cifras e información científica a fin de	Producto 1.1.1 Desarrollado el Inventario Nacional de Liberaciones de Mercurio	Finalizado el Inventario Nacional de Liberaciones de Mercurio	Se llevó a cabo una Evaluación Nacional sobre el Uso de Mercurio en Honduras en el 2011; sin embargo, la evaluación no proporcionó un inventario nacional detallado de liberaciones de mercurio	Completado del Inventario Nacional de Liberaciones de Mercurio (Nivel 1)	Informe del Inventario	
tomar acción en asuntos prioritarios	Output 1.1.2 Desarrollada la capacidad analítica de instituciones	El Laboratio Nacional con capacidad para llevar a cabo análisi de mercurio	No hay capacidad nacional para analizar mercurio en muestras ambientales o	El Laboratio de CESCCO con capacidad para determinar mercurio	Protocolos para la recopilación y análisis de mercurio en muestras biológicas y medios	

³Para las Medidas de Mitigación para estos riesgos, referirse al Anexo I: Análisis de Riesgos y Medidas de Mitigación

⁴Objetivo (Producto en Atlas) monitoreado trimestralmente por ERBM y anualmente en APR/PIR

	Producto	Indicador	Línea de Base	Metas Finalización del Proyecto	Fuente de Verificación	Riesgos ³
	ambientales y de salud para monitorear liberaciones de mercurio	Personal del Laboratorio capacitado	 biológicas El Laboratorio Nacional de Vigilancia de la Secretaría de Salud no tiene un laboratorio en donde se puedan analizar metales. 	en matrices como ser tierra y agua, así como en muestras biológicas (sangre y orina).	 ambientales Informes sobre resultados de los análisis de mercurio en muestras biológicas y medios ambientales. 	
	Producto 1.1.3 Llevadas a cabo Evaluacion(es) de riesgos de Hg en poblaciones en riesgo	Completadas la(s) evaluacion(es) de riesgo de Hg en poblaciones	El país no tiene capacidad alguna para llevar a cabo estudios de riesgo de Hg en poblaciones	Completadas la(s) evaluacion(es) de riesgo de Hg en la comunidad minera de El Corpus, Choluteca Los actores clave informados acerca de los grupos poblacionales con alto riesgo a mercurio	Copia de evaluación/estudio epidemiológico de riesgos Artículo científico publicado en una revista internacional	
Resultado 1.2: Fortalecida la capacidad de la Comisión Nacional para el Manejo Apropiado de Químicos (CNG) para cumplir con compromisos futuros bajo el tratado global de Hg	Producto 1.2.1 Fortalecida la capacidad de la Comisión Nacional para la Gestión Ambientalmente Racional de Productos Químicos (CNG)para cumplir con los compromisos futros bajo el tratado global de mercurio	La CNG está consciente de los requerimientos de la Convención en lo que refiere al centro de atención del proyecto (productos con contenido de mercurio y MAPE) La CNG asume su papel como mecanismo coordinador del manejo de mercurio	Como parte del proyecto SAICM, una Comisión Nacional para la Gestión Ambientalmente Racional de Productos Químicos (CNG) fue creada en el 2013 Honduras no cuenta con un mecanismo coordinador del manejo de mercurio	Capacitados los miembros de la CNG sobre los requerimientos de la Convención de Minamata Revisados y validados por los miembros del CNG los resultados del Inventario de Liberaciones de Mercurio y la evaluación del riesgo de Hg en poblaciones	Certificados de capacitación y hojas de asistencia de las jornadas de capacitación	Riesgo: Falta de coordinación de las instituciones y ministerios relevantes Nivel: Bajo
MERCURIO	RTALECER EL MARCO R O-FINANCIAMIENTO: 1		ICAS PARA APOYAR UNA R	EDUCCION EN EL USO DE H	G Y PERMITIR UNA GAR DE DES	ECHOS QUE CONTIENEN
Resultado 2:	Producto 2.1 Desarrollado el Plan	Desarrollado el Plan Nacional para la GAR		a • Desarrollado el Plan n Nacional para la	Copia del Plan Nacional	

	Producto	Indicador	Línea de Base	Metas Finalización del Proyecto	Fuente de Verificación	Riesgos ³
y de políticas fortalecido para reducir dependencia de mercurio , y productos con contenidod de mercurio, y mejorar el manejo ambientalmente sostenible de mercurio	Producto 2.2 Documento borrador de instrumentos regulatorios para reducir el uso de mercurio y productos con contenidod de mercurio	Número de documentos borrador de instrumentos regulatorios	Ambientalmente Racionalde Químicos Un Plan Nacional de Mercurio fue desarrallado en e pasado (2011) y requiere actualización La Secretaría de Saluc no tiene políticas estrategias ni planes para abordar la eliminación de mercurio No existe ur estándard, evaluaciór de riesgos o protocolo de monitoreo para mercurio en productos o alimentos Una nueva Ley de Minería fue promulgada en el 2013 con disposiciones sobre la MAPE. Sir embargo, no se desarrollaron prácticas/lineamiento MTD/ MPA	Desarrolladas normas y estándar de monitoreo sobre el uso de mercurio en productos Manual MTD y MPA para uso en el sector de la MAPE Preparados borradores estándares	Borrador de documento sobre normas y estándares de monitoreo del uso de mercurio en productos Manual MAPE-MTD/MPA Borrador de estándares nacionales de importación sobre el contenido máximo de mercurio en productos	Riesgo: No pueden prepararse ni adoptarse borradores de instrumentos regulatorios nuevos dentro del período de tiempo del proyecto debido a la larga duración del proceso de promulgación de leyes Nivel: Medio
	Producto 2.3 Desarrollada una propuesta paa la armonización de códigos para la clasificación de productos que contienen mercurio	Alineados los códigos arancelarios nacionales para productos con mercurio con los lineamientos de la Organización Mundial del Comercio (OMC)	Los códigos de clasificación para productos que contienen mercurio no están alineados cor los lineamientos del ls OMC, lo cua representa un desafíc para la DEI a	aquellos productos que contienen mercurio • Definida la clasificación de productos con contenido de	Borrador de documento conteniendo la clasificación y propuesta para códigos arancelarios de productos con mercurio Copia de la solicitud de aprobación de los códigos arancelarios nacionales	

	Producto	Indicador	Línea de Base	Metas	Fuente de Verificación	Riesgos ³		
				Finalización del				
	Producto 2.4 Desarrollados los estándares y lineamientos técnicos para el almacenamiento seguro, embalaje, transporte, manejo de datos, inspección y monitoreo de desechos que contienen mercurio	Disponibles los borradores de los estándares y lineamientos técnicos para el almacenamiento seguro, embalaje, transporte, manejo de datos, inspección y monitoreo de desechos que contienen mercurio	contaminados con mercurio fue incluido en el Reglamento para el Manejo de Desechos Peligrosos generados en establecimientos de Salud (Acuerdo No. 07, Febrero 28, 2008).	Propuestos nuevos códigos arancelarios Preparados los borradores de los estándares y lineamientos técnicos para el almacenamiento seguro, embalaje, transporte, manejo de datos, inspección y monitoreo de desechos que contienen mercurio	presentada al Ministerio de Desarrollo Económico • Copia de los borradores de los estándares y lineamientos	Riesgo: Los nuevos instrumentos propuestos no pueden ser aprobados debido a lo complejo del proceso Nivel: Medio		
			para el manejo de mercurio en el sector					
SALUD HUMANA Y E	de la MAPE COMPONENTE 3: REDUCIR LIBERACIONES DE MERCURIO PROVENIENTES DE SECTORES PRIORITARIOS (MINERIA ARTESANAL Y A PEQUEÑA ESCALA, Y SALUD) PARA PROTEGER LA SALUD HUMANA Y EL AMBIENTE (GEF: 701,350 US\$; CO-FINANCIAMIENTO: 1,647,272 US\$)							
Efecto 3.1 Reducidas las liberaciones de Hg provenientes de comunidades mineras como resultado de la adopción de prácticas MTD/MPA y la descontinuación	Producto 3.1.1 Completada la evaluación detallada de la línea base de Hg en una comunidad prioritaria MAPE (incluyendo análisis socioeconómico)	Creadas las encuestas representativas y la lista de participantes Contratado y capacitado el personal de la encuesta Porcentaje de mineros encuestados	base para la comunidad mnera de El Corpus, Choluteca	Conformado el equipo de locales que entiende las prácticas MAPE, así como el uso de mercurio y de oro Planificada y llevada a cabo la encuesta para la línea base Informe de la encuesta de línea	encuesta y la lista de participantes Copia del informer de la encuesta Certificados de capacitación y hojas de asistencia a las jornadas de capacitación	Riesgo: Dificultades relacionadas con la recopilación de la información sobre la MAPE y el manejo de mercurio Nivel: Bajo Riesgo: Implementación más lenta de lo esperado		

