

ANNEXS

Annex 1: Evaluation Criteria Matrices

Annex 2: Terms of Reference

**Annex 3: Technical Description of the Methodology carried out for the Project
Evaluation**

Annex 4: Grading scales according to the United Nations Evaluation Manuals

Annex 5: List of Revised Documents

Annex 6: Schedule of Final Evaluation Activities

Annex 7: Conducted Interviews

Annex 8: SMART Evaluation and Project's Logic Framework Consistency

Annex 9: Results progress Evaluation Matrix

Annex 10: Interview pattern used to collect information

**Annex 11: Agreement Form for the Code of Conduct of the Evaluation
Consultants**

Annex 12: Evaluation Report Authorization Form



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Annex 1: Evaluation Criteria Matrix

Evaluation criteria	Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
Relevance How does the project relate to the objectives of the GEF focus area and development priorities at the local, regional and national levels?				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is part of the studies corresponding to the focal area on biological diversity (BD) of the GEF, specifically on ABS / ABS processes and the NP. It is aligned with Objective 4 of the FMOR5 Strategy for Capacity Development, which refers to "the empowerment of social actors through learning, knowledge, Information, and innovation that encourages them to carry out transformation and the change in institutions that, in turn, supports the achievement of the purpose for development" (GEF, 2013).¹. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At what level has the formulation and execution of the Project been aligned with national policies and priorities and the needs of the main beneficiary? How does the project correspond to the global priorities and policies of UNDP? How does the hypothesis implicit in the Project's "Theory of Change" solidly and realistically raises the assumptions and projections to solve fundamental problems of the NP in the Country, through its actions, resources, and methodologies? To what extent and with what scope the project has empowered the key players in the country to implement the NP in Mexico? What facts and data can be observed that show such empowerment? How have these effects been institutionalized to ensure their continuity over time? The sequence of objectives, indicators, and goals in its different levels of the Project meet criteria of realism, clarity, internal coherence? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistency between global Priorities and UNDP policies and PRODOC Project Priorities Expected results of the project, barriers and problems identified in the Project. Decisions taken with effects on laws and public policies. New practices adopted on a regular basis. Cases in which the country exercised rights over its GR and new communities exercising rights over its ATK Logic of chain of results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents, verifiable evidence and testimonies of political and technical representatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews with key stakeholders Documentary analysis Triangulation of information Construction of the "logic model" and analysis of the results chain, regarding the causal relationship between inputs, activities, products, results and expected impacts. Analysis of the approach and execution methodology.

¹ GEF (2013). GEF5 Strategy for Capacity Development. Presentation by Pilar Barrera, Operations Officer. GEF Familiarization Seminar, Washington, DC. January 30th–February 1st, 2013 (retrieved https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/events/27-CapacityDevelopment_0.pdf)

Evaluation criteria	Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
Effectiveness to what extent have the expected results and objectives of the project been achieved?				
That the legal framework is regulating the conditions of access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge to guarantee a fair and equitable participation of their holders in the derived benefits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent were the results achieved and in what way did they contribute to the achievement of the Project's objectives? • To what extent do the products achieved contribute to the expected results? • What is the current status of the GRR bill in Congress? • What is the current status of the proposed regulation in the executive? • And in both cases, what are the chances that it will be adopted shortly? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results achieved, expected, or unforeseen. • Temporality and logical sequence of achievement and quality • User expectations about greater acceptance and dissemination of the results • Estimate of the probability of approval of law in this regard. • Degree of acceptance among the officials on whom the adoption of the regulation depends. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents, verifiable evidence, and testimonies of political and technical representatives. • Project files and reports • Political and technical representatives of beneficiaries and the strategic actors involved • Verification of achievements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of the consistency of the results obtained concerning the goals and indicators of PRODOC. • Analysis of the consistency of the results obtained concerning the limitations of the design and the probability of achieving the objectives • Interviews with key stakeholders • Triangulation of information
That public policies have been generated by which access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge is guaranteed, guaranteeing fair and equitable participation of their holders in the derived benefits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What policies have been generated regarding GRRs and the fair and equitable sharing of their holders in the derived benefits? • What administrative measures have come into force? • In what aspects and to what extent are there improvements compared to the previous state? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generated Instruments. • Procedures in progress. • History of decreased biopiracy • Importance of administrative measures in the function of various public agencies • Review of expected or unforeseen results 		
That the capacities of national institutions in charge of applying the legal framework and correctly executing public policies have been strengthened through which access to genetic resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What areas of the Federal Public Administration have been created and, or strengthened, regarding the GR, the ATK, and the fair and equitable participation of their holders in the derived benefits? • What acts of authority have been carried out in this regard? • Were there or are there relevant factors that impede the access of national 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas created or strengthened • Groups that access the results/services • Factors limiting access of target groups to results/services • Budget allocated • Complaints filed 		

Evaluation criteria	Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
and associated traditional knowledge is ensured, guaranteeing fair and equitable participation of their holders in the benefits derivatives.	capacities to the expected results/services of the project? • What is the relative importance of the beneficiaries who had access to and benefited from the results/services of the Project?	• Litigation won		
• That there has been an improvement in the capacities of indigenous and local communities and other interested parties to exercise their rights and enjoy the benefits derived from the access and use of GR.	• How many communities took ownership of the development of their Biocultural Community Protocol (BCP) out of the total among which it was promoted? • Why is the BCP important to current and future community activities? • What reasons did those who accepted and what reasons did not? • What lessons were left from this process?	• Number of Biocultural Community Protocols (BCP) • Number of BCPs practically functioning • Groups accessing BCPs and other related results/services • Factors limiting the access of the communities to the results and/or services expected from the Project		
That the ATK are protected and the participation in the benefits derived from the access and use of the GR is assured.	• What progress has there been in cataloging ATKs and in which cases are they in the custody of the communities? • How many contracts have been signed?	• Number of Catalogs • Number of Contracts • Verify the type of custody of the communities		
That social awareness is being generated about the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, GR, and associated traditional knowledge.	• What has been done and with what scope in terms of dissemination and awareness? • What changes in public perception and attitudes towards GR have been detected?	• Number of messages generated by disclosure • Publicity and dissemination of results • Use and replication of results • Review of information on perception and behavior measurements		
Efficiency was the project implemented efficiently following national and international norms and standards?				
Execution of the budget on time	• Was the budget carried out according to plan, budgeted and planned?	• Course of the exercise of resources	• Audits	

Evaluation criteria	Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were the actions carried out in a timely and effective manner as planned? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of adherence to procedures Comparison of what was exercised against what was budgeted Actions foreseen in the POA executed on time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project files and reports Political and technical representatives of beneficiaries and strategic actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews directed to key actors in the communities Documentary analysis Triangulation of information
Financial flow based on the operation and project objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were sufficient resources available on time to carry out the operation and actions required by the project objectives? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence or not of financial bottlenecks in the execution of the project operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluations Verification of achievements 	
Optimization in the application of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were significant savings achieved and, or was it possible to do more than anticipated with the allocated resources? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reassurance of resources Resource savings 		
Sustainability To what extent are there financial, institutional, socio-economic, or environmental risks to sustain the project results in the long term?				
Financial risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the current state and trends of the financial resources allocated to the instances and actions related to GR in the terms of the NP, how feasible is it to have what is necessary for this in the short, medium, and long term? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic and budgetary support for institutions Incorporation of permanent budget items of the institutions involved Degree of integration of the project actions in the institutional structure of the participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents, verifiable evidence, and testimonies of political and technical representatives. Project files and reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews directed to key actors in the communities Documentary analysis Triangulation of information
Institutional risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the current state and trends of the entities related to GR in the terms of the NP, how feasible is it that their capacities will be maintained or improved? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of the key stakeholders of the project results Perspective of the key actors for the institutionalization of project results by incorporating them into the strategic processes of their institutions. Expectations of institutional response for dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political and technical representatives of beneficiaries and the strategic actors involved Verification of achievements 	

Evaluation criteria	Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
		beyond the project beneficiaries		
Socio-economic risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the current state and trends of pressures on GR and ATK, how feasible is it that the progress made will be reversed? What are the risks that the rights of the communities will be violated concerning their ATK and the exercise of their rights concerning the GR? What risks are there that communities do not continue to be involved in or participate in BCP? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compatibility of PCB designs with existing needs, culture, traditions, skills, and knowledge in the Communities. Ability of the beneficiaries to adapt to the requirements of the PCBs. 		
Environmental risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the risks that the effects of climate change and hydro meteorological phenomena, and other events or processes significantly, broadly and extensively affect GR? 	The contrast of trends and projections of the effects of climate change on GRs supported by the project.		
Impact Are there indications that the project has contributed to reducing environmental stress, or improving the ecological status, or that it has allowed progress towards these results?				
Reduction of environmental stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In what aspects, to what extent and to what extent has the project contributed to reducing environmental stress in the country? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projection of the effects of the project's products and results on the country's environmental stress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents, verifiable evidence, and testimonies of political and technical representatives. Project reports Projection of achievements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews directed to key actors in the communities Documentary analysis Triangulation of information
Improved ecological status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In what aspects, to what extent and to what extent has the project contributed to improving the ecological status in the country? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projection of the effects of the products and results of the project to improve the ecological state of the country 		

Annex 2: Terms of Reference for the Terminal Evaluation

The following is a faithful copy of the Reference Terms published without including its annexes:

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo

INDIVIDUAL CONSULTANT PROCUREMENT NOTICE PCI-048-2020



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FECHA: 27 de mayo de 2020

País: México

Descripción de la consultoría: "Servicios de consultoría para realizar la Evaluación Final del Proyecto "Fortalecimiento de las Capacidades Nacionales para la Implementación del Protocolo de Nagoya sobre acceso a los Recursos Genéticos y la Participación Justa y Equitativa en los Beneficios que se deriven de su Utilización del Convenio sobre Diversidad Biológica" / Consultor(a) internacional."

Nombre del proyecto: 00096831 FSP Fort.Imp. Protocolo de Nagoya

Duración de la consultoría/servicio (si aplica): 3 meses

La propuesta deberá ser enviada a vía correo electrónico licitaciones@undp.org antes de las 23:59 horas del día 10 de junio de 2020

Cualquier duda respecto de la presente convocatoria deberá ser enviada al correo electrónico anteriormente mencionados a más tardar el 2 de junio de 2020. Las respuestas o modificaciones se publicarán en la página Web del PNUD a más tardar el 4 de junio de 2020, incluida una explicación, sin identificar la fuente de la solicitud, a todos los consultores

1 - ANTECEDENTES

El Protocolo de Nagoya sobre Acceso a los Recursos Genéticos y Participación Justa y Equitativa en los Beneficios derivados de su Utilización (Protocolo de Nagoya) es el instrumento suplementario del Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica (CDB) y se aplica a los recursos genéticos comprendidos dentro del ámbito del artículo 15 del CDB y a los beneficios que se deriven de su utilización. También se aplica a los conocimientos tradicionales asociados a los recursos genéticos comprendidos en el ámbito del CDB y a los beneficios que se deriven de su utilización.

El Protocolo de Nagoya entró en vigor internacionalmente el 12 de octubre de 2014, 90 días después de recibir el quincuagésimo instrumento de ratificación. Actualmente el tratado cuenta con una membresía de 114 Estados Parte. México

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firmó el Protocolo de Nagoya el 24 de febrero de 2011 y lo ratificó el 16 de mayo de 2012, siendo el quinto país en hacerlo.

Entre los principales componentes del Protocolo de Nagoya se encuentran la regulación del acceso a los recursos genéticos y del acceso a conocimientos tradicionales asociados a recursos genéticos a través de mecanismos como el Consentimiento Fundamentado Previo (CFP) y las Condiciones Mutuamente Acordadas (CMA).

El CFP se sustenta en un ejercicio previo, y como un requisito sine qua non, que debe agotar todo usuario potencial de recursos genéticos antes de proceder al acceso a éstos, consiste en la autorización y aprobación del proveedor que pone a disposición los recursos genéticos mediante su consentimiento libre, y decisión expresa, basado en información previa y fundamentada que sustente la decisión. El CFP es un ejercicio libre del proveedor que podría implicar la autorización o no al acceso a los recursos genéticos y a los conocimientos tradicionales asociados.

Por su parte, las CMA implican dos fases: a) el desarrollo de una negociación entre el potencial usuario y el proveedor del recurso genético, y b) la definición del esquema contractual derivado del acuerdo mutuo entre las condiciones de acceso a los recursos genéticos, el conocimiento tradicional asociado y la participación de los beneficios derivados de la utilización de éstos.

En este orden de ideas, para la implementación de este tratado internacional, el Gobierno de México ha solicitado al Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (GEF, por sus siglas en inglés) y al Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD) asistencia técnica para la eliminación de barreras a la conservación a largo plazo de la diversidad biológica del país.

Con una cobertura geográfica a nivel nacional, la meta del Proyecto GEF-ABS es salvaguardar la biodiversidad globalmente significativa de México a través del fortalecimiento del marco legal y administrativo sobre acceso a recursos genéticos y distribución de beneficios mientras se construye capacidad de las instituciones nacionales relevantes. Por su parte, su objetivo es mejorar en México, en una manera participativa, las capacidades de las autoridades nacionales (SRE, SEMARNAT, SADER, INPI, SE), así como el marco legal y administrativo en relación con los recursos genéticos, asociados tradicionalmente conocimiento y participación en los beneficios, de acuerdo con las condiciones institucionales para la implementación del Protocolo de Nagoya (PN).

