



2018 Project Implementation Review (PIR)



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Coastal/Marine Protected Areas

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A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	4826
GEF ID	4708
Title	Strengthening the Sub system of Marine Protected Areas
Country(ies)	Honduras, Honduras
UNDP-GEF Technical Team	Ecosystems and Biodiversity
Project Implementing Partner	Government
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size

Project Description
<p>This project will apply a system-wide approach to increase the coverage, operational effectiveness and financial sustainability of marine and coastal protected areas in the north coast of Honduras, resulting in improved conservation of globally important marine and coastal biodiversity, improved productive sustainability of fisheries resources of national and regional importance and improved livelihood sustainability among fisher populations and others that depend directly and indirectly on coastal and marine resources.</p> <p>As such, the project will contribute to Outcome 1.1 under the GEF5 Biodiversity Focal Area, which aims to improve the management effectiveness of new and existing protected areas and deliver increased PA coverage of currently unprotected ecosystems. It will also thereby contribute to Goal 1.1 of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas of the CBD, "To establish and strengthen national and regional systems of protected areas integrated into a global network as a contribution to globally agreed goals", Goal 1.2 "To integrate protected areas into broader land- and seascapes and sectors so as to maintain ecological structure and function", Goal 1.4 "To substantially improve site-based protected area planning and management" and Goal 1.5 "To prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas".</p>

Project Contacts	
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GEF Operational Focal Point	Ms. Rosibel Martinez (rmarriaga.miambiente@gmail.com)
Project Implementing Partner	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

B. Overall Ratings

Overall DO Rating	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	Low

C. Development Progress

Description					
Objective					
To promote the conservation of biodiversity through the expansion of the effective coverage of marine and coastal protected areas in Honduras					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
Increase in number of sites in 7 target PAs with Simplified Integrated Reef Health Index of >2.6	<p>NEW BASELINE:</p> <p>Cayos Cochinos: 7 out of 11</p> <p>Jeannette Kawas: 3 out of 4</p> <p>Cuyamel Omoa: TBD</p> <p>Bay Islands: 36 out of 50</p> <p>Punta Izopo: TBD</p> <p>Miskito Cays: TBD</p> <p>Tela Bay: 3 out of 6</p> <p>Cuero y Salado: 3 out of 4</p> <p>OLD BASELINE:</p> <p>PA Sites</p> <p>Cayos Cochinos: 1 out of 7,</p> <p>Jeannette Kawas: 0/3,</p> <p>Cuyamel Omoa: TBD,</p>	(not set or not applicable)	<p>NEW TARGET:</p> <p>PA Number of Sites</p> <p>Cayos Cochinos 11 out of 11</p> <p>Jeannette Kawas: 4 out of 4</p> <p>Cuyamel Omoa: TBD</p> <p>Bay Islands: 50 out of 50</p> <p>Punta Izopo; TBD</p> <p>Miskito Cays: TBD</p> <p>Tela Bay: 6 out of 6</p> <p>Cuero y Salado: 3 out of 4</p> <p>OLD TARGET:</p> <p>PA Number of Sites</p> <p>Cayos Cochinos 7 out of 7</p>	<p>Cayos Cochinos: 7 out of 11, Jeannette Kawas: 3 out of 4, Cuyamel Omoa: TBD,</p> <p>Bay Islands: 36 out of 50, Punta Izopo: TBD,</p> <p>Miskito Cays: TBD,</p> <p>Tela Bay: 3 out of 6,</p> <p>Cuero y Salado: 3 out of 4</p> <p>For the 2016-2017 period, the Monitoring and Reporting of Data and indicators of the Reef Health Status (AGRRA) for selected sites in the Caribbean waters of Honduras was completed,</p> <p>A second monitoring effort of the health of the reefs will be done in the year 2019.</p>	<p>For the current period 2018, the results of the Monitoring and Reporting of Data and indicators of the Reef Health Status (AGRRA) were presented officially, presenting globally for Honduras, the results of this last monitoring point to a reef in a "regular" state with a value of 3.0 out of a possible total of 5.0.</p> <p>Institutional capacities have been developed for a total of 9 academic, research and co-management organizations of marine and marine-coastal protected areas of Honduras, to carry out the monitoring of coral reefs (AGRRA), counting with a greater amount of available people (18) to monitor and increase the capacity of those partner organizations that participate in the training and subsequent monitoring. A second to monitor the health of the reef is being developed in the current year 2018, with results to be presented</p>