11 44

	Producto	Indicador	Línea de Base	Metas Finalización del Proyecto	Fuente de Verificación	Riesgos ³
de prácticas mineras no apropiadas		Porcentaje de operaciones de molienda analizadas para uso de mercurio Completada la encuesta, cubriendo un 50% de la comunidad meta primaria y 15% de las comunidades secundarias donde se replicará el proyecto Disponible el informe de la línea		base preparado en borrador y publicado		de las prácticas MPA/MTD en las comunidades MAPE del proyecto. Nivel: Medio
	Producto 3.1.2 Las prácticas MTD/MPA introducidas a una comunidad MAPE para reducir las liberaciones de Hg y adoptar prácticas mineras social y ambientalmente apropiadas	% de mineral de El Corpus procesado con menos mercurio o con técnicas libre de mercurio Contenido temático de capacitación disponible Capacitados 5 capacitadores en técnicas libre de mercurio Capacitados 200 mineros en MPA/MTD en el sitio primario Video de capacitación disponible % de talleres de procesado de	Corpus es procesado con mercurio	Construidas o alquiladas instalaciones para el procesamiento libre de mercurio Establecida una colaboración con un programa de capacitación con una organización/institución Desarrollado un programa de capacitación sobre MTD/MPA para mineros, y mineros capacitados Toma en video de mineros locales siendo capacitados en técnicas limpias	Copia de los materiales y planes de capacitación Certificados de capacitación y hojas de asistencia a las jornadas de capacitación Fotos de filtros instalados Copia del video de capacitación	económicos pueden percibirse como muy bajos por los mineros artesanales para adoptar las prácticas MPA/MTD, lo que podría resultar en prácticas no apropiada y el uso Medio

Producto	Indicador	Línea de Base	Metas Finalización del Proyecto	Fuente de Verificación	Riesgos ³
Producto 3.1.3 Formada la capacidad de una comunidad minera para mejorar la cadena de suministro de oro	comunidad prioritaria que han adoptado filtros de mercurio y EPP y que han sido capacitados en su uso • Un centro de negociación en funcionamiento, o bien asociación con un centro de negociación ya existente • Un contenido temático de capacitación disponible • # de personas de centro de negociación y # mineros capacitados • # acuerdos de servicio negociados con proveedores de oro	Los mineros vender su mineral u oro a ur intermediario. Como resultado, la mayo parte de las ganancia: terminan en mano: de los intermediarios	Finalización del Proyecto de protección personal en los talleres de procesado de mineral de oro Instalados filtros e introducido EPP en los talleres de oro Talleres de procesado de mineral (oro) capacitados en el uso de filtros y Equipo para Proteción Personal (EPP) Un centro de negociación en funcionamiento, o bien un asocio con un centro de negociación ya existente Desarrollados programas de capacitación y documentación guía para temas relevantes de los centros de negociación personal de centro de negociación y mineros capacitados establecido acceso a financiamiento para	Copia de materiales y planes de capacitaci\(\text{Pn}\) Certificados de capacitaci\(\text{On}\) Certificados de capacitaci\(\text{On}\) Fotos de centro de negociaci\(\text{O}\) Copias de registros de ventas de oro de origen sostenible Posters/fotos de campa\(\text{N}\) hondure\(\text{N}\) Additional de joyer\(\text{S}\) hondure\(\text{N}\)	Riesgos³ Riesgo: Desconfianza de mineros hacia las agencias y entidades gubernamentales (así como a sus afiliadas, como el PNUD) que traten de apoyo la formalización del sector de la MAPE y las condiciones de trabajo de los mineros Nivel: Alto Riesgo: Los intermediarios actuales pueden resistirse al acortamiento de la cadena de suministro de oro, algunos de los cuales pueden estar vinculados al crimen organizado La cultura de buscar impuestos de toda la cadena de suministro de oro, poniendo en peligro la paz y
	Establecido/facilita- do un fondo de préstamos/ahorro # acuerdos arancelarios entre		mineros locales en estructuras (existentes) de préstamos y ahorros • negociados acuerdos		seguridad de las comunidades MAPE Nivel: Alto
	gobierno nacional y gobiernos donde		arancelarios entre gobierno nacional y		Riesgo: Menos demanda por el

	Producto	Indicador	Línea de Base	Metas Finalización del Proyecto	Fuente de Verificación	Riesgos ³
		están ubicadas refinerías grandes # acuerdos de compra/intercambio con refinerías grandes % de mineros de cooperativas que hacen uso de premiums 1 conjunto de joyería 100% hondureña, figura en una campaña		gobiernos donde están ubicadas refinerías grandes • negociados acuerdos de compra/ intercambio con refinerías grandes • Introducidos premiums para oro de origen sostenible • Concientización creada para el oro hondureño de origen sostenible		comercio premium y justo u oro verde que la oferta. Nivel: Medio
	Producto 3.1.4 Lanzado el proceso de replicabilidad en tres áres geográficas adicionales	publicitaria Identificadas las comunidades MAPE prioritarias para fines de replicabilidad Establecidos dos talleres de minería limpia en las comunidades prioritarias Capacitados 120 mineros Participación de 30 mineros en un curso de minería limpia en El Corpus, usando sus instalaciones piloto	Todo el oro en El Corpus en los sitios prioritarios MAPE priority sites es procesado con mercurio	Identificados sitios MAPE prioritarios para fines de replicabilidad del proyecto Establecidos talleres de minería en las comunidades prioritarias Mineros capacitados en prácticas MTD/MPA	Certificados de capacitación y hoas de asistencias a las jornadas de capacitación Fotos de talleres de minería limpia	
Efecto 3.2 Reducidas liberaciones de Hg de instalaciones prioritarias para el cuidado de la	Producto 3.2.1 Completada la evaluación detallada de la línea de base de Hg para dos EdS modelo	2 comités GDES establecidos # personal capacitado para llevar a cabo evaluaciones de	El HMCR llevó cabo una línea de base simplificada en el 2013. El HMCR cuenta con un Comité de	Operando comités de GDES en cada instalación para el cuidado de la salud Capacitado personal de la instalación para	Copia de la lista de los miembros del GDES members y acta de la reunión Copia de los materiales de capacitación	Riesgo: Dificultades relacionadas con la recopilación de información sobre cuidados de la salud y el manejo de mercurio

	Producto		Indicador		Línea de Base		Metas Finalización del Proyecto	Fuente de Verificación		Riesgos ³
salud a través de la adopción de prácticas MTD/MPA y la descontinuación de dispositivos que contienen mercurio		•	mercurio 2 evaluaciones de línea de base de mercurio completadas		Desastres/ Emergencias relacionads con Bioseguridad El HEU cuenta con ur Comité de Vigilancia Epidemiológica La UNAH tiene ur Comité de Reactivos que maneja los reactivos caducados para la escuela y está construyendo una instalación para e almacenamiento temporal de este tipo de desechos		el cuidado de de la salud para llevar a cabo evaluaciones de línea base de Hg Completadas dos evaluaciones de línea base de Hg	Certificados de capacitaciones y hojas de asistencia a jornadas de capacitación Copias de los informes de línea base de Hg y de los planes de Hg	9	Riesgo: Bajo
	Producto 3.2.2 Programas de Manejo de Desechos provenientes de EdS acatualizados para incluir descontinuación y manejo de Hg	•	# personal capacitado para llevar a cabo una evaluación de la GDES Un plan GDES desarrollado para EdS	•	En agosto 2014, e Min de Salud adoptó el Instructivo de la OMS/OPS para e desarrollo de planes de manejo de desechos para EdS El HEU/UNAH y e HMCR todavía no har desarrollado planes de manejo de desechos La SESAL no cuenta con políticas estrategias y planes para el abordaje de eliminación de mercurio	•	Personal de las instalaciones para el cuidado de la salud capacitados para llevar a cabo evaluaciones de línea base para GDES Completadas 2 evaluaciones de línea base de GDES	Copia de materiales de capacitación Certificados de capacitación y hoas de asistencia a jornadas de capacitación Copias de reportes de línea base de GDES y de planes GDES		
	Producto 3.2.3 Personal de instalaciones	•	# personal capacitado en el manejo de mercurio	•	Existe cierta experiencia entre e personal del Dpto. de		El personal de los EdS capacitado en el	Copia de materiales de capacitación	9	