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

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expectativas de una Evaluación Final (EF) del Proyecto "Fortalecimiento de las Capacidades Nacionales para la Implementación del Protocolo de Nagoya sobre acceso a los Recursos Genéticos y la Participación Justa y Equitativa en los Beneficios que se deriven de su Utilización del Convenio sobre Diversidad Biológica" (N°5375 de PIMS).

En razón del término de la vigencia del Proyecto, y como parte de las actividades a desarrollarse conforma a los estándares del FMAM y el GEF, la Evaluación Final del Proyecto se incluyó como una de las actividades agendadas para el Programa Operativo Anual (POA) 2020.

1.1 Objetivo y alcance del proyecto.

El proyecto se diseñó para eliminar las barreras y así asegurar la conservación a largo plazo de la diversidad biológica del país. La meta del proyecto es salvaguardar la biodiversidad importante a nivel global de México al fortalecer los marcos legal y administrativo sobre el acceso a los recursos genéticos y el reparto de beneficios y al mismo tiempo aumentar las capacidades de las instituciones nacionales relevantes. El objetivo del proyecto es mejorar en México, de manera conjunta, las capacidades de las autoridades nacionales (SRE, SEMARNAT, SADER, INPI, SE), así como los marcos legal y administrativo en el tema de recursos genéticos, conocimiento tradicional asociado y el reparto de beneficios, según las condiciones institucionales para la implementación del "Protocolo de Nagoya sobre el Acceso a los Recursos Genéticos y Participación Justa y Equitativa en los Beneficios que se Deriven de su Utilización de cara a la Convención sobre Diversidad Biológica" (PN). Los tres resultados principales del Proyecto son:

1. Ajustar el marco legal y establecer políticas públicas para regular el uso de RG y del CT asociado resultado del reparto de beneficios justo y equitativo;
2. Fortalecer las capacidades de las instituciones nacionales, y;
3. Proteger el conocimiento tradicional y mejorar las capacidades de las comunidades indígenas y locales y otros participantes para generar conciencia social sobre la conservación y el uso sostenible de la biodiversidad, RG y CT asociado, así como el reparto de beneficios resultado de su acceso y utilización.

El Proyecto ejecuta únicamente los recursos asignados en efectivo del FMAM, por un total de 2, 283,105.00 USD. La EF se realizará según las pautas, normas y procedimientos establecidos por el PNUD y el FMAM, según se establece en la Guía de Evaluación del PNUD para Proyectos Financiados por el FMAM.

Los objetivos de la evaluación analizarán el logro de los resultados del proyecto y

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extraerán lecciones que puedan mejorar la sostenibilidad de beneficios de este proyecto y ayudar a mejorar de manera general la programación del PNUD.

El documento de proyecto, así como otra información relevante, puede descargarse de: <https://www.thegef.org/project/strengthening-national-capacities-implementation-nagoya-protocol-access-genetic-resources>. El marco lógico del proyecto está contenido en el Anexo A de los presentes TdR.

1.2 Enfoque y Método de Evaluación.

Se ha desarrollado con el tiempo un enfoque y un método general para realizar evaluaciones finales de proyectos respaldados por el PNUD y financiados por el Fondo Mundial para el Medio Ambiente (FMAM, GEF por sus siglas en inglés). Se espera que el evaluador enmarque el trabajo de evaluación utilizando los criterios de relevancia, efectividad, eficiencia, sostenibilidad e impacto, según se define y explica en la Guía para realizar evaluaciones finales de los proyectos respaldados por el PNUD y financiados por el FMAM.

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 con el personal de la agencia ejecutora del proyecto, la SEMARNAT, 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 evaluador realice una misión de campo en a los siguientes sitios:

- Ejido Unajil, Ek Balam, Temozón, en el estado de Yucatán.
- Comunidad del Pueblo Mágico, Capulálpam de Méndez, en el estado de Oaxaca.

Las entrevistas se llevarán a cabo con las siguientes organizaciones e individuos como mínimo:

- Subsecretario de Política y Planeación Ambiental de la Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT).
- Directora General del Sector Primario y Recursos Naturales Renovables de la Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT).
- Directora de Regulación de Bioseguridad, Biodiversidad y Recursos Genéticos de la Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT).

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•Director del Programa de Desarrollo Sustentable del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo en México (PNUD).

•Instituto Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas (INPI).

•Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (CONANP).

•Instituto Mexicano de la Propiedad Industrial (IMPI).

•Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (SADER).

•Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO).

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 GEF, 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 estos TdR se incluye una lista de documentos que el equipo del proyecto proporcionará al evaluador para el examen.

La responsabilidad principal para gestionar esta evaluación radica en la OP del PNUD en México. 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.

1.3 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 (consulte el 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 C de estos TdR.

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1.4 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 que se incluirán en el informe final de evaluación.

1.5 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. Además, la evaluación se incluirá en el plan de evaluación de la oficina en el país.

1.6 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 ha demostrado: a) mejoras verificables en el estado ecológico, b) reducciones verificables en la tensión de los sistemas ecológicos, o c) un progreso demostrado hacia el logro de estos impactos.

1.7 Conclusiones, recomendaciones y lecciones.

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

2 - PRODUCTOS ESPERADOS, RESPONSABILIDADES Y DESCRIPCION DEL TRABAJO ANALITICO PRPUESTO

ITEM	RESPONSABILIDAD
1	1. Etapa de preparación, la cual incluirá la revisión de toda la documentación relevante proporcionada; Preparación para el trabajo de campo (en coordinación con la UCP y la DGSPNR-SEMARNAT): la documentación del proyecto incluyendo antecedentes y documentos de diseño del proyecto y otro material que tenga información del proyecto (PIR, reportes trimestrales); Familiarizarse con la

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	<p>situación de desarrollo general del país (se deben revisar los reportes UNDAF y otros reportes del país).</p> <p>2. Preparar la misión de manera detallada, incluyendo metodología, que tome en consideración lo descrito por "Guía para realizar evaluaciones finales de los proyectos respaldados por el PNUD y financiados por el FMAM" y por las "Directrices de Evaluación del PNUD", en coordinación con el PNUD, la UCP y la DGSPNR-SEMARNAT. Tener una teleconferencia con la UCP y la DGSPNR-SEMARNAT para revisar y diseñar el plan de trabajo.</p> <p>3. Elaborar en coordinación con la UCP y la DGSPNR-SEMARNAT una propuesta de las misiones de campo. Consensuar la lista de personas, instituciones y organizaciones que desea entrevistar (acordado y contextualizado con el acompañamiento del/la consultor/a nacional), informando con 15 días de anticipación a la Unidad Coordinadora del Proyecto GEF-PNUD a fin de programar dichas reuniones. Dentro del mismo periodo, consensuar herramientas de levantamiento de información (batería de preguntas, cuestionarios, número de grupos y enfoque de cada uno).</p> <p>4. Integrar el informe de iniciación de la EF, incluyendo el plan de trabajo, incluyendo la metodología de la evaluación coordinada con el resto del equipo evaluador (evaluador/a nacional).</p>
2	<p>1. Etapa de visita de campo y entrevistas con las contrapartes y beneficiarios in situ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Llevar a cabo reunión de planeación con el equipo de evaluación de la DGSPNR-SEMARNAT, PNUD y UCP. • Llevar a cabo reuniones con actores nacionales relevantes en coordinación con el/la consultor/a nacional. • Aclarar dudas finales sobre el material disponible del proyecto, con especial atención en los resultados y productos del proyecto. • Visitar sitios del proyecto acordados. • Observación y revisión de las actividades finalizadas y en curso. • Hacer entrevistas con beneficiarios y actores clave acordados y con los instrumentos consensuados. <p>2. Presentación del borrador del informe final.</p> <p>3. Presentación oral de los hallazgos y observaciones preliminares ante los actores relevantes del proyecto (DGSPNR-SEMARNAT, PNUD y UCP) para discusión de los mismos.</p>
3	<p>1. Revisión global del cumplimiento de las normas y procedimientos del sistema administrativo, financiero y reportes del proyecto, verificando que estén conformes con las reglas financieras y regulaciones del PNUD y GEF (informe de auditoría,</p>

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Al servicio
de las personas
y las naciones

reportes financieros y balance a medio término).

2. Elaboración del informe en forma borrador para comentarios y retroalimentación.

- Elaborar reporte borrador: este debe ser entregado en un plazo no mayor a las dos semanas de finalizada la misión.
- Llevar a cabo entrevistas finales / validación con la DGSPNR-SEMARNAT, el PNUD y la UCP.
- Elaborar borrador en el formato adecuado.
- Revisión telefónica de las conclusiones finales con DGSPNR-SEMARNAT, PNUD y UCP e incluir últimas correcciones con base en este intercambio.
- Elaborar y entregar el informe final.

3. Etapa de entrega del informe final de evaluación, se llevará conforme al Anexo F.

- Presentar reporte final de evaluación aprobado por PNUD, la UCP y la DGSPNR-SEMARNAT, en español y en inglés.
- Finalizar el reporte final y entregarlo para comentarios.
- Sistematizar evidencias recopiladas para el informe.
- Elaborar un banco de datos de entrevistas, imágenes, análisis y otras evidencias relevantes del trabajo de campo.

Para información más detallada, favor de referirse al Anexo 1

3. REQUERIMIENTOS DE EXPERIENCIA Y CALIFICACIONES.

De la Propuesta Técnica	
1	El oferente incluye en su propuesta técnica los objetivos, los procedimientos a seguir para su cumplimiento, definición del alcance de los trabajos, metodología y cronograma de actividades en donde se refleje la entrega de los productos en el plazo requerido y las necesidades de recursos.
Perfil del Consultor Internacional	
1	Experiencia reciente, mínimo de 4 años, con metodologías de evaluación de la gestión basada en resultados (Comprobable en CV)
2	Experiencia en la aplicación de indicadores SMART y en la reconstrucción o validación de escenarios iniciales (baseline scenarios) (Comprobable en CV)
3	Competencias de gestión adaptativa aplicadas en recursos genéticos y conocimientos tradicionales asociados (Comprobable en CV)
4	Experiencia de trabajo con el GEF o con evaluaciones realizadas por este organismo (Comprobable en CV)
5	Experiencia de trabajo en mínimo 2 proyectos, en México y al internacional, con temas de Medio ambiente, recursos genéticos, comunidades locales y pueblos indígenas (Comprobable en CV)

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Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo

Al servicio
de las personas
y las naciones

6	Mínimo de 5 años de experiencia profesional en las áreas técnicas relevantes (Comprobable en CV)
7	Conocimientos demostrados de las cuestiones relacionadas con el género, experiencia en evaluaciones y análisis sensibles al género (Comprobable en CV)
8	Experiencia en la coordinación y manejo de equipos de trabajo para evaluaciones al menos 2 proyectos (Comprobable en CV)
9	Dominio del inglés y español hablado y escrito, comprobable en al menos 2 informes finales entregados sobre revisión, diseño o evaluación de otros proyectos
10	Grado de Maestría en ciencias naturales, gestión de recursos naturales, derecho ambiental, ciencias sociales o afines, u otro campo estrechamente relacionado.

4. DOCUMENTOS A INCLUIR EN LA PRESENTACIÓN DE LA OFERTA.

Los consultores individuales interesados en participar en la presente convocatoria deberán presentar los siguientes documentos/información:

1. Propuesta:

(i) Las razones que lo colocan como el mejor candidato para cumplir con éxito los servicios solicitados.

(ii) Proveer una breve descripción de la metodología o actividades que planea realizar para cumplir con éxito la consultoría.

2. Propuesta Económica

3. CV personal, donde incluya la experiencia en proyectos similares y a menos 3 referencias.

5. PROPUESTA ECONOMICA

Suma de Gasto Global (lump Sum):

La propuesta económica deberá especificar la suma de gasto global, y términos de pago en relación a entregables específicos y medibles (cualitativos y cuantitativos). Los pagos se basan en la entrega de productos o servicios. Para la comparación de las propuestas económicas, éstas deberán incluir a un desglose de la suma de gasto global (incluyendo viajes, viáticos, y número anticipado de días de trabajo.)

Serán cubiertos por el Proyecto de acuerdo a las reglas del PNUD

Todos los gastos de viaje (viáticos, pasajes, traslados) previstos deberán incluirse en la propuesta técnica. Esto incluye todos los viajes para incorporarse a estaciones de trabajo/repatriación. En general, PNUD no aceptará costos de viaje que excedan a los boletos de clase económica. Si un consultor individual desea viajar en una clase más alta, los gastos correrán por su cuenta. Y estos serán proporcionados directamente por el proyecto

En caso de viajes no previstos, el pago de los costos del viaje incluyendo boletos, hospedaje y gastos de traslado, deberá acordarse entre la unidad de negocio respectiva y

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Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo

Al servicio
de las personas
y las naciones

el consultor individual antes de viajar y serán proporcionados directamente por el proyecto.