Producto	Indicador	Línea de Base	Metas Finalización del Proyecto	Fuente de Verificación	Riesgos ³
práticas MTD/MPA para el manejo de Hg	manejo de Hg	Normalización de Salud; de la Sub Secretaria de Redes Integradas y Servicios de Salud para llevar a cabo inventarios, manejo de derrames y eliminación de desechos, como resultado del Hospital San Felipe (2008-2012). El personal de los EdS no está consciente de los riegos de Hg y no ha sido capacitado en el manejo apropiado de Hg No existen Manuales para MTD y MPA para el manejo de desechos de mercurio en instalaciones de salud	contienen mercurio Establecidas instalaciones para el almacenamiento temporal a nivel de los EdS del proyecto Manual para el manejo de Hg en los EdS desarrollado	asistencia a las jornadas de capacitación • Copia del manual para el manejo de Hg	
Producto 3.2.4 Concluido el el estudio comparativo sobre dispositivos libres de Hg y adaptados los procesos de compra a las preferencias del personal	2 informes de estudios comparativos sobre dispositivos libres de Hg # de dispositivos libres de Hg comprados para los EdSdel proyecto # of hospitales que no utilizan mercurio al final del proyecto	del proyecto se utilizan suministros médicos como ser termómetros, esfigmomanómetros de laboratorio, vacunas y amalgamas dentales	sobre dispositivos libres de Hg concluido e informe finalizado • Seleccionados los dispositivos preferidos libres de	Copia del informe del estudio comparativo Fotos del personal usando dispositivos libres de mercurio	Riesgo: Poca confianza de las instalaciones para el cuidado de la salud en dispositivos libres de mercurio, lo que resulta en el uso continuo de dispositivos con contenido de mercurio Nivel: Bajo

	Producto	Indicador	Línea de Base	Metas	Fuente de Verificación	Riesgos ³
	Troudeto	Illuicador	Linea de Base	Finalización del	ruente de vermedelon	Mesgos
				Proyecto		
				de dos EDSs del		
				provecto		
	Producto 3.2.5	2 evaluaciones de	Se asume que en e	+ ' '	Certificados de	
	Producto 3.2.5 Lanzado proceso de replicabilidad en dos EdS adicionales	línea de base de mercurio completadas 2 planes para el manejo y descontinuación de Hg preparados en borrador # de personal capacitado en el manejo de mercurio y en el uso de alternativas libres de mercurio Ajustados procesos	ejercicio de replicabilidad en los EdS, se están usando de los suministros y productos médicos como sei termómetros, esfigmomanómetros reactivos de laboratorio, vacunas y amalgamas dentales	las línea base de mercurio completadas para cada ejercicio de replicabilidad para las EdS Personal capacitado en el manejo de mercurio y en el uso de alternativas libres de mercurio Ajustados los procesos de compra de las EdS donde se están llevando a cabo	Certificados de capacitación y hojas de asistencia a jornadas de capacitación Copias de informes de líneas de base y planes de manejo de Hg Copia de planes de compra	
		de compra de dos		los ejercicios de		
		EdS sujetas a		replicabilidad		
		replicabilidad				
			UCTURA PARA EL ALMACEN	IAMIENTO TEMPORAL DE D	ESECHOS QUE CONTIENEN ME	RCURIO
	D-FINANCIAMIENTO: 2,3			1 11 1 11 1		1
Efecto 4:	Output 4.1	• Informe de				
Identificadas	Llevada a cabo	evaluación	socios/actores clave	1 '		
opciones	evaluación de		del proyeto tiener	' ' '		
financieras	infraestructura,		acceso a un espacio		el	
sostenibles para el	capacidad,		temporal para e		, y	
almacenamiento	rentabilidad para el		almacenamiento de		de	
temporal de	almacenamiento de		desechos que		ie	
desechos que	desechosde Hg		contienen mercurio	contienen mercurio		
contienen			El Comité de Reactivos	' '		
mercurio así como			de la UNAH maneja	1	0/	
opciones a largo			reactivos caducados y	1		
plazo para su			está en proceso de	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
almacenamiento /			construir una		ia	
eliminación			instalación para e			
			almacenamiento	transporte	У	
			temporal de reactivos	almacenamiento		

P	Producto	Indicador	Línea de Base	Metas Finalización del Proyecto	Fuente de Verificación	Riesgos ³
capacio técnica actores las dife del Ma de Vida puesto los med	olladas las dades as de varios s clave para erentes etapas inejo de Ciclo a de Hg y os en marcha canismos ecuperación	# de personas capacitados en el LCM de Hg • # CRA puestos en marcha	El Hospital San Felipe diseñó y construyó un espacio de almacenamiento temporal para mercurio como parte de un proyecto piloto (2008 – 2012) No existe capacidad para el manejo integral del Hg conforme a su ciclo de vida No existen mecanismos de recuperación de costos para el manejo de Hg	temporal de desechos peligrosos - Recomendaciones para abordar necesidades/brechas relacionadas con formación de capacidades • Los operadores del sector privado y las entidades nacionales involucradas en el manejo de desechos capacitados en las diferentes etapas del ciclo de vida de productos con mercurio y sus desechos • Puestos en marcha los ERC para la gestión con enfoque de ciclo de vida de mercurio a nivel nacional	Copia de materiales de capacitación Certificados de capacitación y hojas de asistencia a las jornadas de capacitación Copia de la propuesta para la institucionalización de un Mecanismo de Recuperación de Costos	
almace tempo desech proven	ecidos os para el enamiento ral de nos de Hg nientes de cuidados para	 # espacios/cuartos para el almacenamiento temporal establecidos # de personas capacitadas en el manejo de espacios de almacenamiento de Hg Procedimientos operativos para el manejo de espacios para el almacenamiento de Hg disponibles 	Los socios/actores clave del proyecto no tienen acceso a espacios/cuartos para desechos de mercurio a nivel de instalaciones	Espacios/cuartos para almacenamiento temporal montados a nivel de EdS del proyecto Procedimientos operativos para el manejo de Hg preparados en borrador e implementados Personal de las instalaciones capacitado en el manejo seguro de espacios para el	Fotos de las instalaciones temporales para almacenamiento Copia de los registros de desechos Copia de materiales de capacitación Certificados de capacitación y hojas de asistencia a jornadas de capacitación Copia de procedimientos operativos	

	Producto	Indicador	Línea de Base	Metas Finalización del Proyecto	Fuente de Verificación	Riesgos ³
	Producto 4.4 Iniciada la demostración piloto sobre GAR del almacenamiento temporal de otros desechos que contienen Hg a nivel nacional	Instalación centralizada para almacenamiento en funcionamiento # de personas capacitadas en el manejo de la instalación centralizada de almacenamiento de Hg Procedimientos operativos para el manejo de la instalación centralizada de almacenamiento de almacenamiento de almacenamiento de almacenamiento de de almacenamiento d	No existe ninguna instalación centralizada a nive nacional para la recolección y almacenamiento de desechos que contienen mercurio	instalación para el almacenamiento de desechos que contienen Procedimientos	instalaciones temporales para almacenamiento • Copia de los registros de desechos • Copia de materiales de capacitación • Certificados de capacitación y hojas de asistencia a jornadas de capacitación Copia de procedimientos	
	ONITOREO, RETROALIM CO-FINANCIAMIENTO: 12	Hg ENTACION , PROYECCION 25,000 US\$)	SOCIAL Y EVALUACION			
EFECTO 5 Resultado del proyecto sostenibles y replicables	Producto 5.1 M&E y manejo adaptativo aplicado al proyecto en respuesta a necesidades, hallazgos de evaluación de medio término, y lecciones aprendidas extraídas	# de documentos de M&E de alta calidad preparados durante la implementación del proyecto	N/A	4 Informes Operativos Trimestrales presentados al PNUD cada año 1 APR/PIR presentado al PNUD cada año 1 Revisión de Medio Término. Los resultados del M&E se aplican para proporcionar retroalimentación al proceso de coordinación del proyecto, y poder informar/redirigir el diseño y la implementación de la segunda fase del	para cada año del proyecto APR/PIR disponibles para cada año de proyecto Informre de la Evaluación de Medio Término disponible Informe de la Evaluación de Medio Término disponible Informe presentados al PNUD	Riesgo: Se asume que los coordinadores técnicos nacionales y regionales prepararán todos los informes requeridos por el GEF y el PNUD. Nivel: Bajo

Producto	Indicador	Línea de Base	Metas Finalización del Proyecto	Fuente de Verificación	Riesgos ³
			proyecto 1 Evaluación Final La Evaluac de Medi Término y la FE debe incluir una sección d lecciones aprendidas una estrategia para l difusión de lo resultados del proyecto	n e y a is	
Producto 5.2 Lecciones aprendidas y mejores prácticas difundidas a nivel nacional, regional y global	1 informe exhaustivo de lecciones aprendidas 1 cuenta website/Facebook/- Twitter del proyecto que contenga todos los informes publicados por el proyecto, materiales y videos para una fácil difusión y para compartir	Actualmente en Honduras no hay mejores prácticas disponibles para e manejo de mercurio	Cuenta website/Facebook Twitter	Cuenta Website/Facebook y Twitter Copia del informe/publicación de lecciones aprendidas Las lecciones aprendidas del proyecto fácilmente accesibles y encontrables en línea Documentación, fotos y videos del proyecto posteados en el sitio web/página de FB y	

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
- Managment 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 á nacional?	rea de interés del FMAM y con las prioridades a	mbientales y de desarrollo a n	ivel local, regional y
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
	•	•	•
Efectividad: ¿En qué medida se han logrado los resultados y objetivos prevista—	os del proyecto?		
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•		•	•
Eficiencia: ¿El proyecto se implementó de manera eficiente en conformidad co	on las normas y los estándares internacionales y	nacionales?	
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
Sostenibilidad: ¿En qué medida hay riesgos financieros, institucionales, socio	peconómicos o ambientales para sostener los re	sultados del proyecto a largo _l	olazo?
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
Impacto: ¿Hay indicios de que el proyecto haya contribuido a reducir la ten resultados?	sión ambiental o a mejorar el estado ecológico	, o que haya permitido avanz	ar hacia esos
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•

ANEXO D: ESCALAS DE CALIFICACIONES

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

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

El evaluador:

- Debe presentar información completa y justa en su evaluación de fortalezas y debilidades, para que las decisiones o medidas tomadas tengan un buen fundamento.
- 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.
- 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.
- Debe reflejar procedimientos descriptivos sólidos y ser prudentes en el uso de los recursos de la evaluación.

Formulario de acuerdo del consultor de la evaluación ⁵
Acuerdo para acatar el Código de conducta para la evaluación en el Sistema de las Naciones Unidas
Nombre del consultor:Guillermo J. Román Moguel
Namber de la constitución consultius (de de consultativa
Nombre de la organización consultiva (donde corresponda):
Confirmo que he recibido y entendido y que acataré el Código de Conducta para la Evaluación de las Naciones Unidas.
Firmado en Tegucigalpa, Honduras en marzo de 2020
Firma:

⁵ www.unevaluation.org/unegcodeofconduct

ANEXO F: ESBOZO DEL INFORME DE EVALUACIÓN⁶

- 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 PNUD7)

- 1. Introducción
 - Propósito de la evaluación
 - Alcance y metodología
 - Estructura del informe de evaluación
- 2. Descripción del proyecto y contexto de desarrollo
 - bescripcion del projecto y contexto de desarre
 - 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
- Hallazgos

(Además de una evaluación descriptiva, se deben considerar todos los criterios marcados con (*)8)

- 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

 $^{^6~}$ La longitud del informe no debe exceder las 40 páginas en total (sin incluir los anexos)

⁷ Manual de estilo del PNUD, Oficina de Comunicaciones, Oficina de Alianzas, actualizado en noviembre de 2008

⁸ 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).

Informe de evaluación revisado y autorizado por					
Oficina en el país del PNUD					
Nombre:					
Firma:	Fecha:				
ATR del FMAM/PNUD					
Nombre:					
Firma:	Fecha:				

B) Itinerario

Los intercambios se realizaron entre la Unidad Coordinadora del Proyecto (cuyos comentarios al margen se identifican con el nombre Pablo Ricardo Rodríguez Rubio, Astrid Yazmine Mejía Martínez y Ricardo Enrique Elvir Lainez), y el Consultor (cuyos comentarios se encuentran en la tercer columna). El documento en primer borrador fue enviado en abril y las respuestas de la OP y de la UCP recibidas en el mismo mes, con control de cambios sobre el texto (estos últimos identificados con los números 9 al 20).

Los intercambios del segundo borrador están a partir del número 21.

#	Texto sobre el que hicieron Comentarios UCP + PNUD	Respuestas de Evaluador
1	in development of value chains and its ability to involve other stakeholders such as the regional enterprise development centers	De acuerdo Pablo, pero la PMU es parte PNUD, se escribe aquí en términos genéricos, porque en esta sección se está evaluando la planeación. Por eso el párrafo original fue: UNDP encourages and supports governments or counterparts in the countries not only directly execute the projects, but that they take ownership of the issue and its continuation, beyond the conclusion of specific projects with international support. UNDP contributed this project with its experience in pollution control and its ability to coordinate the participation of the productive sector (in this case the miners and the Honduran-German Business Centre) and the government for projects of this type. For the Latin American and Caribbean Region, UNDP holds relevant expertise in the implementation of chemicals and waste management projects.
2	"Strengthening National Management Capacities and Reducing Releases of POPs in Honduras"	Yo solo lo transcribí lo que aparece tal cual en el Prodoc; recuerdo que se está evaluando la etapa de planeación
3	Figure 2. Staff hired during the project (years-person)	
4	Table 1.	Ok, insertado como gráfico
5	Recommendation/Suggestion R.8 Design Output Strategy by component PCC	Ok, accepted; please provide document
6	Table 1.	Just I transcribed as it is in MTE.
7	Recommendation/Suggestion R.9 Strengthen INGHEOMIN within the framework of the MAPE ASGM plan in formulation to include impact	Ok, accepted
8	There is no evidence of the Initial workshop (only a mention is made in the MTR, referring to it as an Inception workshop),	Please provide document
9	Table 6. Amounts of Mercury eliminated	Ok
10		I rearranged the two tables
11	Table 4. Global Co-financing table and budget expenditure	Ok, good
12	Table 5. Results summary according to SC reports and PIR	Estos no están en el Prodoc; recordemos que se está evaluando la etapa de planeación.
13	Table 6. Amounts of Mercury eliminated	Se eliminó:

14	Outcome 1.1 Improved capacities at institutional level to assess and monitor Hg releases, Hg levels in populations, and generate data and scientific information in order to take action on priority issues. (3 Outputs, 4 targets).	"Other projects involve with cooperation among projects were:
15	Outcome 1.2. Improved interministerial coordination and communication on SMC and ESM of Hg. (One Output, 2 targets).	
16	2.3.	
17	Outcome 3.2. Reduced Hg releases from priority Healthcare Facilities through the adoption of BAT/BEP practices and the phase out of Mercury containing devices. (5 Outputs, 15 targets).	
18	Outcome 4.1 Interim financially sustainable storage options for Hg containing wastes established and long term storage/disposal options identified. (4 Outputs, 9 targets).	
19	Outcome 5. Project's results sustained and replicated. (2 Outputs, 9 targets).	This table and the previous can only be completed (what is in Green) until we have the RECYCLE figure.
20	The best and worst practices to address issues related to relevance, performance and success.	Se aceptó el cambio del numeral 12 PIR 2019:
21	Summary table of the project	"Regulation of Artisanal and Small Scale Mining was approved and published in the National Gazette in April 2019.
22	A good practice developed during the project implementation was the establishment of a multiproject coordination for Chemicals; however, activities must be clearly differentiated.	The Tariff codes or Precision Codes for Mercury Added Products according to the WTO standards was published in April 2019"
23	Project design and formulation	Se agregó al final de la tabla:
24		"Notes: Data source
25	3.1.6 UNDP Comparative advantage	From hospitals records and base line; reduction in purchasing processes.
26	"Strengthening National Management Capacities and Reducing Releases of POPs in Honduras"	2. Process change to Gravimetric
27	Ministry of Environment (Serna),	3. From socio economic and base line study; rastras number decreased from 172 to 37 units, (still 659 kg of mercury emitted).
28	Minas y Cuevas (a replica mining community), which in the end proved to be a successful pilot for mercury reduction in the mining sector, besides the only initially	4. By an Agreement signed between MINOSA and MIAMBIENTE as part of Component 4 related to Safely Temporarily Storage of Mercury Waste.