6. EVALUACIÓN

Los consultores individuales serán evaluados basados en el siguiente criterio:

Análisis acumulativo: Se adjudicará el contrato a aquel Consultor que obtenga la mejor combinación técnico-económica. Donde la oferta técnica equivale al 70% y la económica el 30% de la calificación total. Cabe señalar que serán susceptibles de análisis económico únicamente aquellas propuestas que obtengan al menos el 70% de los puntos técnicos disponibles (770/1100).

Propuesta técnica (70%)

- De la Propuesta Técnica
- Perfil del Consultor Internacional

Propuesta financiera (30%)

- Se calculará como la relación entre precio de la propuesta y el precio más bajo de todas las propuestas que haya recibido el PNUD

ITEM	CRITERIOS DE EVALUACION	PUNTAJE
De la Propuesta Técnica		
1	El oferente incluye en su propuesta técnica los objetivos, los procedimientos a seguir para su cumplimiento, definición del alcance de los trabajos, metodología y cronograma de actividades en donde se refleje la entrega de los productos en el plazo requerido y las necesidades de recursos. A) No cumple con el requisito mínimo: 0 puntos B) El oferente incluye en su propuesta técnica los objetivos, los procedimientos a seguir para su cumplimiento, definición del alcance de los trabajos, metodología y cronograma de actividades en donde se refleje la entrega de los productos en el plazo requerido y las necesidades de recursos. Incluye todos los anexos que se están solicitando debidamente llenados con información no verificable o de media calidad: Cuando hay elementos faltantes en la secuencia de actividades y la planificación y la propuesta requiere ajustes para la implementación eficiente del proyecto: 280 puntos C) Es clara la presentación y es lógica y realista la secuencia de actividades y la planificación y promete una implementación eficiente del proyecto. Incluye todos los anexos debidamente llenados con información verificable y de alta calidad: 400 puntos	400
Perfil del Consultor Internacional		
1	Experiencia reciente, mínimo de 4 años, con metodologías de evaluación de la gestión basada en resultados (Comprobable en CV)	100

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Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo



Al servicio
de las personas
y las naciones

	A) No cumple con el requisito mínimo: 0 puntos B) Experiencia de 4 a 5 años: 70 puntos C) Experiencia de más de 5 años (reciente): 100 puntos	
2	Experiencia en la aplicación de indicadores SMART y en la reconstrucción o validación de escenarios iniciales (baseline scenarios) (Comprobable en CV) A) No cumple con el requisito mínimo: 0 puntos B) Participación en 1 a 2 proyectos que utilicen los indicadores: 35 puntos C) Participación en 3 o más proyectos que utilicen los indicadores: 50 puntos	50
3	Competencias de gestión adaptativa aplicadas en recursos genéticos y conocimientos tradicionales asociados (Comprobable en CV) A) No cumple con el requisito mínimo: 0 puntos B) Comprueba participación en 1 proyecto relacionado al tema: 35 puntos C) Comprueba participación en 2 o más proyectos relacionados al tema: 50 puntos	50
4	Experiencia de trabajo con el GEF o con evaluaciones realizadas por este organismo (Comprobable en CV) A) No cumple con el requisito mínimo: 0 puntos B) Experiencia en 2 proyectos implementados por el PNUD conforme a reglas financieras y regulaciones del GEF: 70 puntos C) Experiencia en 3 o más proyectos implementados por el PNUD conforme a reglas financieras y regulaciones del GEF: 100 puntos	100
5	Experiencia de trabajo en mínimo 2 proyectos, en México y al internacional, con temas de Medio ambiente, recursos genéticos, comunidades locales y pueblos indígenas (Comprobable en CV) A) No cumple con el requisito mínimo: 0 puntos B) Participación en 2 o 3 proyectos y uno al internacional: 70 puntos C) Participación en 4 o más proyectos y uno al internacional: 100 puntos	100
6	Mínimo de 5 años de experiencia profesional en las áreas técnicas relevantes (Comprobable en CV) A) No cumple con el requisito mínimo: 0 puntos B) Experiencia de 5 a 6 años: 35 puntos C) Experiencia mayor a 6 años: 50 puntos	50
7	Conocimientos demostrados de las cuestiones relacionadas con el género, experiencia en evaluaciones y análisis sensibles al género (Comprobable en CV) A) No cumple con el requisito mínimo: 0 puntos B) Participación en 1 a 2 proyectos en estas áreas: 35 puntos C) Participación en 3 o más proyectos en estas áreas: 50 puntos	50
8	Experiencia en la coordinación y manejo de equipos de trabajo para evaluaciones al menos 2 proyectos (Comprobable en CV) A) No cumple con el requisito mínimo: 0 puntos	50

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Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo

Al servicio
de las personas
y las naciones

	B) Experiencia en 2 evaluaciones: 35 puntos C) Experiencia en 3 o más evaluaciones: 50 puntos	
9	Dominio del inglés y español hablado y escrito, comprobable en al menos 2 informes finales entregados sobre revisión, diseño o evaluación de otros proyectos A) No cumple con el requisito mínimo: 0 puntos B) Presenta 2 informes en inglés: 35 puntos C) Presenta más de 2 informes en inglés: 50 puntos	50
10	Grado de Maestría en ciencias naturales, gestión de recursos naturales, derecho ambiental, ciencias sociales o afines, u otro campo estrechamente relacionado. A) No cumple con el requisito mínimo: 0 puntos B) Presenta Maestría en alguno de los campos mencionados u otro campo estrechamente relacionado.: 70 puntos C) Presenta grado superior a Maestría en alguno de los campos mencionados u otro campo estrechamente relacionado.: 100 puntos	100
TOTAL PUNTAJE		1100

ANEXOS

ANEXO I- TERMINOS DE REFERENCIA (TOR)

ANEXO II- CARTA DEL OFERENTE AL PNUD CONFIRMANDO INTERÉS Y DISPONIBILIDAD PARA LA ASIGNACIÓN DE CONTRATISTA INDIVIDUAL (CI)

ANEXO III- FORMATO DE CONTRATO IC CON CONDICIONES GENERALES PARA LA CONTRATACION DE CONSULTORES INDIVIDUALES

ANEXO A.pdf

ANEXO B.pdf

ANEXO C.pdf

ANEXO D.pdf

Annex 3: Technical Description of the Methodology carried out for the Project Evaluation²

1. Methodological instruments

The information-gathering instruments used were:

Observation: Use of a detailed observation form to record what is seen and heard in the field. The information collected referred to ongoing activities, processes, debates, observable results, facilities, etc. The observation was carried out permanently during the interviews with the institutions.

Information systematization matrices: Use of a detailed observation form to record what is seen and heard in the field. The information collected referred to ongoing activities, processes, debates, observable results, facilities, etc. The observation was carried out permanently during the interviews with the institutions.

Interview with key sources of information³: It consists of a series of open questions asked to some and some key informants. The interviews are qualitative, in-depth, and semi-structured. They are based on the topics and questions of the assessment. These in-depth interviews were conducted mainly at the central level with the Coordination Unit, representatives / key members of UNDP, SERMARNAT and other Government institutions, CSOs, and strategic partners; at the local level interviews were conducted with representatives of indigenous and local Communities, of consultants and other relevant community representatives. Meetings of 45 minutes to approximately 2 hours were available depending on the relevance of each topic discussed and the interlocutor.

Group interviews: During the group interviews where the information needed to be synthesized, the consultants used interview techniques such as Focus Groups with the intention that all people participate equitably, without influencing individual opinions, it was sought to facilitate concentration and understanding of ideas.

Systematization of the documentation produced by the Project: A process of ordering all the available information of the project contained in its main documents such as the PRODOC, monthly, quarterly and annual reports, minutes of the Project Steering Committee, financial reports, documents of consulting products, communication material, etc., which allowed to support the evaluation findings.

2. Methodology for the collection and analysis of information

The methodologies and criteria for compiling information analysis on the Project and its components that made it possible to measure what was previously mentioned are:

a) Analysis of the Improvement Process and capacity to generate change (Historical Analysis of the Project)

Through a timeline-type follow-up, we proceeded to understand the sequence of implementation events involved in the Project, in such a way as to be able to understand its performance, the way its management was carried out, and assess the contribution to the Project.

² Methodology adapted to the confinement conditions caused by the COVID 19 pandemic; in other works, remote activities through the Zoom platform.

³ The questions asked were based on the topics and questions posed indicated in Annex 1: Matrix of Evaluation Criteria and Annex 10: Interview guide used to collect information.

Special emphasis was placed on analyzing the evolution of the project and the actors in the face of events that could significantly affect its management and implementation. The aim was to see the capacity to adapt to change and the degree of ownership and integration in the partner institutions and of different strategic actors linked to the Project.

It was also intended to determine specifically the measures taken to adapt the project and its original design to improve its relevance and also carry out an analysis of the exit or transfer strategy from its integrality, observing how the project interacts with other actors or strategic partners during the process of its execution generating networks and promoting the performance of systemic activities in the country.

Finally, through this instrument, information was obtained to show the level of alignment with national policies and priorities, and the intervention strategy approved in the country.

b) Project Consistency Analysis.

Internal Consistency of the Project: From its main statements in terms of its objectives, results, products, and proposed activities, the original design was analyzed to determine the problems in its formulation, in the monitoring indicators, assumptions, baselines, goals, etc.

As an essential part of the work, a comprehensive review of the Project management was carried out to achieve the proposed objectives: coordination, management and financing, institutional organization and quality of management, Disposal/provision of inputs. A special look was also made at the Management and disposition of financial resources (efficiency, probity, support, availability).

Finally, the Project is highly dependent on the relationship with a diversity of actors for its success, which is why it was intended to provide a review of the contribution and involvement of the partners.

c) Consistency Analysis between the Project and the documented Results and Products of the Projects that support it.

A review and systematization of the documented results and products of the project were carried out, comparing them with the Project Results Framework in such a way as to detect the achievements, effects, and all kinds of expected and unexpected results. This point was evaluated based on the "SMART" criteria.

d) Content Analysis.

The Content Analysis helped to find configurations and relationships in Reports and texts, providing interpretations and establishing a coherent conceptual scheme that later allowed to make judgments about the Project in terms of the achievements of products and results concerning the objectives within the framework of the context of what happened in the projects that support it in the evaluation period. Achievements, Sustainability, and Lessons Learned are the focus of this analysis, which in turn takes into account the Consistency Analysis and Historical Research.

e) Performance Evaluation

The evaluation and qualification of the performance level of the Project were carried out following the Evaluation Guides indicated in note No. 2 and the evaluation provisions of GEF projects:

- Relevance: Relevant (R) and Not Relevant (NR)

- **Efficacy:** Highly satisfactory (HS): The project had no deficiencies in achieving its objectives; Satisfactory (S): There were only minor deficiencies; Moderately Satisfactory (MS): There were moderate deficiencies; Moderately Unsatisfactory (U) the project had significant deficiencies; Unsatisfactory (U): The project had significant deficiencies in achieving its objectives; Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): The project had severe deficiencies.
- **Efficiency:** Highly satisfactory (HS): The project had no deficiencies in achieving its objectives; Satisfactory (S): There were only minor deficiencies; Moderately Satisfactory (MS): There were moderate deficiencies; Moderately Unsatisfactory (U) the project had significant deficiencies; Unsatisfactory (U): The project had significant deficiencies in achieving its objectives; Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): The project had severe deficiencies.
- **Sustainability:** Socio-political, Financial and Institutional Framework aspects were reviewed with the following evaluations: Probable (P): Insignificant risks for sustainability; Moderately Likely (ML): moderate risks; Moderately unlikely (MU): significant risks; Improbable (I): serious risks.

f) Review of the Management of Cross-Sectional Variables

A review was made of how the Project is addressing and integrating the following cross-sectional variables into its work:

- **Gender Approach:** a) Integration of the approach in project components (Design, management, and implementation), b) Qualification of Gender Equality in implementation and in expected effects; c) Qualification of involvement in the projects of men and women.
- **Participation of Actors:** a) Degree of involvement of the different relevant stakeholders in the project: Evaluation of participation, asymmetries, the relationship of powers, information and decision-making in the project; b) Promotion of conditions for participation and governance: mechanisms and effective spaces created from the project
- **Capacity Building:** Qualification of the degree of capacity building and the level of appropriation of the same in counterparts and beneficiaries.

g) Comprehensive analysis.

The final integration of the analysis and the results of the interviews allowed the crossing of the necessary information to deliver the evaluative considerations that allow detecting:

- The consistency between the documentation registered and what those involved declare in their different levels of relationship with the project,
- The consistency between the internal documents of the project: a) Planning v / s execution; b) Activities v / s Products and Results; c) Balance of Time-Resources-Products; d) Commitments of Actors v / s activities;
- The consistency of the incorporation of the transversal criteria: a) Methodology-Management-information; b) Declared v / s effective; c) Involvement-Appropriation
- Consistency Products-Results v / s expected impacts - catalytic role and replicability.
- Consistency between changes in the environment and adaptation of strategy, operation of monitoring and evaluation systems, and decision-making.
- Consistency in knowledge management: lessons learned, documentation of products and results, closure plan, and assurance of the effects of the project.

Annex 4: Rating scaling in accordance of the UN Evaluation Manuals

Rating Scale			
Results Ratings, effectiveness, efficiency, M&E and M&E execution	Sustainability Ratings	Relevancy Ratings	Impact Ratings
6: Highly Satisfactory (HS): the project did not show flaws in the achievement of its objectives in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency. 5: Satisfactory (S): only minor issues. 4: Somewhat Satisfactory (SS): moderate issues. 3: Somewhat unsatisfactory (SU): significant issues. 2: Unsatisfactory (U): the project showed important issues in the achievement of its objectives in terms of relevance, effectiveness or efficiency. 1: Highly unsatisfactory (HU): the project presented severe flaws in its execution.	4. Likely (L): Insignificant risk towards its sustainability. 3. Somewhat Likely (SL): Moderate risks. 2. Somewhat unlikely (SI): Significant risks. 1. Unlikely (I): Severe risks towards its sustainability.	2. Relevant (R) 1. Not Relevant (NR)	3. Significant (S) 2. Minimal (M) 1. Insignificant (I)
Ratings where should be pertinent:		Not Applicable (N/A) Cannot be Rated(N/R)	

Annex 5: List of Revised Documents

- Guide for conducting final evaluations of UNDP-supported and GEF-funded projects.
- UNDP, Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results.
- Project Document (PRODOC), Strengthening of National Capacities for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- Mid-Term Evaluation of the SEMARNAT / UNDP / GEF Project "Strengthening of National Capacities for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity" with Annexes
- PROYECTO GEF-ABS MÉXICO, Ficha General del Proyecto 00096831
- PROYECTO GEF-ABS MÉXICO, Informes Anuales del Proyecto 00096831, PNUD 2017, 2018 Y 2019 (y los productos incluidos como indicadores de este último):
 - Anteproyecto de ley – contrato no. IC-2019-033 (México)
 - Comparativo para proyecto de ley
 - Consultoría para la facilitación y gestión de insumos para el marco legal y las estrategias sobre recursos genéticos, cuando se integra o no el conocimiento tradicional asociado, así como la participación de beneficios en las actividades del Congreso de la Unión de México.
 - Estrategia Nacional para la Conservación y Utilización Sustentable de los Recursos Genéticos y el Conocimiento Tradicional Asociado (borrador de la propuesta).
 - Estrategia de conservación *in situ* de la biodiversidad agrícola.
 - Diagnóstico del estatus actual de la conservación *in situ* de la biodiversidad agrícola en México.
 - Medidas legislativas-administrativas de ABC.
 - Propuesta de Estrategia con definición de ejes, líneas de acción e indicadores para la conservación *in situ* de la biodiversidad agrícola.
- PROYECTO GEF-ABS MÉXICO, Minutas de las sesiones del Comité Directivo años 2017 (2), 2018 (2), 2019(1) y 2020 (2)
- PROYECTO GEF-ABS MÉXICO, PIR 2018, 2019 y 2020
- SEMARNAT: Presentación Proyecto - Reunión de Arranque Evaluación 01 de Octubre 2020
- UNEG, Quality Checklist for Evaluation Reports
- PROYECTO GEF-ABS MÉXICO, Protocolos Comunitarios Bioculturales de: Capulalpan de Méndez, Oaxaca; Ek Balam, Yucatán, Vicente Guerrero, Tlaxcala y Productores de Chilcuague, Xichú, Sierra Gorda, *Nohuayun*; El Pescador; Kantemó, QR; Congregación de Zacamilola; Pozas de Arvizu; Puerto Juárez; Marquelia, Guerrero; Ubilio García y San Juan de Dios.
- PROYECTO GEF-ABS MÉXICO, Revisiones presupuestarias: General 1 (21/6/2017), General 2 (30/1/2018) General 3 (5/11/2018) General 4 (14/2/2020) Sustantiva 1 (12/11/2019)

OTHER CONSULTED EVIDENCE AND PRODUCTS

WORKSHOPS

TC Sur, Mérida Yucatán. Universidad Marista.

<https://www.facebook.com/impi.mexico/photos/a.128101527237346.13539.126374257410073/1435608599819959/?type=3&theater>

TC Norte-Occidente. CNRG. Tepatitlán, Jalisco.

<https://www.facebook.com/alfredo.betancourt.5/posts/10154649411336008>

Taller de Capacitación Norte, Centro de Internacionalización UANL, Monterrey, Nuevo León.

<https://www.facebook.com/SustentableNL/photos/a.1001378949924456.1073741828.985948888134129/1562298333832512/?type=3&theater>

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1rPYu-wzg8YekCq28q3C7qGsQFsBM9TwbFUqd54gVZ4/viewform?edit_requested=true

SEMADES Nuevo León, Taller Norte.

<https://www.facebook.com/SustentableNL/videos/1584620848266927/>

Taller Institucional en el CONACYT. <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/seminario-el-protocolo-de-nagoya-nuevas-reglas-y-para-manzoramos?trk=mp-reader-card>

Informe Nacional del Gobierno de México sobre el Protocolo de Nagoya ante el CDB 01/11/2017. <https://absch.cbd.int/es/database/NR/ABSCH-NR-MX-238713/1>

ON THE MATTER OF COOPERATION

<https://absch.cbd.int/search/scbdRecords?schema=communityProtocol>
<https://abssustainabledevelopment.net/>

COURSE AT THE SENATE

<http://www.cecfaip.senado.gob.mx:8080/elearning/multimediacfaip.jsp>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cR8ZtmN4mK0&feature=youtu.be>

ALSO WERE OBSERVED THE CONTENTS OF THE FOLLOWING LINKS

<https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/prensa/mexico-fortalece-sus-capacidades-para-la-implementacion-del-protocolo-de-nagoya?idiom=es>

Video 1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3qzgrfzrqUo&feature=youtu.be>

Video 2: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t0GFIGBELNU&feature=youtu.be>

<http://www.20minutos.com.mx/noticia/250832/0/mexico-fortalece-su-capacidad-para-implementar-el-protocolo-nagoya/>

<https://www.inforural.com.mx/mexico-fortalece-sus-capacidades-para-la-implementacion-del-protocolode-nagoya/>

<http://www.mexicoambiental.com/v2/fortalece-mexico-sus-capacidades-implementar-protocolo-nagoya/>

<https://tecnologiaambiental.mx/2017/08/02/protocolo-nagoya/>

<http://arriabelcampo.com.mx/mexico-fortalece-sus-capacidades-para-la-implementacion-del-protocolode-nagoya/3>

<https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/articulos/de-la-declaracion-sobre-los-derechos-indigenas-al-protocolo-denagoya?idiom=es>

<https://www.facebook.com/alfredo.betancourt.5/posts/10154649411336008>

<https://www.facebook.com/SustentableNL/photos/a.1001378949924456.1073741828.985948888134129/1562298333832512/?type=3&theater>

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1rPYu-wzg8YekCq28q3C7qGsQFsBM9TwbFUqd54gVZ4/viewform?edit_requested=true

<https://www.facebook.com/SustentableNL/videos/1584620848266927/>

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/seminario-el-protocolo-de-nagoya-nuevas-reglas-y-para-manzoramos?trk=mp-reader-card> <https://absch.cbd.int/es/database/NR/ABSCH-NR-MX-238713/1>

<http://www.senado.gob.mx/sqsp/gaceta/63/3/2017-12-14->

1/assets/documentos/Dictamen_Biodiversidad.pdf Descargar Documento
 (Dictamen_Biodiversidad.pdf)

Descargar Documento (Propuesta_Comisiones_Biodiversidad.pdf)

<http://www.senado.gob.mx/index.php?watch=36&sm=3&ano=3&tp=O&np=1&lq=63&gp=TOTAL&id=2985>

<https://undp-biodiversity.exposure.co/a-revolutionary-approach>

<https://undp-biodiversity.exposure.co/fair-share>

<https://www.provitalgroup.com/es/news/un-continues-to-highlight-provital-group-project-in-mexico>

<https://abs-sustainabledevelopment.net/resource/abs-is-genetic-resources-for-sustainable-development/> <http://www.cecafp.senado.gob.mx:8080/elearning/multimediacercafp.jsp> y

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cR8ZtmN4mK0&feature=youtu.be> 6

<https://abs-sustainabledevelopment.net/>

<https://www.connect.equatorinitiative.org/comunidad-ayni/>

http://cdn.presidencia.gob.mx/sextoinforme/informe/6_IG_INFORME_COMPLETO.pdf (Pag. 468-469)

<http://gaceta.diputados.gob.mx/Gaceta/64/2018/sep/Semarnat-20180904.pdf> (Pag. 95-97)

<http://redmexfit.com.mx/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/MARTES-JUEVES-20-21.pdf>

<https://remefi.com.mx/>

<https://www.lajornadamaya.mx/2018-09-04/Aplica-Semarnat-protocolos-biculturales-en-pueblosindigenas>

<https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/prensa/trabaja-semarnat-con-comunidades-indigenas-para-laimplementacion-del-protocolo-de-nagoya?idiom=es>

<http://www.panamaagro.com/noticias/agroalimentaria/3596-taller-de-capacitacion-regional-deintercambio-de-experiencias-sobre-el-monitoreo-de-los-recursos-geneticos.html>

<http://enb.iisd.org/biodiv/cop14/side-events/26nov.html>

Annex 6: TE Schedule of activities of the GEF ABS Mexico Project

Weeks		Year 2020													
	Activities	14 Sept	21 Sept	28 Sept	05 Oct	12 Oct	19 Oct	26 Oct	02 Nov	09 Nov	16 Nov	23 Nov	30 Nov	07 Dec	
I	FIELD WORK PREPARATIONS														
0	Contract Signature	17 Sept													
1	Virtual Conferences with UNDP Mexico		23 Sept	01 Oct											
2	Reception of Project secondary information		24 Sept												
3	Project information systematization														
4	Construction of interview project and field work. Establishment of preliminary Mission agenda														
5	PRODUCT 1 Initiation Report (Work Plan, tools to be used, Methodology and adjusted schedule)				06 Oct										
6	Reception of commentaries on the Initiation Report				07 Oct y 15 Oct										
II	INTERVIEW MISSION IN MEXICO														
7	Examination of available documents for the Project														
8	In-detail Mission revisions and adjustments (detailed Work Plan)														
9	Field Mission: Mexico City (Institutional interviews), Ejido Unajil, Ek Balam, Temozón, (Yucatán) and Comunidad del Pueblo Mágico, Capulálpam de Méndez, (Oaxaca). The entire Mission is carried out through an electronic platform						From October 19th to 30th								
10	PRODUCT 2 Preliminary Findings Presentation								05 Nov						
11	Systematization of the gathered information on the field														
III	CREATION OF EVALUATION REPORT														
12	PRODUCT 3: Final Report Draft Delivery											25 Nov			
13	Receipt of Comments and feedback on the Draft Report												02 Dec		
14	PRODUCT 4: Final Evaluation Report delivery in English and Spanish													07 Dec	

	Description	Color
1	CRITICAL EVENTS	
2	DESK WORK	
3	HONDURAS FIELD MISSION (Tegucigalpa and priority areas)	
4	PRODUCT DELIVERY	

Annex 7: Conducted Interviews

The list of interviewed actors was agreed among the evaluation team, SEMARNAT, the project's team, and the UNDP, considering the identified actors in the PRODOC and those who joined in during the project's lifetime

1. Adelita San Vicente, General Director of the Primary Sector and National Renewable Natural Resources (SEMARNAT).
2. Aidé Jiménez, Regulation Director of Biosecurity, Biodiversity and Genetic Resources (SEMARNAT).
3. Kharla Fabila, Normativity Sub-Director (SERMARNAT).
4. Gerardo Arroyo, Official from the Environment, Energy and Resilience Program (UNDP).
5. Arianne Hidalgo, Partner from the Environment, Energy and Resilience Program (UNDP).
6. Saúl Vicente Vázquez, National Institute of the Indigenous Peoples (INPI).
7. Fernando Camacho, National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP).
8. Emelia Hernández Priego, Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI).
9. Israel Lorenzo Felipe, Agriculture and Rural Development Secretariat (SADER).
10. Leobigildo Córdova Téllez SADER/National Service of Seed Inspection and Certification (SNICS).
11. Daniel Piñeiro, National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO).
12. Rosa Maricel Portilla Alonso, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO).
13. Aline Collete, GEF-ABS Project Manager.
14. Susana Madrigal, GEF-ABS Project, Genetic Resources Specialist.
15. Mario Tuz May, Ejido Unajil, Ek Balam, Temozón, State of Yucatán.
16. Néstor Baltazar Hernández Bautista, Enmanuel Cosmes Pérez, Lia Nazareth López Martínez y Netzar Arreortua Martínez, Comunidad del Pueblo Mágico, Capulálpam de Méndez, State of Oaxaca.
17. Florentino Alvarado Benavidez, Eloisa Quiroz, Froylán Salinas Mendieta, Silvestre Salinas Romero, Elías Nieto Resendiz, Xichú, , Sierra Gorda Biosphere Reservation (Reserva de la Biosfera Sierra Gorda).
18. Claudia Ramos y Ricardo Campos, representatives of RITA A.C., Indigenous Biocultural Protocols
19. Mónica Orozco y Manuel Velasco, Empatitís S.C., KAP.
20. Claudia Ramos, independent consultant (helped the creation of the PCB of the Producers Association of Chilcuague).
21. Alejandro Callejas, former Project Coordinator.