	considered Miners Cooperative of Corpus.	
29	and improved the development of the Project.	5. Final Disposal Certificates of Mercury Wastes from a Hazardous waste Management Company. Hospital Escuela UNAH Hospital Maria and Pilot Project for collection of CFL and LFL wastes.
30	3.2.5 Monitoring and Evaluation: initial and implementation design (*)	6. Mercury phased out through Project Intervention
31	There is only evidence of the Initial workshop that took place in September 2016 (was developed together with another Project's workshop), but not of	7. Additionally, a total Potential for Future reduction program (in El Corpus Mining Community) is 559 kg if If BAT (of Minas y Cuevas) is adopted in the 37 remaining rastras of El Corpus"
32	However complexity was the socially related part: that is, modification of life patterns.	Finalmente quedó así:
33	3.3.5 Integration	"It was achieved fully by Project through development of the inventory (Levels I and II) with synergy of the UN Environment project (MIA NAP with GEF funding), establishment of Mercury analytical determination capabilities in Laboratories of CESCCO and INHGEOMIN, the "risk assessment" in the miner's population of EI Corpus, that although it was not a full Risk assessment (as was stated in Prodoc) important elements were obtained on the mining community population, the miners and their families study on their exposure and intoxication limits to mercury (this study was agreed upon by the Steering Committee) and with the approval of an Ethics Committee of the Medical Career."
34	These models will have to be sustainable in order to reduce the cost of processing operations country wide.	Finalmente quedó así:
35	" in the miner's population of El Corpus	"This was achieved through CNG members training on the Minamata Convention's requirements, so they could review and validate the results of the Mercury Release Inventory and the Hg population risk assessment for policy and decision making".
36	Much work was done with the communities towards better practices and a reduction of the number of "rastras" was achieved.	Finalmente quedó así:

C) Lista de personas entrevistadas y Agenda

No.	Fecha	Reunión SEDE	Actores
0	Domingo 08 de Marzo	Traslado de Ciudad de México	Guillermo Román.
		Tegucigalpa	Arribo a Honduras del Consultor responsable
1	Lunes 09 de Marzo		
	9:00 am	PNUD (Edificio de las Naciones	Lic. Astrid Mejía
		Unidas	Especialista de Programa PNUD
	40.00	Oficina Coordinadora de Proyecto	
	10:30 am	(OCP)	Pablo Rodríguez, Mirtha Ferrary, Nolvia Velásquez.
	2:00 pm	Despacho Director. Edificio	Lic. Thompson (Director)/Representante
		CESCCO	(Departamento Gestión de Productos
			Químicos)/Marco Cálix (Asesor legal)/Ana Castillo
		INHGEOMIN	Ing. David Alcántara Especialista/Jefe de MAPE –
	3:30 pm		Capacitaciones INHGEOMIN
Perno	octa: Tegucigalpa		
No.	Fecha	Reunión SEDE	Actores
2	Martes 10 de Marzo		
	8:00 am	Hospital Escuela Universitario	Dr. Concepción Zúniga (Enlace).
		(HEU)	Elmer Murillo (Servicios Generales) Doris Vargas
			(Supervisora) Representante de (Compras).
			Sergia Núñez (Directora Enfermería). Angie
	9:00 am	December de MACA de la contra	Méndez
	3.00 am	Despacho de MiAmbiente+	Reunión con Vice Ministro de MiAmbiente+ (Carlos Pineda Fasquelle)
	0:00 am	Hospital María de Especialidades	Ing. Oscar Bustamente (Enlace) Vanessa Pérez
	0.00 am	Pediátricas.	(Servicios Generales) Alejandro Castellanos
			(Biomédica) Ligia Montoya (Adquisiciones)
	1:00 pm	Hospital de Especialidades San	Dr. Manuel Gamero (Enlace). Joaquín Arias (Jefe
		Felipe (HESF)	de Desechos Sólidos). Dra. Marta Luz Alvarado
			(Odontología)
	Viaje a San Pedro Sula	(Pernocta: SPS)	
3	Miércoles 11 de Marzo		
	9:00 am	Hospital Nacional Mario Catarino	Leddy Brizzio (Directora General).
		Rivas	Ing. Luisa María Pineda (Enlace).
			Ing. Danilo Núñez (Servicios Generales) Rosa
			Karina Sabillón (Calidad - Enfermería)
	1:00 pm	Retorno a Tegucigalpa Hotel	
	6:00 pm	Honduras Maya	Antonio Portillo (Director Ejecutivo CNHA) Acuerdo
	ο.υυ μπ	i ioriuuras iviaya	de Cooperación Heimerle and Meule
	Pernocta: Tegucigalpa		as assponding Francisco and Modio
	1		
·			1

No.	Fecha	Reunión	Actores
		SEDE	
4	Jueves 12 de Marzo		
	6:00 am	Salida de Tegucigalpa a Choluteca	
	9:00 am	Reunión en San Juan Arriba – El Corpus	José Edas Rivera (Presidente de Junta Directiva) y miembros
	1: 30 pm	Reunión en Centro de Salud El Corpus.	Dr. Roman Mayorga (Jefe de Centro Integral de Salud) El Corpus.
	2:30 pm	Retorno Tegucigalpa	
	Traslado a la Ciudad de	Tegucigalpa: Pernocta en Tegucigalpa.	
5	Viernes 13 de Marzo		
	9:00 am	Dirección Adjunta de Rentas Aduaneras (DARA) Oficina Coordinadora de Proyecto MIAMBIENTE	Abogada Sarina Murillo (Jefe de Clasificación Arancelaria); Johanna Barrientos (Inteligencia Aduanera); Eddy Ramos (Clasificación Arancelaria); Tania Aguilar (Secretaría de Finanzas)
	11:00 am	Secretaría de Salud	Sr. Marvin García; Unidad de Vigilancia de la Salud
	2:30 pm	Reunión de Cierre PNUD (Naciones Unidas)	Sr. Guillermo Román Equipo de Proyecto PNUD MIAMBIENTE

D) Resumen de visitas de campo

1. Reunión PNUD (9 de marzo 2020)

Lic. Astrid Mejía y Pablo Rodríguez

2. Reunión UNDSS (9 de marzo 2020)

Presentación de las medidas de seguridad.

3. Reunión Proyecto (9 de marzo 2020)

Oficina coordinadora de proyecto: depende ahora de la oficina de la Presidencia de Economía Verde. Es de GEF-5/

3 técnicos + administrativo + coordinador] Pagados por proyecto

*Lámina de matriz de distribución/organización

2 hospitales piloto + 2 réplicas grandes públicos

¿Por qué no se trataron pequeños?

Estudio de riesgo por el proyecto, pasó por el Comité de Ética de la universidad (UNAH).

...Productos con mercurio añadido = ... Productos con plástico añadido

2 de julio → El Corpus 70 → 174 → 37 Minas y Cuevas → Macuelizo Enero 2019 inició → Prod en sep 2019 2 ton/día 10 ton/día

¿Línea base? ¿Cuánto oro en total? ¿Cuánto mercurio? ¿Con/sin proyecto?

4. CESCCO (9 de marzo 2020)

- Al principio que quería más información
- Las actividades y las decisiones se desarrollaron sin tanta intervención del CESCCO.
- La de procesos analíticos estuvo muy bien atendida e informada.
- Es una dirección/ Es normativa + análisis +
- Se perdía el alcance a veces
 - El alcance del reglamento
 - El Plan de Gestión de Residuos Hospitalarios
 - También en el de Códigos arancelarios
- En algunos talleres (de socialización) no participaron.
- Es punto focal de las convenciones.

Elio Alvarenga Depto. Gestión Productos Químicos

Victor Pineda Jefe Lab. De Microbiología

- Los estudios panorámicos no fueron reales.
- Consideran que el Plan está bien ✓.

^{*}Consideración como residuos o como subproducto

5. Centro de Negocios Hondureño – Alemán (9 de marzo 2020)

Lic. Antonio Portillo

- Objetivo propio: trabajar hacia la reducción del uso de mercurio
- 100% resultados cubiertos
- Muy buena colaboración

Minas y Cuevas $5-10 \text{ g/ t} \rightarrow \text{hasta } 20 \text{ g/t22 k}$

(Macuelizo)

Corpus 2 a 5 g/t 14 k

(2 de julio)

Se exporta en Doré por Fedex

Colaboración Sur- Sur

6. Hospital Escuela Universitario (HEU) (10 de marzo 2020)

- Expectativas cumplidas
- Los hospitales más pequeños seguían usando Hg
- Los hospitales privados grandes participaron en las capacitaciones
- Problemas para la disposición de las lámparas
- Requieren apoyo/
- Utilización amalgama para los niños

7. ViceMinistro MiAmbiente (10 de marzo 2020)

- Proyecto Estrella (de dos): el mejor en los últimos 4 años
- Excelente Pablo como coordinador
- El Proyecto hizo viable lo de que los mineros trabajen mejor.
- Hospital privado para niños (él lo sugirió)
- Dio prestigio con el GEF
- El llevó a la Junta Directiva a INGEOMEN (es muy amigo)
- 280 municipios (60 ya saturaron minas)

8. Hospital María de Especialidades Pediátricas (10 de marzo 2020)

- El proyecto les abrió los ojos / dimensionar
- Alejandro Castellanos y Cinthya Pérez
- Les daba seguimiento
- Les interesaría más seguimiento
- Capacitación: 34 + 30 / Personal de enfermería es muy cambiante
- 13 % de LED
- Asociación de Hospitales /
- Personal de limpieza de los hospitales es sub contratado.
- Estudiantes / traen sus propios termómetros

9. Hospital Nacional Mario Catarino Rivas (11 de marzo 2020)

- No tienen personal suficiente para el seguimiento

- Manuel de compras/
- Lo más importante es la sostenibilidad
- La parte de las lámparas que se removieron/ es una debilidad del manejo

REP en Hg!!

10. Minas & Cuevas (11 de marzo 2020)

Wendy Medina, Juan Ramos, Anastasio Regalado

- Beneficio: conocimiento
- 7 sociedades : 307 socios ~ 25% mujeres / 6% trabajadores
- -10-20 g/t/
- 2 años 7 meses/ 18 meses de proceso de convencimiento → empezaron en 2016
- 10 ton/ día en dos turnos
- Capacitación inicial a 14 representantes
- Necesidades (2ª etapa)

Asesoría técnica

Estudios geológicos

- Efecto combinado de proyecto + autoridades + comunidades
- Hay reglamento: ARM
- 2 años sin incendios/
- Estudiante en preparación de orfebrería

secretariaminasycuevas@gmail.com

- Se canceló las minas a cielo abierto
- Su visión es que sean el ejemplo/para otros grupos
- Que no haya grupos con intereses externos

11. Centro de Salud El Corpus (12 de marzo de 2020)

Dr. Román Mayorga

- 190 analizados
- Socialización una medida] Para mejorar colaboración
- Capacitación en cooperativismo
- Se lograron los resultados
- La política interfirió

12. 2 de julio (12 de marzo de 2020)

7,000 sacos (350 ton) = 2 kg

Desde que el proyecto apoyó los dejaron de molestar, eran objeto de persecución.

Quieren en la 2ª etapa concentrar y lixiviar.

Mesa para limpiar las arenas

Equipo sin usar

13. Canceló

Dirección Adjunta de Rentas Aduaneras (DARA)

14. Secretaría de Salud (13 de marzo de 2020)

Marvin García

30 hospitales + 1668 unidades de salud + 2 grandes de S.S.

- Proyecto ayudó mucho con el inventario
- ¿Qué se va a hacer con los residuos con Hg? ← Se preguntará
- Los objetivos se cumplieron
- Se va a afirmar un acuerdo ministerial para ya no usas mercurio
- No hay definición aún de qué hacer con el Hg recolectado
- Capacitación
- Fortalecimiento de los gestores de lámparas

Requerimientos

- No tienen capacidades en laboratorio
- Formación de epidemiólogos ambientales

15. INHGEOMIN (13 de marzo de 2020)

David Alcántara

- Proyecto sirvió para visibilizar la pequeña minería
- Difícil incidir en MAPE con bandera ambiental
- Hay una Guía IGF
- Una necesidad: un mapeo de la minería (toda) en el país
- 4personas en pequeña minería y artesanal
- 4 directores en INHGEOMIN
- Que se dé más responsabilidad a INHGEOMIN
- Expandir el área geográfica de alcance
- Legalización de los grupos

15. Reunión de cierre (13 de marzo de 2020)

Pablo Rodríguez

- Cofinanciamiento: enviará status
- Trabajaré el cofinanciamiento

E) Lista de documentos revisados (En orden Alfabético)