Annex 8: SMART Evaluation and Project's Logic Framework Consistency

a) SMART Evaluation Matrix of the Objective

Objective – Indicators – PPP Goals				SMART Evaluation: List of Indicators and Goals with respect to the Expected Objective					
Objective	PRODOC Indicators	PRODOC Goals	Revised Goal PIR	Specific	Measurable	Achievable	Realist	Timely	Technical Results
Improve in Mexico, in a participative and effective way the capacities of national authorities (SRE, SEMARNAT, SAGARPA -currently SADER-, CDI -currently INPI-, SE), as it does the legal and administrative framework in relation to the genetic resources, the related traditional knowledge and the benefit distribution, in accordance to the institutional conditions for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on the Access to the genetic resources and the just, equal participation in the benefits obtained from its use, from the Agreement On Biologic Diversity (NP)..	1. Status regarding the adoption and / or implementation of the ABS national policy, and the legal and institutional framework related to comply the Nagoya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved National ABS Policy⁴, and legal frameworks being developed and operating at a national level (Law and Strategy) 	2018: No 2019: No 2020: No	Yes	Yes	Moderately	Moderately	Moderately	The indicators are quite concrete, measurable, but there are some problems in estimating whether they were achievable, realistic and adequate for the execution time in the indicator and goal 1 of the objective. The evaluation of the whole gives us a total potential for achievement of 87%, which is a very good outcome.
	2. Level of institutional and personnel capacity for the implementation of a ABS national framework according to what is pointed out for an increase of the GEF-ADB capability development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 44 out of a possible 69 = 63% Improved Institutional and Personnel Capacities, indicated by at least a 30% over the baseline result of the ABS FMAM Capacity Building Scorecard 	2018: No 2019: No 2020: No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	3. Status of development and implementation of ADB mechanics to protect the traditional knowledge related to genetic resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection guidelines for TK related to GRs. 61 TK entries in the TK Catalogue 	2018: No 2019: No 2020: No	Moderately	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
			SCORE	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	13.0
			Potential achievement %	83.3%	100%	83.3%	83.3%	83.3%	87 %

The objective's accomplishment is estimated by a maximum potential of 87%. The Objective is clearly defined, the indicators comply to the SMART criteria in a high percentage and the goals were well defined. Only Goal 1 shows issues because of how difficult it is to make legislation changes in a short time span, and by how complex it is to set a goal of political nature. However, it is estimated that this consistency cross up approach in its definition, was a good way to lead the effort towards the Project's actions.

⁴ It is expected that the ABS National Law and the ABS National Strategy developed by the Project deliver the elements needed for the adoption of an ABS National Policy towards the end of the project. .

b) Consistency Matrix between Objective and its Results

Consistency Evaluation: Objective– Results					
Objective	Results	Relevance ⁵	Objective Satisfaction ⁶	Density ⁷	Technical Analysis
Improve in Mexico, in a participative and effective way the capacities of national authorities (SRE, SEMARNAT, SAGARPA - currently SADER-, CDI -currently INPI-, SE), as it does the legal and administrative framework in relation to the genetic resources, the related traditional knowledge and the benefit distribution, in accordance to the institutional conditions for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on the Access to the genetic resources and the just, equal participation in the benefits obtained from its use, from the Agreement On Biologic Diversity (NP).	Result 1. Adjust the legal framework and to establish public policy measures that regulate the use of access to related GR and TK obtained from the just and equal distribution of benefits	This Result addresses one of the major problems branded as "very deficient environmental conditions" to promote the NP in Mexico, which are the non-existent regulations and the need for knowledge and incorporation of practices in public institutions that would make the implementation of the NP viable. It is essential to work on these issues if effective national advocacy is to be achieved, which is why it is considered highly relevant. 1 point	This Result satisfies the need to change the legal framework and the policy measures that are necessary to promote by the relevant public institutions. It places the emphasis on the regulation of benefits and the fair and equal distribution of access to genetic resources and traditional knowledge, which is the focus of the change proposal expressed in the objective. 1point	The achievement of the result is unclear since "Adjust" and "Establish Public Policy Measures" are not very precise concepts and can be satisfied differently in terms of the depth expected to achieve the objective. 0,7 point.	The Objective's wording is clear and the results respond especially in relevance; however they have problems in that the depth with which it is intended to approach and achieve the objective is not clear, therefore there is a weakness in the expected density.
	Result 2. Capacity strengthening of National Institutions	This problem was identified as one of the obstacles and dealing with it is a requirement for the achievement of the establishment of a practice and the execution of operational measures that allow the functioning of the legal order and policies that make the PN viable. It is considered necessary and pertinent for the achievement of the objective. 1 point	There is no measure or characteristic that includes the explicit "Participatory" component in the objective, and the correspondence between "Improve" expressed in the objective and "Strengthen" indicated in the expected result is not clear. The expression of the Result may be more demanding than the objective itself. 0,75 point.	This Result is expressed in a very general way and the content of what "Strengthening" means is not clear and therefore there is no sense of depth for the result. 0,7 point	
	Result 3: Protect traditional knowledge and improve the capacities of both local and indigenous communities and other parties interested in creating awareness about the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, RG and CT related to the Project, and also about the distribution of the resulting benefits of its Access and use.	This result is relevant to the objective as it aims to work with indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders besides national authorities, complementing results 1 and 2, and explicitly refers to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as well as the distribution of benefits derived from its access and use. It just does not refer to the NP directly as stated in the Objective. 0,90 point	Result 3 indicates as action "protecting traditional knowledge and improving the capacities of indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders..." when the objective would indicate improving capacities for the <u>protection of traditional knowledge</u> . In turn, the emphasis of the objective is to improve capacities for <u>the implementation of the NP</u> , not only for the "generation of social awareness" on conservation and sustainable use of DB, genetic resources and associated TK and the distribution of benefits. Its weakness is not being more direct in these two points in relation to the satisfaction of the objective. 0,75 point	The depth of the result may be relative precisely because of the low precision of the concepts "Protect, Improve and generate social awareness" that give way to multiple interpretations in case this effectively is "better" as expressed by the objective. What is not detected is the concept "in a participatory way", explicit in the objective. 0,7 point	
		2,9 pts	2,5	2.1	7.5
Objective-Results Consistency		96,6 %	83,3%	70%	83,3%

CONSISTENCY RESULT AT AN OBJECTIVE LEVEL AND ITS EXPECTED RESULTS

Probability of Project Success given the Smart evaluation of the Objective indicators and the consistency between Objective and Results The two evaluations are considered as a necessary condition for the achievement of the objectives, so qualitatively it was estimated with same the weight. This means mathematically multiplying the percentage of possible success of the two evaluations: $0.87 * 0.5 + 0.83 * 0.5 = 0.72$

85 %**c) Consistency Matrix Between Results and their Specific Results**

⁵ **Relevance:** Refers to the extent to which the achievement of the results is congruent with the objective of the GEF ABS Project

⁶ **Satisfaction:** Refers to the extent to which compliance with the results allows the objective to be fully or partially achieved

⁷ **Density:** Refers to the extent to which the results effectively achieve reach in-depth Project's Objective

Results	Products	Consistency Evaluation: Results and their Specific Results			
		Relevancy ⁸	Objective Satisfaction ⁹	Density ¹⁰	Technical Analysis
Result 1. Adjust the legal framework and to establish public policy measures that regulate the use of access to related GR and TK obtained from the just and equal distribution of benefits.	Specific Result 1.1. Analysis and diagnosis of the National Legal Framework related to the ABS process	All four specific results are necessary and relevant for the achievement of Result 1 and contribute to the improvement of the conditions required in Result 1 of reform or adjustment of the legal framework and establishment of public or administrative policies sought by the project. 1 point	All four specific results allow the development of enabling policy and regulation measures but do not ensure the reform or adjustment of the legal framework, nor do the public or administrative policy measures that regulate access, use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, resulting in a fair and equitable distribution of the benefits of its use. 0.75 pts.	The density referred in each of the specific results is very specific, yet it is not clear what is the quality level expected for them. 0.5 pts.	The wording of result 1 suggests a density and satisfaction levels that go beyond the 4 specific results. Total 2.25 pts.
	Specific Result 1.2. Bill proposal that modifies the National Legal Framework of the ABS process				
	Specific Result 1.3. Awareness raising and training to at least 60 legislators in relevant positions on the access to genetic resources and the distribution of the benefits obtained from its use.				
	Specific Result 1.4. National Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources, including the related traditional knowledge.				
Result 2. Capacity Strengthening in National Institutions	Specific Result 2.1. The Focal Point for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the National Authorities has been designated, trained and has the capacity to implement it.	These specific results are directly relevant to Result 2. There are no Specific Results in line with the establishment of administrative or practical measures in which public institutions include in their processes the implementation of measures or technical regulations that facilitate or make feasible implementation of the NP. 0.75 pts.	The specific results do not ensure that there is an effective strengthening of capacities in national institutions, which would imply not only having the legal framework but also a diagnosis of needs and an institutional development plan in them that includes the creation of internal norms, training, pilot tests and a work practice based on the application of the NP in Mexico. 0.75 pts.	The density level pointed out in the two specific results is clear enough as a guide to define the expected quality. 1 point.	The specific results are mostly consistent with Result 2. Total 2.50 pts.
	Specific Result 2.2. Inter-institutional mechanisms have been created in order to assist the tracking of the access to genetic resources, the benefits distribution and the Nagoya Protocol compliance.				
Result 3: Protect traditional knowledge and improve the capacities of both local and indigenous communities and other parties interested in creating awareness about the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, GR and TK related to the Project, and also about the distribution of the resulting benefits of its Access and use.	Specific Result 3.1. Guidelines for the protection of traditional knowledge related to GRs.	1 point	The set of specific results does not allow us to ensure Result 3 as they do not take charge of improving the capacities of indigenous and local communities to generate social awareness. 0.75 pts.	It is not clear the level of depth or scope that is intended to be achieved, especially in the specific results 3.3 Biocultural Protocols, 3.4 Traditional Knowledge Catalogue and 3.5 Communication strategy	The specific results do not properly account for Result 3 in the density needed to satisfy it. Total 2.25 pts.
	Specific Result 3.2. Evaluation Surveys of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP)				
	Specific Result 3.3. Biocultural Community Protocols for the fostering of ABS				
	Specific Result 3.4. Traditional Knowledge Catalogue.				
	Specific Result 3.5. Communication Strategy and ABS Awareness Program.				

⁸ **Relevance:** Refers to the extent to which the achievement of the results is congruent with the objective of the GEF ABS Project⁹ **Satisfaction:** Refers to the extent to which compliance with the results allows the objective to be fully or partially achieved¹⁰ **Density:** Refers to the extent to which the results effectively achieve reach in-depth Project's Objective

ANNEXS Terminal Evaluation Report

Project "Strengthening of National Capacities for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity"

				0.5 pts.	
Points Total		2,75	2,25	2,0	7.0 pts.
Project Success Probabilities by Results-Products Consistency		91,7%	75,0%	66,7%	77,8%

d) SMART Evaluation Matrix of Results– Indicators and Goals

Results – Indicators –GEF ABS Project Goals				Relation of Indicators and Goals towards Results					
Results	Indicator(s)	PRODOC Goal	PIR Revised Goal	Specific	Measurable	Achievable	Realist	Timely	Result
Result 1. Adjust the legal framework and to establish public policy measures that regulate the use of access to related GR and TK obtained from the just and equal distribution of benefits.	Analysis and diagnosis % of the legal framework for genetic resources and ABS	100% Analysis and Diagnosis Study (GIZ)	2018: No 2019: No 2020: No	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	5.0 pts.
	Advancement % of the law proposal to amend the legal framework of ABS according to the Nagoya Protocol	100% - Legislation Initiative at the Congress	2018: No 2019: No 2020: No	YES	YES	YES	YES		4.3 pts.
	Amount of key legislators trained in the access to use of genetic resources and benefit sharing.	At least 60	2018: No 2019: No 2020: No	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	5.0 pts.
	Amount of financial mechanisms created for ABS	1 Federal mechanism of ABS funding for the conservation of GR and TK is designed and implemented 3 – Incentive Programs towards the participation of users in ABS are designed and implemented in collaboration with at least 3 greater trade sectors (ex: agriculture, forestall, pharmaceutical, fishing, etc.)	2018: No 2019: No 2020: No	YES	YES	YES	Moderately	Barely	3.8 pts.
	Advancement % of the National Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources, including the related traditional knowledge	100% - ABS National Strategy and Action Plan approved and published by the federal government	2018: No 2019: No 2020: No	YES	YES	YES	Moderately	Barely	3.8 pts.
	Advancement % of the national ABS policy	100% - ABS National Policy approved and published by the federal government	2018: No 2019: No 2020: No	YES	YES	Moderately	Barely	Barely	3.1 pts.
TOTAL SCORE				6.0	6.0	5.5	4.3	3.2	25 pts.
POTENTIAL ACHIEVEMENT PERCENTAGE				100%	100%	91.7%	71.7%	53.3%	83.3%