2016 QOR GEF 00090481 Jul Sep.PDF

2016 QOR GEF 00090481 Sep Dec.PDF

2017 QOR GEF 00090481 Apr Jun.PDF

2017 QOR GEF 00090481 Jan March.PDF

2017 QOR GEF 00090481 Jul Sep.pdf

2017 QOR GEF 00090481 Oct Dec.PDF

2017. Linea de Base SocioEconómica El Corpus.pdf

2018 ASGM letter of intent Gold Selling.pdf

2018 MAPE CARTA DE INTENCIONES COMPRA MINAS Y CUEVAS

2018 MAPE CARTA INTENCION COMPRA ESPAÑOL MINAS Y CUEVAS

2018 QOR GEF 00090481 April June.pdf

2018 QOR GEF 00090481 Jan March.PDF

2018 Salud Acta Entrega HMEP DISPOSITIVOS.pdf

2018-GEF-PIR-PIMS5229-GEFID5484_Last_Version.docx

2019-GEF-PIR-PIMS5229-GEFID5484.docx

2019PortfolioIndicators-draftNEWtemplate 5229 ESM Mercury Honduras.xlsx

2020 Ayuda Memoria SINEIA 2020 HNMCR.pdf

2020 Lista de Asitencia SINEIA 2020

2020. Convocatoria SINEIA HNMCR.pdf

5229-POPS-2016_PIR_Report_Honduras.pdf

5229-POPS-2017_PIR_Report_Honduras.docx.pdf

00081014 ProDoc Mercury Project Honduras.pdf

00081014_ProDoc_Mercury_Project_Honduras.pdf

Acta de Entrega Dispo HEU AGO 18.pdf

Acta de Entrega Dispositivos Mario Catarino Rivas AGO 2018.pdf

Acta de Entrega Luminarias HEU a Gestor Proyecto 2019.pdf

Acta de Entrega Mercurio HESF 2018.pdf

Acta de Entrega Mercurio HMEP 2018.pdf

Acta de Entrega Mercurio HMEP 2019.pdf

Acta Entrega Analizador Mercurio CESCCO.pdf

Acta Entrega Dispositivos HSFE 22AUG2018.pdf

Acta entrega El Corpus 2018.pdf

Acta_de_Junta_de_Proyecto_Medio_Año_2018.pdf

Acta de Junta Gar de Mercurio 2019.pdf

Acta Junta de Poryecto Mercurio Diciembre 2018.pdf

Acta_Junta_P._Mercurio_Año_2017.pdf

Acta_Junta_P._Mercurio_Medio_Año_2017.pdf

ACTA_JUNTA_PROYECTO_MERCURIO.pdf

AGENDA REUNION AMAPEH SEPT 2019.pdf

Bidon Naciones UNidas para almacenar Mercurio.mp4

CDR 2015 10feb.pdf

CDR 2016 10feb.pdf

CDR 2017 10feb.pdf

CDR 2018 10feb.pdf

CDR 2019 1.PDF

Certificado HEU Recuperacion Mercurio 2019.pdf

Certificado HMEP Recuperacion Mercurio 2019.pdf

Certificado MIAMBIENTE CAMPAÑA Recuperacion Mercurio 2019.pdf

Certificado UNAH Recuperacion Mercurio 2019.pdf

Código CRAFT.pdf

Comunicado ARSA 2019_Junio.pdf

CONSTANCIA entrega de Mercurio a MINOSA 2018.pdf

CONSTANCIA entrega de Mercurio a MINOSA 2019.pdf

Convenio Mi Ambiente - AMAPEH.pdf

ConvenioMIAMBIENTE_MINOSA.pdf

DE 157 2018 INHGEOMIN 1.pdf

Disposiciones sobre Mercurio ARSA 2018_1.pdf

Drenado de Mercurio a Envase Naciones UNidas.mp4

Final_Report_ESM_Mercury_Honduras_english_(1).pdf

INFORME Capacitacion DMA 80 CESCCO.pdf

Informe_Comité_Directivo_Mercurio_Diciembre_2019.pdf

Informe Comité Directivo Mercurio Medio Año 2019.pdf

INFORME_DE_JUNTA_DE_PROYECTO_AÑO_2017_Proyecto_Mercurio.pdf

INFORME DE JUNTA DE PROYECTO MEDIO AÑO 2017.pdf

INFORME DE JUNTA DE PROYECTO MERCURIO AÑO 2018.pdf

INFORME DE JUNTA DE PROYECTO MERCURIO MEDIO AÑO 2018.pdf

Informe final EMT GAR MERCURIO 25OCT2018.pdf

Informe_Junta_de_Proyecto_Mercurio_2016_2017_PNUD_MIAMBIENTE_02122016.docx.pdf

Inventario de Mercurio N2 FINAL 19112019.pdf

La Gaceta Instructivo Tributario PMA.pdf

Laboratorio Analítico Heimerle and Meule INHGEOMIN_1.pdf

Lineamiento Estratégicos para el Plan Nacional Aplicación 2017.pdf

LISTADO Revision Reglamento Mercurio.pdf

Listas de asistencia.pdf

Noticia Mineros Capacitados La Tribuna 15 mayo 2018.pdf

OBSERVACIONES AL REGLAMENTO GAR DE MERCURIO Y PMA.docx

OBSERVACIONES ARSA AL REGLAMENTO GAR MERCURIO (1).pdf

Oficio Acompanamiento_Tecnico SCGG Planes Minamata.pdf

Oficio GH foro Minería 2018_1.pdf

Oficio No. 471-DGN-SS-2018.jpg

Oficio No. 1533-SG-2018.jpg

Oficio No. 1707-SG-2018.jpg

Oficio No. 2215-2018-SS.jpg

Oficio Remision Reglamento SCGG.pdf

OPINION DIRECCION LEGAL MI AMBIENTE REGLAMENTO GAR MERCURIO.pdf

Output 1.1 INFORME TRANSFERENCIA EQUIPO MERCURIO INHGEOMIN 2017 2018.pdf

Output 2 Codigos de Precision para PMA.pdf

Output 2 ACUERDO INSTRUCTIVO PROHIBICION DE IMPORTACION DE MERCURIO.pdf

Output 3.1 2017 MAPE Reglamento SSO Activ Mineras .pdf

Output 3.1 Decreto de Emergencia CUCULMECA.pdf

Output 3.1 Línea Base de Mercurio_El Corpus.pdf

Output 3.1 Manual Buenas Prácticas Minero-ambientales para Minería Artesanal_2017.pdf

Output 3.1 PCM-018-2016 Reform Uso Mercu y Reg Ambient.pdf

Output 3.1 PCM-036-2014 Cuculmeca y PMI Mercurio.pdf

Output 3.2 BORRADOR fINAL PMGR HEU.pdf

Output 3.2 Carta Compromiso EliminaciÃ3n Mercurio HESF (1).pdf

Output 3.2 Carta Intencion Hg HEU 2017-02-07.pdf

Output 3.2 Compromiso Mercurio HNMCR (1).jpg

Output 3.2 Compromiso Mercurio HNMCR (2).jpg

Output 3.2 Informe Borrador final LB del HMEP 2017.pdf

Output 3.2 Informe Borrador final LB del HSF 2017.pdf

Output 3.2 Linea Base HEU 13 junio 2018.pdf

Output 3.2 Linea Base HEU Octubre 2018.pdf

Output 3.2 Linea Base HNMCR 01 julio 2018.pdf

Output 3.2 Linea Base HNMCR 01 NOV 2018.pdf

Output 3.2 Linea de Base Hospital Maria NOV2018.pdf

Output 3.2 Linea de Base San Felipe NOV2018.pdf

Output 3.2 PLan de Gestion de Residuos Sólidos Hospitalarios HEU Diagramado.pdf

Output 3.2 PLan de Gestion de Residuos Sólidos Hospitalarios HNMCR Diagramado.pdf

Output 3.2 PLan de Manejo y Eliminacion del Mercurio HEU 2018.pdf

Output 3.2 PLan de Manejo y Eliminacion del Mercurio HMEP 2018.pdf

Output 3.2 PLan de Manejo y Eliminacion del Mercurio HNMCR 2018.pdf

Output 3.2 PMGR HMEP Borrador final.pdf

Output 3.2 PMGR HNMCR Borrador final.pdf

Output 3.2 PMGR HSF Borrador final.pdf

Output 3.2 PMM HEU Borrador final 2018.pdf

Output 3.2 PMM HGSF Borrador final 2018.pdf

Output 3.2 PMM HMEP Borrador final 2018.pdf

Output 3.2 PMM HNMCR Borrador final 2018.pdf

Output 3.2 POLITICA HOSPITAL MARIA SIN MERCURIO 03 2018.pdf

Output 4 Estrategia Gestión Pos Consumo de PMA Version 1.0.pdf

Output 4 Informe para la adeuación de sitos_almacenamiento mercurio.pdf

POortada Gaceta Instructivo Tributario PMA 2019.png

PRODOC GAR Mercurio FIRMADO.pdf

PRODOC GAR Mercurio FIRMADO.pdf

Producto 3.2 Borrador Guía Técnica Mercurio EdS_Pablo Rodriguez 29OCT2018.docx

Producto 4 Convenio entre MIAMBIENTE y MINOSA Disposicio Final Mercurio.pdf

Pronunciamiento de Secretaria Salud_Reglamento 2.pdf

Pronunciamiento de Secretaria Salud Reglamento 3.pdf

Pronunciamiento de Secretaria Salud_Reglamento.pdf

Reglamento Borrador final Formato WORD 02082019 (1).docx

Reglamento-Especial-de-Seguridad-y-Salud-Ocupacional-en-la-Actividad-Minera-de-Honduras.pdf

RESPUESTA INHGEOMIN SOBRE REGLAMENTO GAR MERCURIO.pdf

Respuesta SDE Reglam GAR (1).pdf

F) Matriz de preguntas de evaluación

Relevancia La medida en la que una actividad se adapta a las prioridades de desarrollo local y nacional y a las políticas organizativas, incluidos los cambios a lo largo del tiempo. La medida en la que el proyecto está de acuerdo con los programas operativos del FMAM o con las prioridades estratégicas sobre las que se financió el proyecto. Nota: En retrospectiva, la cuestión de la relevancia a menudo se convierte en una pregunta sobre si los objetivos de una intervención o su diseño son aún adecuados dados los cambios en las circunstancias. ¿Cómo se localiza el proyecto en las prioridades del país y de las provincias?

Efectividad: La medida en la que se alcanzó un objetivo o la probabilidad de que se logre.

Eficiencia: ¿El proyecto se implementó de manera eficiente en conformidad con las normas y los estándares internacionales y nacionales?

Resultados: Los cambios positivos y negativos, previstos e imprevistos y los efectos producidos por una intervención de desarrollo. En términos del FMAM, los resultados incluyen el rendimiento directo del proyecto, de corto a mediano plazo, y el impacto a mayor plazo que incluye beneficios del medio ambiente mundial, efectos de repetición y otros efectos locales.

Sostenibilidad: La capacidad probable de que una intervención continúe brindando beneficios durante un período después de su finalización. El proyecto debe ser sostenible tanto ambientalmente, como financiera y socialmente.