Results – Indicators –GEF ABS Project Goals				Relation of Indicators and Goals towards Results					
Results	Indicator(s)	PRODOC Goal	PIR Revised Goal	Specific	Measurable	Achievable	Realist	Timely	Result
Result 2. Capacity Strengthening in National Institutions	ABS implementing national agencies capacities, measured by ABS Capacity Development Scorecard	ABS Capacity Development Scorecard: 44/69 3 Improved Strategic Areas: SA2: 19 – ABS Units established capable of implementing the policy and the programs SA3: 9 – The stakeholders are aware and involved in ABS SA4: 5 - ABS Framework established to systematize and mobilize the information	2018: No 2019: No 2020: No	YES	YES	YES	YES	Moderately	4.5 pts.
	Degree of knowledge adoption by officials	80% of all officials demonstrate to have ABS expertise	2018: No 2019: No 2020: No	YES	YES	Moderately	Moderately	YES	4.0 pts.
	Degree of input by officials in relation to the learning plan for the institutionalization of the ABS policy.	80% of all officials have given input to improve the ABS capacities buildup program	2018: No 2019: No 2020: No	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	5.0 pts.
	Inter-institutional GR Information Exchange Center (CIIRG) established with con: a) Access permit database. b) ABS Checkpoints c) ABS compensation chamber.	1 GR Information Exchange Center: a) Web-based platform for an inter-institutional Database b) ABS Checkpoints are available in the online RG Information Exchange Center c) ABS CC site is online with up to date information	2018: No 2019: No 2020: No	YES	YES	YES	YES	Moderately	4.5 pts.
	% of compliance of processing time for the permit access established in the ABS instrument	80% compliance the established instrument Access Permit Processing Times (once the application / documentation is complete): • Research: 25 business days •Commercial Use:180 business days	2018: No 2019: No 2020: No	YES	YES	Moderately	Moderately	Moderately	3.5 pts.
TOTAL SCORE				5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	21.5
POTENTIAL ACHIEVEMENT PERCENTAGE				100%	100%	80%	80%	70%	86%

Results – Indicators –GEF ABS Project Goals				Relation of Indicators and Goals towards Results					
Results	Indicator(s)	PRODOC Goal	PIR Revised Goal	Specific	Measurable	Achievable	Realist	Timely	Result
Result 3. Protect traditional knowledge and improve the capacities of both local and indigenous communities and other parties interested in creating awareness about the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, GR and TK related to the Project, and also about the distribution of the resulting benefits of its access and use.	% of development and implementation progress of ABS mechanisms for the protection of TK related to GRs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% - Guidelines for the protection of TK related to GRs. Community Protocols to foster ABS formally adopted by 12 Biocultural Regions 	2018: No 2019: No 2020: No	YES	Moderately	YES	YES	Moderately	4.0 pts.
	ABS information availability and access.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TK Catalogue established with 68 TK entries, and institutionalized systems for storing and updating information on GRs and TK; this mechanism was carried out through 7 test drives (GlZ) 	2018: No 2019: No 2020: No	YES	YES	YES	Moderately	YES	4.5 pts.
	Level of awareness of indigenous and local communities in relation to ABS and TK catalogue and community protocols	80% of biocultural regions; Awareness Program related to ABS and TK implemented in 17 biocultural regions	2018: No 2019: No 2020: No	YES	YES	YES	Moderately	YES	4.5 pts.
TOTAL SCORE				3.0	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.5	13.0
POTENTIAL ACHIEVEMENT PERCENTAGE				100%	83.3%	100%	66%	83.3%	86.6%

SMART Evaluation overall results of Indicators and Results Goals: It is calculated considering the weight of financial resources of the budget destined to the achievement of each result. The relative weight in the budget given by the direct transfers (without the administrative cost) of the GEF contribution is the following: Result 1, 24%; Result 2, 46%; and Result, 3 30%. This means mathematically multiplying the percentage of possible success of the consistency of the 3 results with the results obtained for each one, which would be: $0.83 * 0.24 + 0.86 * 0.46 + 0.86 * 0.3 = 0.85$

85 %**ACHIEVEMENT PROBABLY RESULTS AT A RESULT CONSISTENCY LEVEL**

By crossing the Probability of Success of the Project given in a) and b) with those of c) and d) we can obtain the overall result of consistency at the results level. Integral consistency assumes that both levels of measurements are requirements for the achievement of the Results, so they are weighted in the same way (equal relative weight) This means mathematically adding the multiplication of the percentage of possible success of c) and that of d) by 50% obtaining: $0.78 * 0.5 + 0.85 * 0.5 = 0.815$

82 %

Annex 9: Results progress Evaluation Matrix

Color coding for the Indicators Evaluation	Green = Achieved	Yellow= Partially Achieved	Red= Not Achieved
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Objective Improve in Mexico, in a participative and effective way the capacities of national authorities (SRE, SEMARNAT, SAGARPA -currently SADER-, CDI -currently INPI-, SE), as it does the legal and administrative framework in relation to the genetic resources, the related traditional knowledge and the benefit distribution, in accordance to the institutional conditions for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on the Access to the genetic resources and the just, equal participation in the benefits obtained from its use, from the Agreement On Biologic Diversity (NP).

PRODOC Indicator	Baseline	PRODOC Goal	PIR Revised Goal	Reported Level, PIR 2018	Reported Level, PIR 2019 ¹¹	Reported Level, PIR 2020	End of Project Evaluation ¹² 2020	Achievement Rating in FE ¹³	Rating Justification
1. Status regarding the adoption and / or implementation of the ABS national policy, and the legal and institutional framework related to comply the Nagoya	• There is no national ABS policy or framework. Some individual laws address specific types of access to genetic resources that could be integrated into the national ABS framework.	• Approved National ABS Policy ¹⁴ , and legal frameworks being developed and operating at a national level (Law and Strategy)	No adjustments to the goals in PIR 2018, 2019 and 2020 are declared	• The draft law of the legal instrument is under review for the National Focal Point. • The TOR were completed for both strategies and for agricultural biodiversity expeditions to be included in the National Inventory. • We have partial reports and a work agenda for the facilitation process in both Chambers. • Holding of the International Dialogue on ABS with emphasis on: Article 10 of the Nagoya Protocol, Digital Sequences, Community Biocultural Protocols (CBP), SDG on ABS and National	• A new bill for the new government was almost completed, integrating aspects of due diligence and court decisions (80%) • We are 50% of the construction of the national strategy for genetic resources, and 80% of the national strategy for agrobiodiversity and ex situ - in situ collections. • Meetings are held with the human rights, science and technology, health, education and environment commissions in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. • We have workshops with public research	• The Project hired a consultant to prepare a national regulation proposal to implement the Nagoya Protocol in Mexico (integrating aspects of due diligence and judicial decisions). This proposal is being evaluated by SEMARNAT, so that they can see if they present it to the National Congress of Mexico (100%). • Therefore, the project has been fulfilled and now depends on the discussions in the Congress. These should take place in 2021. • We are at 80% of the construction of the national strategy for genetic resources, and the national strategy for agrobiodiversity and ex situ - in situ collections is completed (100%).	An analysis of bill proposals of the last 6 years in relation to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge was carried out. There is a proposed law, integrating aspects of due diligence and judicial decisions. There are base documents for a National Strategy for Genetic Resources and a National Strategy for Agrobiodiversity and Ex situ - In Situ Collections. Informative and exploratory meetings were held with the human rights, science and technology,	3 (MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory The evaluation takes into account the achievements of specifying a proposal, however, as it is not relevant for the current administration and there is no version in accordance to the new authorities, the goal is not achievable at the end of the project and it is not clear whether the current one achieves a concrete policy (law and strategy) of ABS. Although the indicator is considered too demanding,	The definition of a policy is still under discussion within the ITG, the necessary steps must be taken so that the policy is defined as soon as possible, which allows the generation of a bill that is feasible to be approved when the ruling party has a majority, using the proposal that was generated in the project as input for the discussion. There is a draft Regulation formulated by the ITG in 2017 that was submitted to the legal area of SEMARNAT for review. Progress

11 The 3 Project PIRs were reported: 2018, 2019 y 2020

12 Color Coding

13 Ratings are assigned by a 6 point scale of progress weight in the achievement of results: HS, S, MS, MU, U, HU

14 It is expected that the ABS National Law and the ABS National Strategy developed by the Project deliver the elements needed for the adoption of an ABS National Policy towards the end of the project.

				Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.	and innovation centers, and the national chamber of the cosmetic industry. • We have the first draft for two events that we should have by the end of the year: the first with all public universities, research centers and areas of innovation on agrobiodiversity, and then a regional meeting for the Implementation of the Nagoya National Protocol.	At the moment, these two documents are being harmonized. • We would develop a Consultancy on digital sequences to help the government identify the best framework policies in this specificity. TOR in final stages	health, education and environment commissions in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Inter-institutional Task Group (ITG) - project partners - has these documents as inputs for its deliberations. A consultancy on digital sequences is in process to help the government identifying the best framework policies in this matter.	there was also no revision of the Goal in any PIR.	should be made so that as soon as possible; at least one regulation is adopted that allows attending and following up on requests for access to genetic resources. This goal clearly was and is very ambitious and could be seen early, however it was not largely questioned and was not ultimately modified.
2. Level of institutional and personnel capacity for the implementation of a ABS national framework according to what is pointed out for an increase of the GEF-ADB ¹⁵	- 21 out of 69 possible = 30%. Basic to moderate capacities in government agencies.	• 44 out of a possible 69 = 63% • Improved Institutional and Personnel Capacities, indicated by at least a 30% over the baseline result of the GEF-ADB Capacity Building Scorecard	No adjustments to the goals in PIR 2018, 2019 and 2020 are declared	• More than 400 National Government Officials trained on APB. • 3 National Workshops for Federal Agencies (CONACYT, IMPI, CONABIO), and 2 Workshops for Universities (Marista University, Autónoma de Querétaro (UAQ)). • TOR were developed for the Educational Program.	• Over 600 National Government Officials trained on ABS • 6 National Workshops for Federal Agencies (CONACYT, IMPI, CONABIO), and 3 workshops for Universities (Universidad Marista, Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro (UAQ) and Cinvestav-Langebio). • There is a 70% advance in the educational program, which should be a	More than 600 National Government Officials trained in ABS, even for sectors other than Environment. We plan to hold two more workshops so that the new government officials of the new administration, national authorities and technical and scientific experts can also be trained and updated on the Nagoya Protocol. There is a 90% advance in the educational program, which should be a massive open online course	Over 600 National Government Officials trained on ABS. Workshops: 1 IMPI 2017, 2 CONANP Regional - Centro 2017, 3 CONANP Regional - Noreste 2017, 4 CONANP Regional - Noroeste 2017, 5 CONANP Regional - Sur 2017, 6 CONACYT 2017, 8 UAQ, Querétaro 2018, 9 UM Mérida 2018, 10 Chiapas - CONANP 2018,	5 (S) Satisfactory The project achieved a massive training and capacity improvement of a very high number of officials, however many of them left their functions with the change of administration. The open online course could mean a re-impetus of the promotion of ABS with the vision of the current administration.	The EMT stated very clearly that "according to the comparative qualifications in the scoring matrix (Scorecard) of the tracking tools (GEF Tracking Tools) for projects in the GEF-6 Biodiversity area (Objective 3, Program 8: Implementation of the Protocol Nagoya ABS), there is significant progress. That is, prior to the start of the

¹⁵ See Section IV Part VII for the basic results of the Tracking Tool for the ABS Capacities Development of FMAM.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to the Regional Platform for the exchange of experiences with the Global ABS Project. 	<p>massive open online course (MOOC).</p> <p>We are successfully contributing to the Global ABS Project on the regional platform and organizing its activities.</p>	(MOOC).	<p>11 Morelos - CONANP 2018, 12 Chihuahua - CONANP 2018, 13 INIFAP 2019, 14 CANIPEC 2019, 15 CINVESTAV-Langebio 2019.</p> <p>There is a 90% advance in the educational program, which should be a massive open online course (MOOC). The Global ABS Project was successfully contributed to the regional platform and organizing activities.</p>		<p>project, the rating achieved was 21 points (out of 69), which implied a rating of 30.43%. At the time of the MTE, the score was 79% (38 points out of 48) "</p>
3. Status of development and implementation of ADB mechanics to protect the traditional knowledge related to genetic resources	<p>There are no established protection mechanisms for TK.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 TK registered in the TK catalog; 35 partial records. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection guidelines for TK related to GRs. 61 TK entries in the TK Catalogue 	<p>No adjustments to the goals in PIR 2018, 2019 and 2020 are declared</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 Community Biocultural Protocols for Indigenous Peoples were developed. 1 Biocultural Community Protocol was developed for Local Community and the other is in process. The TOR were developed for 10 Community Biocultural Protocols. The TOR for 2 Community Biocultural Protocols for Indigenous Peoples in the Yucatan Peninsula were published. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 Biocultural Community Protocols for Indigenous Peoples were developed. 4 Biocultural Community Protocols were developed for the Local Community and the other is in process. We are working on two regional Community Biocultural Protocols, one for Chilcuagüe (Heliopsis longipes) and the second for various species of Agave. We are working on 40% progress in another 8 Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 Biocultural Community Protocols for Indigenous Peoples were developed. 2 Biocultural Community Protocols were developed for the Local Community. Two regional Community Biocultural Protocols were developed, one for Chilcuagüe (Heliopsis longipes) and another for various Agave species, in Oaxaca. 90% of the development of the National Communication Strategy on the Nagoya Protocol was achieved and we should carry out the communication strategy and 	<p>The KAP survey was conducted</p> <p>17 Community Biocultural Protocols (CBP) were developed for Indigenous Peoples and 7 for Local Communities.</p> <p>There is a document with general guidelines for the protection of traditional knowledge, cultural expressions, natural / biological and genetic resources. The communication</p>	<p>5 (S) Satisfactory</p> <p>Despite the failure to obtain the TC catalogue, it is estimated that CBPs are valuable (and can be improved as proposed by the current administration), especially due to the high valuation of the communities themselves, and may mean the beginning of a process of strengthening those same communities and the development of a replicable instrument that can be adapted</p>	<p>CBPs are satisfactory for the communities, but support is necessary for their full socialization and use. They are considered a good example in international settings.</p> <p>The catalogue of traditional knowledge was not prepared because the authorities considered that a deeper discussion is required regarding the nature, purposes and usefulness of a</p>

ANNEXS Terminal Evaluation Report

Project "Strengthening of National Capacities for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity"

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Community Biocultural Protocol is in process in the Local Community of La Joya. • The preparation of general guidelines for the protection of traditional knowledge, cultural expressions, natural / biological and genetic resources was completed. • The KAP survey was developed and the communication strategy is in process. • Two photo essays with project activities were published in UNDP Exposure. 	<p>Biocultural Protocols</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preparation of general guidelines for the protection of traditional knowledge, cultural expressions, natural / biological and genetic resources was completed. • The KAP survey was developed and the communication strategy is in process. • Two photo essays with project activities were published in UNDP Exposure. • There is a contract for the implementation of the National Communication Strategy on the Nagoya Protocol. 	<p>awareness program for the implementation phase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a communication strategy draft available, however this is not yet considered public and there are still some important discussions with the counterpart. • This year a consultant shall be hired to undertake the definition and debate of the catalog of traditional knowledge and guidelines for the protection of traditional knowledge associated with the adoption of genetic resources. 	<p>strategy was developed. The implementation of this strategy is ongoing. Two photo essays with project activities were published in UNDP Exposure.</p>	<p>to the characteristics of each of them.</p>	<p>catalog of these characteristics</p>
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Result 1. Adjust the legal framework and to establish public policy measures that regulate the use of access to related GR and TK obtained from the just and equal distribution of benefits.									
PRODOC Indicator	Baseline	PRODOC Goal	PIR Revised Goal	Reported Level , PIR 2018	Reported Level , PIR 2019 ¹⁶	Reported Level, PIR 2020	End of Project Evaluation ¹⁷ 2020	Achievement Rating in FE ¹⁸	Rating Justification
4. Analysis and diagnosis % of the legal framework for genetic resources and ABS	10% of the legal preliminary diagnosis, without breach/capacities analysis	100% Analysis and Diagnosis Study	No adjustments to the goals in PIR 2018, 2019 and 2020 are declared.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze s have been carried out for the National Legal Framework. To update the analysis already prepared, new Forestry and Biodiversity initiatives that are pending discussion in Congress and that could potentially modify the current national framework should be taken into consideration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first bill according to the 2 law drafts on biodiversity and forests implies that the regulation of genetic resources must be in the form of procedural rules. Now, after further investigation, we are working on a General Law of Genetic Resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The analysis and diagnosis of the Legal Framework of Genetic Resources and ABS was carried out through the elaboration of Bill (100%) 	<p>The Diagnosis was made.</p> <p>The current administration has proposed a comprehensive review of the principles and foundations that also support the diagnosis. However, the diagnosis has not been disqualified, although the progress in an alternative is not clear.</p>	4 (MS) Moderately Satisfactory	Although the current government has not come to define a policy for APB / ABS that leads to analyze the relevance of the bill, and where appropriate, make the necessary adjustments to start the lobbying process in Congress
5. Advancement % of the law proposal to amend the legal framework of ABS according to the Nagoya Protocol	10% of preliminary discussion points for a proposal	100% - Bill Initiative at the Congress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments to the goals in PIR 2018, 2019 and 2020 are declared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bill has been finalized and is being reviewed by the National Focal Point. Still pending discussion in Congress. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft that was completed last year was under review and approval for the national focal point. With the change in the federal government, the new government continues to work on its political will on the Nagoya Protocol, but the National Focal Point, asks us 	<p>Presentation of the first bill to regulate genetic resources to the National Focal Point (100%).</p> <p>The SEMARNAT has yet to legally approve it and present it for discussion in Congress.</p>	<p>There is a proposal for a General Law on Genetic Resources</p> <p>The current administration has doubts about the relevance of the proposed law, but no progress has been made on an alternative or on agreements between the main relevant actors.</p>	4 (MS) Moderately Satisfactory	The current government has failed to define a policy for APB / ABS that leads to analyze the relevance of the bill and, where appropriate, make the necessary adjustments to start the lobbying process in Congress.

¹⁶ The 3 Project PIRs were reported: 2018, 2019 y 2020¹⁷ Color Coding¹⁸ Ratings are assigned by a 6 point scale of progress weight in the achievement of results: HS, S, MS, MU, U,

					for a new bill for a General Law, instead of a regulation (that was the first bill)				
6. Amount of key legislators trained in the access to use of genetic resources and benefit sharing.	0	At least 60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments to the goals in PIR 2018, 2019 and 2020 are declared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 50 advisers and workers were also trained in the Senate and the Chambers of Deputies. A workshop shall be held in the Senate with all the Senators who are members of the Committee on Environment and Climate Change in September. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of legislators on the Nagoya Protocol. This indicator has an exceedance rate of almost 400%. 	Around 60 legislators and 50 advisers received training in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies (Commissions: Science and Technology, Human / Social Development, Health, Environment and Climate Change) of the last legislature.	5 (S) Satisfactory Informational and awareness meetings were held with the new legislature. In the Chamber of Deputies a meeting was held on 09/20/2019 with the Science, Technology and Innovation Commission, and in the Senate a meeting was held on 09/27/2019 with members of the Commission on Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change with agreements that was interrupted by COVID19.	Although the goal was exceeded, the change of legislature at the end of 2018 makes it necessary to carry out the trainings and workshops legislators once again, which was interrupted by COVID19.
7. Amount of financial mechanisms created for ABS	0- There is not a single federal mechanism for the funding of ADBs 0- There are no incentive programs for the compliance of ABS	1 Federal mechanism of ABS funding for the conservation of GR and TK is designed and implemented 3 – Incentive Programs towards the participation of users in ABS are designed and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments to the goals in PIR 2018, 2019 and 2020 are declared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal funding mechanisms are still pending. However, initial discussions about alternative funding mechanisms, even with the private sector, and until the federal funding mechanism can be implemented have been discussed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal financing mechanisms are still pending, due to the austerity policy of the new government. However, initial discussions about alternative funding mechanisms, including with the private sector, and until the federal funding mechanism can be implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the austerity and new vision of the new administration, the financing of this financial mechanism was not considered. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> However, alternative financing mechanisms (for example, the private sector), including the BIOFIN project, have been explored. 	According to the MTE, the project reports "having generated a precedent in this matter through the development and implementation of a PCB in Ejido Charape-La Joya in Querétaro". This case has been disclosed as a successful	2 (U) Unsatisfactory There is no substantive progress and neither were any achievement alternatives designed to lay the foundations for future development on the subject.	Having a financial mechanism for ABS is an essential requirement to massively boost the benefits of the NP. Although it is true that to institutionalize these mechanisms is complex, the goal should have

		in collaboration with at least 3 greater trade sectors (ex: agriculture, forestall, pharmaceutical, fishing, etc.)			have been discussed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploratory missions were also carried out to identify and propose specific aid, and an attempt to group several small-scale initiatives into a larger one, following the Bio economy financial solution proposed by BIOFIN. 	experience in the field of ABS		been reduced to the creation and eventual creation of a limited pilot test, however there were no adjustments in the goals and the experience in Ejido Charape - La Joya has not been promoted as experience or good practice but rather was excluded.
8. Advancement % of the National Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources, including the related traditional knowledge	0% - There is no strategy: there are courses of action for the National Development Plan 2012-18, NBDSAP, SINAREFI, etc.	100% - National Strategy and Action Plan for ABS approved and published by the federal government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments to the goals in PIR 2018, 2019 and 2020 are declared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This result should be focused on more with the incoming federal administration. However, biocultural protocols are being developed, which can then be developed into legislation according to "uses and customs". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are in 50% of the development of the National Strategy for Genetic Resources and Protection of Traditional Knowledge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of the National Strategy for Genetic Resources and Protection of Traditional Knowledge is almost complete We still need to carry out 2 workshops with the consultants so that we can get feedback from the different institutions involved in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. Due to the international pandemic of COVID19 we had to postpone these workshops and we should carry them out remotely. 	The preparation of a base document for a National Strategy for Genetic Resources and Protection of Traditional Knowledge was almost completed. A Proposal for a National Strategy for Agricultural Biodiversity in Mexico was also prepared	4 (MS) Moderately Satisfactory The consultant was asked to change it for the definition of a baseline and a diagnosis. A workshop with the consultants is pending to get feedback from the different institutions involved in the implementation of the NP, as due to COVID19 it was postponed and it is planned to be done remotely.	Although it is a base document, to be discussed, it cannot be considered as a strategy draft since it was prepared without a participatory process and therefore does not reflect a shared inter-institutional position that is one of the conditions for a national strategy, for which the current administration dismisses it and requested changes
9. Advancement % of the	0% - There are no policies: there are courses of	100% - ABS National Policy approved and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments to the goals in PIR 2018, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This result should be focused on more with the incoming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are in 50% of the development of the National 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new Federal Administration has a different 	The draft document of a National Strategy for	3 (MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory	The Inter-institutional Working Group has

national ABS policy	action for the National Development Plan 2012-18, NBDSAP, SINAREFI, etc.	published by the federal government.	2019 and 2020 are declared	federal administration. However, biocultural protocols are being developed, which can then be developed into legislation according to "uses and customs".	Strategy for Genetic Resources and Protection of Traditional Knowledge.	vision regarding the National ABS Policy. The bill that was presented to SEMARNAT, to regulate genetic resources, has yet to be approved. • The Biocultural Protocols developed can be used in legislation according to "uses and customs". • The National Strategy for Genetic Resources and Protection of Traditional Knowledge is almost complete. (80%)	Genetic Resources and Protection of Traditional Knowledge, added to the Biocultural Community Protocols developed, may constitute some bases for the construction of the National ABS Policy. However, the current political administration is required to develop its vision in the issue and promote a national policy	This indicator has become stale.	made progress in defining legal and policy criteria that have yet to be specified.
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Result 2. Capacity strengthening of National Institutions									
PRODOC Indicator	Baseline	PRODOC Goal	PIR Revised Goal	Reported Level, PIR 2018	Reported Level, PIR 2019 ¹⁹	Reported Level, PIR 2020	End of Project Evaluation ²⁰ 2020	Achievement Rating in FE ²¹	Rating Justification
10. ABS Implementing national agencies capacities, measured by ABS Capacity Development Scorecard	<p>ABS Ability Development Scorecard: 21/69</p> <p>-3 strategic areas to improve.</p> <p>-SA2: 10-There is limited capacity to implement ABS.</p> <p>-SA3: 5- There is political will but limited awareness</p>	<p>ABS Capacities Development Scorecard: 44/69</p> <p>3 Improved Strategic Areas:</p> <p>SA2: 19 ABS Units established with enough capacity to implement the policy and programs</p> <p>SA3: 9 – The stakeholders are aware and involved in ABS</p>	<p>• No adjustment to the goals in PIR 2018, 2019 and 2020 are declared</p>	<p>• No report</p>	<p>• The new government is still in the process of defining the new policies, areas and officials.</p>	<p>• The new government is still in the process of defining the new policies, areas and officials.</p>	<p>Over 600 National Government officials trained on ABS</p> <p>Workshops: 1 IMPI 2017, 2 CONANP Regional - Centro 2017, 3 CONANP Regional - Noreste 2017, 4 CONANP Regional - Noroeste 2017, 5 CONANP</p>	<p>5 (S) Satisfactory</p>	<p>These capacities are still limited to being able to offer only advice on the matter of ABS and the NP; This is due to the lack of a regulatory framework, which prevents agencies</p>

¹⁹ The 3 Project PIRs were reported: 2018, 2019 y 2020²⁰ Color Coding²¹ Ratings are assigned by a 6 point scale of progress weight in the achievement of results: HS, S, MS, MU, U,

	among stakeholders. -SA4: 3 The information is not yet available.	SA4: 5 ABS frameworks established to systematize and mobilize information					Regional - Sur 2017, 6 CONACYT 2017, 8 UAQ, Querétaro 2018, 9 UM Mérida 2018, 10 Chiapas - CONANP 2018, 11 Morelos - CONANP 2018, 12 Chihuahua - CONANP 2018, 13 INIFAP 2019, 14 CANIPEC 2019, 15 CINVESTAV-Langebio 2019 There is a 90% of progress in the educational program that should be a massive open online course.		from implementing official mechanisms .
11. Degree of adoption of knowledge by officials.	10%	ABS Capacities Development Scorecard: 44/69 3 Improved Strategic Areas: SA2: 19 ABS Units established with enough capacity to implement the policy and programs SA3: 9 – The stakeholders are aware and involved in ABS SA4: 5 ABS frameworks established to systematize and mobilize information	• No adjustments to the goals in PIR 2018, 2019 and 2020 are declared	• 50% • A change in the federal administration should bring more opportunities to advance in this indicator	• 50% • A change in the federal administration should bring more opportunities to advance in this indicator	• 50% • The officials' rotation in the new administration did not allow following the degree of adoption of knowledge by officials.	Around 30 officials from about 20 national agencies and institutions participate in the Inter-Institutional Task Group and in this space issues related to APB / ABS are debated and deliberated	5 (S) Satisfactory	Despite the change of administration and after some months of recess, the ITG has been meeting regularly and its members are already sufficiently familiar with the PN to the point of discussing its implementation.