G) Resumen de resultados preliminares

Environmental Sound Management of Mercury and Mercury Containing Products and their wastes in Artisanal Small-scale Gold Mining and Healthcare.

Debriefing of Mission 25th March, 2020

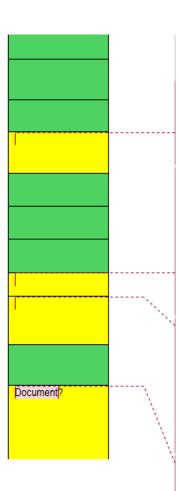
Prodoc Statements	Target	indicator	Comments
Main development objective:	1,000 kg of Mercury release reduction/year achieved through introduction of BEP/BAT in ASGM.	4,340 kg	4,836.36
	14.8 kg of Mercury release reduction/year achieved through introduction of BEP/BAT in health care.	74 kg	79.82
Cofinancing		US\$ 6,094,854	?
Outcome 1	Target	2020	
Outcome 1.1: Improved capacity at institutional level to assess and monitor Hg releases, Hg levels in populations, and generate data and scientific information in order to take action on priority issues. Outcome 1.2: Capacity of the National C ommission for SMC (CNG) strengthened t o meet future commitments under the Glo bal Hg treaty	National Mercury Release Inventory (level 1) completed; CESCCO's laboratory able to determine Mercury in environmental matrices such as soil and water as well as biological samples (blood and urine). Hg population risk assessment(s) completed in the mining community of El Corpus, Choluteca. Stakeholders informed about population groups of high risk to Mercury. CNG members trained on the Minamata Convention's requirements. CNG members reviewed and validated the results of the Mercury Release Inventory and the Hg population risk assessment.		Revise output name No figure set as target No figure set as target

Outcome 2: Stengthened policy and regulatory framework to reduce reliance on Mercury, and Mercury addedproducts and improve the environmental sound management of Mercury • National Plan for the Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of Mercury developed • Draft regulation and monitoring standard	
on the use of Mercury in products developed BAT and BEP manual for use in the ASGM sector. Draft national (import) standards on maximu m Mercury content in products prepared Mercury-containing products identified. Classification of mercury-added products defined. National tariff codes proposed. Draft standards and technical guidelines for the safe storage, packaging, transportation, data management, inspection and monitoring of Mercury containing wastes prepare	Guideline[?

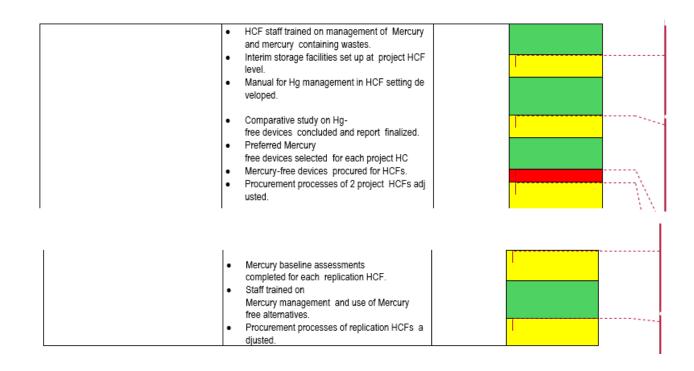
Outcome 3.1 Reduced Hg releases from
priority mining communities as a result of t
he adoption of BAT/BEP practices and th
e phase out of unsound mining practices.

- Team of locals that understand ASGM practices, Mercury use and gold production build.
- Baseline survey planned and executed.

 Baseline survey report drafted and published.
- · Mercury free processing facilities built or rent
- Collaboration on training programme established with one organization/institution.
- Training program on BAT/BEP for miners developed and miners tr ained.
- Video shot of local miners being trained in clea n techniques.
- Personal protection measures introduced at gold shops.
- Filters installed and PPE introduced in gold shops
- · Gold shops trained on use of filters and PPE.
- Negotiation center established or partnership with an existing negotiation center established
- Training programmes and guidance document ation for all relevant negotiation center busine ss issues developed.



1	1	
Outcome 3.2 Reduced Hg releases from priority Healthcare Facilities through the a doption of BAT/BEP practices and the pha se-out of Mercury containing devices.	Negotiation center staff and miners trained. Access to financing for local miners to (existing) lending and savi ngs structures established. Customs agreements btw. national government and governments where large refiners are located negotiated. Purchasing/ exchange deals with large refiner sinegotiated. Premiums for sustainably sourced gold introduced. Awareness created on sustainably sourced gold from Honduras Priority ASGM sites for replication of project indentified. Mining workshops established in the priority communities. Miners trained on BAT/BEP.	
	HCWM committees operations in each HCF. Healthcare facility staff trained on conducting Hg baseline assessments. 2 Hg baseline assessments completed. Healthcare facility staff trained on conducting HCWM baseline as sessments. 2 HCWM baseline assessment completed.	



Outcome to leterin formations and the		1- 41-1- 1- 41
Outcome 4: Interim financially sustainable		Is this in the
storage options for Hg-	d, summarizing: -	Technical Guides?
containing wastes established and long-	Storage and disposal options for Mercury con	
term storage/disposal options identified	taining wastes Potential Cost	
	Recovery Approaches (CRAs)	
	Capacity of various actors and stakeholders i	
	n the collection, transport, and interim storag	
	e of hazardous wastes	
	Recommendations to address identifed capa	
	city needs/gaps	
	CITY (Jeeds/gaps	
	British and the second	
	Private sector operators	l l
	and national entities involved in the manage	
	ment of wastes trained in the various stages	
	of the Life-	
	Cycle Management (LCM) of Mercury added	
	products and their wastes.	
	CRAs for the LCM of Mercury put in place at n	
	ational level.	· ·
	Interim storage species/rooms set up at projec	
	t HCF level.	
	Operational procedures for the management	Implemented?
	, , ,	implemented.
	of Hg storage spaces drafted and implement	
	ed.	
	Facility staff trained in the safe management	
	of Hg storage spaces	
	Storage facility for	
	mercury containing waste designed and oper	
	ational.	
	Operational procedures	
	for the management of the Hg storage facility	
	drafted and implemented.	
	Facility staff trained in the safe management o	
	f the Hq storage facility.	

GREEN: The objective was achieved according to the information reported at the Prodoc up to 2020

YELLOW: Complementary in situ information and more details are required to determine the compliance of this point.

RED: The point wasn't achieved successfully according to the PRODOC, due to differences in the timetable schedule or by incomplete actions

PROJECT PERFORMANCE RATING				
Criteria	Rating	Comment		
Monitoring and Evaluation: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S) Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU) - (6 pt. scale)				
Overall quality of M&E	HS			
M&E design at project start up	HS			
M&E Plan Implementation	HS			
IA & EA Execution: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Sat (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (H		(S) Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory scale)		
Overall Quality of Project Implementation/Execution	HS			
Implementing Agency Execution	S			
Executing Agency Execution	HS			
Outcomes Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S) Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU) - (6 pt. scale, except Relevance 2 pt.)				
Overall Quality of Project Outcomes	HS?			
Relevance: relevant (R) or not relevant (NR)	R			
Effectiveness	S			
Efficiency	S			
Sustainability: Likely (L); Moderately Likely (ML); Moderately Unlikely (MU); Unlikely (U) - (4 pt. scale).				
Overall likelihood of risks to Sustainability:	ML			
Financial resources	ML			
Socio-economic	L			
Institutional framework and governance	L			
Environmental	L			
Impact: Significant (S), Minimal (M), Negligible (N	l) - (3 pt. s	scale)		
Environmental Status Improvement	S			
Environmental Stress Reduction	S			
Progress towards stress/status change	S			
Overall Project results	S			

RECOMMENDATIONS

- If possible, feasibility study for elimination of mercury in the country;
- A second Stage project would be recommended, which will have many opportunities to develop, since there is much work of infrastructure already set;
- In second stage, involvement of other miners' associations would be very important;
- More work in the (previous) social/management aspects recommended from beginning.
- Business model development in second stage recommended;
- Develop Case Study of negotiations with Corpus

H) Resumen de resultados preliminaries

(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: September 7 th 2020		
UNDP GEF RTA			
Name:			
Signature:	Date:		