12. Degree of input by officials with respect to the learning plan for the institutionalization of ABS policy.	0%	80% of officials have given input to improve the ABS capacity buildup program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments to the goals in PIR 2018, 2019 and 2020 are declared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% A change in the federal administration should bring more opportunities to gain advancements in this indicator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% A change in the federal administration should bring more opportunities to advance in this indicator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% The officials' rotation in the new administration did not allow following the degree of input by officials on the Learning Plan for the Institutionalization of the ABS Policy 	The Inter-institutional Task Group meets regularly but has not been able to go beyond defining certain legal and policy criteria in order to define a clear position for Mexico regarding the implementation of the NP	4 (MS) Moderately Satisfactory	The ITG has not been able to reach the necessary consensus to define a policy or the terms of a basic regulation for PN.
13. Inter-institutional information exchange center on genetic resources (Clearing House) established with: a) Access permits database. b) Control points for ABS c) National ABS Clearing House.	0 Information Exchange Center on GRs. a. There is no database b. There are no formal checkpoints c. There is no ABS CC	1 Information Exchange Center about GR a. Inter-institutional Database establish through a web-based platform b. ABS Verification Points available online in the Information Exchange Center about GR c. ABS CC website containing up to date information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments to the goals in PIR 2018, 2019 and 2020 are declared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No progress has been made to this date 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are at a 90% of progress in the development of the TOR for the Clearing House 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consultancy on the development of the Clearing House was concluded. The new administration should decide if they want to develop this next Information Exchange Center 	Due to decisions associated with the austerity policy, Clearing House was not installed, while for technical reasons the information has not been migrated to the database.	3 (MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory	The delay in the execution of the project and the waiting for a position from the Mexican government on how to implement the NP in the country indefinitely postpones the installation of the Center

						processes if it wants to develop a new Clearing House c. The ABS website with up to date information exists at a minimal capacity level			
14. % of compliance with the processing times for accessing the permits established in the ADB instrument.	0% of compliance, there are no instruments; processing times for accessing the permits: - Research- 10 months minimum. - Commercial Use:- 10 months minimum .	80% compliance the established instrument Access Permit Processing Times (once the application / documentation is complete): • Research: 25 business days • Commercial Use:180 business days	• No adjustments to the goals in PIR 2018, 2019 and 2020 are declared	• In Progress	• In Progress	• The new government needs to define and validate the phases and processes of access permits	Given that there is no regulatory framework not even in the process of being approved, it is not possible to proceed to implement the mechanisms for processing access permits.	2 (U) Unsatisfactory	The process of attention to requests is on hold pending fundamental decisions of policy and of competencies and attributions

Result 3. Protect traditional knowledge and improve the capacities of both local and indigenous communities and other parties interested in creating awareness about the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, GR and TK related to the Project, and also about the distribution of the resulting benefits of its access and use.

PRODOC Indicator	Baseline	PRODOC Goal	PIR Revised Goal	Reported Level, PIR 2018	Reported Level, PIR 2019 ²²	Reported Level, PIR 2020	End of Project Evaluation ²³ 2020	Achievement Rating in FE ²⁴	Rating Justification
15. Advancement % of development and implementations of ADB mechanics to protect the Traditional Knowledge related to Genetic Resources.	0% There are no formal ways established to protect Traditional Knowledge.	100% - Guidelines for the protection of TK related to GR • Community Protocols for the fostering of ABS adopted formally by 12 biocultural regions	• No adjustments to the goals in PIR 2018, 2019 and 2020 are declared	• 4 Community Biocultural Protocols for indigenous peoples. • 1 Community Biocultural Protocols for local communities	• 8 Community Biocultural Protocols for indigenous peoples. • 4 Community Biocultural Protocols for local communities	• We have 22 Community Biocultural Protocols for indigenous Peoples and the Local Community. (100%)	The Guidelines for the protection of traditional knowledge associated with GR (Consultancy SDC.60.2017) are in place. 24 Biocultural Community Protocols for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities were developed in approximately sixteen states, covering more than 12 biocultural regions.	6 (HS) Highly Satisfactory The current administration is critical of the experiences of CBPs both in their form and achievements, however it highlights that interesting lessons can be drawn for their improvement	While quality, clarity, and cultural relevance differ among CBPs, CBPs themselves are valued by the communities themselves and some have gained international recognition as

²² The 3 Project PIRs were reported: 2018, 2019 y 2020

²³ Color Coding

²⁴ Ratings are assigned by a 6 point scale of progress weight in the achievement of results: HS, S, MS, MU, U,

								and subsequent multiplication.	valuable and useful tools.
16. Availability and Access to the ABS Information	There is no catalogue of Traditional Knowledge; There is information, and partial entries on 35 indigenous groups.	• TK Catalogue established with 68 TK entries, and institutionalized systems for storing and updating information on GRs and TK; this mechanism was carried out through 7 test drives (GIZ)	• No adjustments to the goals in PIR 2018, 2019 and 2020 are declared	• In Progress	• None	• A debate is being organized to define the catalog of traditional knowledge and guidelines for the protection of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. This is most likely a virtual session, which should not use project resources.	The current Focal Point considered that a deep analysis and debate on the rationale and relevance of this catalog was necessary, for which it was decided to hire the consultants: "Diagnóstico sobre los elementos que ponen en riesgo los Conocimientos Tradicionales Asociados (CTA) a recursos genéticos en México" and "Documento: Las perspectivas de las comunidades sobre los recursos genéticos y el conocimiento tradicional asociado".	3 (MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory	The catalog was not made due to doubts about its relevance and, where appropriate, purposes and characteristics.
17. Level of awareness by target indigenous and local communities regarding the ABS and TK catalogue and the community protocols	10% of biocultural regions to be defined at the beginning of the Project.	80% of the biocultural regions; Awareness Program related to ABS and TK implemented in 17 biocultural regions	• No adjustments to the goals in PIR 2018, 2019 and 2020 are declared	• 4 Community biocultural protocols for indigenous peoples. • 1 Biocultural community protocols for the local community	• 8 Community biocultural protocols for indigenous peoples. • 4 Community biocultural protocols for the local community	• There are 22 Community Biocultural Protocols for Indigenous Peoples and the Local Community (100%) and workshops are being organized to exchange experiences with the communities as part of the awareness program.	24 Biocultural Community protocols for Indigenous Peoples and the Local Community. A workshop was pending to exchange experiences with the communities as part of the awareness program, but this activity was canceled due to COVID 19.	5 (S) Satisfactory	Although they differ in quality, the PCBs were carried out and they are for communities that have them at sufficiently satisfactory and useful levels, without prejudice to the fact that there must be support and to make them operational instruments for the communities.

Annex 10: Interview pattern used to collect information

The following questions, according to the group of people to be interviewed, constituted a guide for the interviews, according to the semi-structured interview methodology, to adapt to the particular characteristics of the people interviewed. Therefore, the questions were formulated in the appropriate terms and words in each case. This list shows the intention and purpose of each question and the sequence of these made in the interviews.

a) Directly Involved in the Project's Execution

- What is the degree of correspondence²⁵ of the actions that were carried out and what was foreseen?
- What is the degree of correspondence between the specific expected results and those achieved?
- What is the degree of correspondence between the specific products expected and those generated?
- What enabling factors²⁶ are highlighted during the process and how were they harnessed?
- What obstacles were encountered in the process and how were they addressed?
- What lessons can be learned from the way the expected results were achieved?
- What lessons can be learned from not having achieved all the expected results?
- What lessons are learned from how enabling conditions were harnessed?
- What lessons are learned from the way obstacles were addressed?
- How viable do you see that the achievements of the project are maintained over time? What could make it possible? What could prevent it?
- How did the Project incorporate gender equality criteria by incorporating the participation of different actors? Criteria, specific practices, which ones? Results of said care?
- What has worked particularly well and can be considered the "best practice"?
- What local experiences have already matured, regarding showing local capacities, and/or in some institutional segment, that show that they are managing adequately, with the experience of an executed case, the appropriate handling of the conditions of use of the Nagoya Protocol?

Also, and in a differentiated way depending on the case:

- The overall information about the GIZ-CONABIO project, its scope, and contribution to the project results. To what extent, with what scope and results said project contributed to the three results of the project at hand and if what was expected had not happened, what is it attributed to and how was it corrected.
- How the changes in focus and priorities that resulted from the personal handovers within the framework of the change in federal administration influenced project implementation. Especially around the formal and practical nuances of the difference between biological resources and genetic resources, and the emphasis is given to the character of the biocultural heritage of the communities that have them.

²⁵ By degree of correspondence, it is understood as "how much the expected results and effects were obtained according to the expected results indicators"

²⁶ "Enabling factors" are understood to be all the circumstances that directly or indirectly contributed to the implementation of the project. They are conditions that as a precedent or as a result of express actions allow, support, or catalyze the execution of a project.

- The degree of coincidence between the participating institutions and the alignment to the purposes and tasks inherent to the expected results of the Project, during the execution process and at present.

a) Indirectly Involved in the Project's Execution

- In your opinion, what are the results obtained in the project?
- What did you hope to achieve and what was not achieved?
- What enabling factors stand out during the process and how were they harnessed?
- What obstacles were encountered in the process and how were they addressed?
- What lessons can be learned from the way the expected results were achieved?
- What lessons can be learned from not having achieved all the expected results?
- What lessons are learned from how enabling conditions were harnessed?
- What lessons are learned from the way obstacles were addressed?
- How viable do you see that the achievements of the project are maintained over time? What could make it possible? What could prevent it?

a) Recipients / Beneficiaries

- What aspects of the project do you know?
- In what way has the project contributed to improving the conditions of your community in the immediate and future?
- How satisfied are they and why with it?
- Is there anything you expected from the project that was not accomplished?
- If you have BCP, how easy was it to develop, what difficulties did you face and how did you do it?
- What has having your BCP contributed to your community?

Also, the positive effects of the expected changes in terms of capacities and the degree of relevance, appropriation, and usefulness of the products generated were studied in depth.

Annex 11: Agreement Form for the Code of Conduct of the Evaluation Consultants

The Evaluators:

1. Must present complete and fair information in their evaluation about strengths and weaknesses, so the decisions or measures taken that a good basis.
2. Must disclose all the evaluation results along with the information about their limitations, and allow the access of this information to all those who are affected by the evaluation that may have explicit legal rights to receive said results.
3. Must protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They must give all possible warnings, reduce time constraints, and respect the individuals' right to not participate. The evaluators must respect the individuals' rights to supply information that is unable to be traced back to its source. It is not foreseen that they evaluate the individuals and must manage a functions evaluation with this overall principle.
4. In occasions, they must reveal the evidence of transgressions when they carry out the evaluations. These cases must be discreetly informed to the proper investigation organism. The evaluators must consult with other relevant overseeing entities when there are doubts about when certain matters should be reported or not.
5. They must be sensitive to all beliefs, manners and customs, and act with integrity and honesty in relation with all the stakeholders. In accordance with the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the evaluators must be sensitive the matters of discrimination and genre equity, and approach such issues. They must avoid offending the dignity and self-esteem of those with whom they are in contact during the course of the evaluation. Because they know the evaluation might affect in a negative way the interests of some stakeholders, the evaluators must carry out the evaluation and disclose its purpose and its results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
6. They are responsible of their own performance and its products. They are responsible of a clear, precise and fair presentation, in oral or written form, of the limitations, results and recommendations by the study.
7. They must reflect solid descriptive procedures and should prudent in the use of the evaluation's resources.

Agreement Form for the Evaluation's International Consultant:

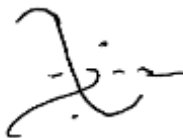
Agreement to comply with the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the United Nations system.

Consultant Name: **Hernán Arturo Reyes González**

I confirm that I have received, understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed in Ciudad de México, November 23rd 2020

Signature:



Agreement Form for the Evaluation's National Consultant:

Agreement to comply with the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the United Nations system.

Consultant Name: **Rafael González-Franco de la Peza**

I confirm that I have received, understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed in Ciudad de México, November 23rd 2020

Signature:



Annex 12: Evaluation Report Authorization Form

(To be completed by the CO and the GEF/UNDP Regional Technical Consultant and to be included in the final document).

Evaluation Report reviewed and authorized by:

UNDP Country Office

Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

GEF/UNDP RTA

Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____