	Bay Islands: 1 out of 58, Punta Izopo: TBD, Miskito Cays: TBD, Tela Bay: TBD		Jeannette Kawas 3 out of 3 Cuyamel Omoa TBD Bay Islands 58 out of 58 Punta Izopo TBD Miskito Cays TBD Tela Bay TBD		in 2019
Coverage and connectivity of mangrove forests in 5 target PAs (Jeannette Kawas, Cuyamel Omoa, Cuero y Salado, Bay Islands, Punta Izopo)	<p>Jeannette Kawas NP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Area = 1,741.6ha - Landscape Similarity Index = 7.3 (core), 0.3 (buffer) - Fractal Dimension Index = 1.134 (core) 1.168 (buffer) <p>Baseline values for the other 4 PAs to be determined at project start.</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	No reduction in areas or index values in any of the 5 sites	<p>This indicator is currently under measurement. Baseline values and target level will be updated in the PIR 2018.</p> <p>The methodology/protocol for the establishment and measurement of Sampling Permanent Parcels (PPM) for mangrove forests has been agreed upon.</p> <p>The monitoring of this indicator will be done through the Forestry Monitoring Unit of the Forest Conservation Institute (ICF) within the framework of the National Forest Inventory, for which the amount and frequency of mangrove PPM has already been defined to be established for the Protected Coastal Marine Areas.</p> <p>The results are expected at the end of 2017.</p> <p>Yearly measurements of the PPMs</p>	<p>Establishment of a total of 36 temporary circular plots, 84 temporary square plots and 16 permanent plots in the PAs: Blanca Jeannett Kawas, Cuero y Salado, and Laguna de Guaimoreto, under the methodology / protocol for the establishment and measurement of Permanent Sampling Plots (PSP) for mangrove forests</p> <p>The methodology / protocol for the establishment and measurement of Permanent Sampling Plots (PSP) for mangrove forests has been agreed upon.</p> <p>Currently, in coordination with the Forest Conservation Institute (ICF) through its Forestry Monitoring Unit, the National Forestry Inventory is carried out, basis for the establishment of 30 monitoring plots in mangrove forests of the northern coast and insular area of the country, which are located</p>

				will be carried out progressively. In addition, the update of the Public Policy of Wetlands and its inventory is promoted through the National Technical Committee of Wetlands.	within the priority protected areas and their interconnection zones. Results are expected towards the end 2018.
<p>Maintenance of status of key species in 7 target areas (see table below for indicators/site):</p> <p>- Manatee (annual presence young individuals)</p> <p>- Marine birds (%sites with breeding)</p> <p>- Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover)</p> <p>- Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers)</p> <p>- Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish)</p> <p>- Spawning aggregation sites (breeding in known sites)</p>	<p>See table below for values per site.</p> <p>Baseline values of biological indicators</p> <p>a. Indicator</p> <p>Cayos Cochinos</p> <p>Manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>): Annual presence young individuals: -</p> <p>Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: -</p> <p>Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover):</p> <p>Baseline from HRI 2012</p> <p>Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers):</p> <p>Above 840g per 100m2</p> <p>Biomass of herbivorous</p>	<p>(not set or not applicable)</p>	<p>Current values are maintained (see table below)</p> <p>Baseline values of biological indicators</p> <p>a. Indicator</p> <p>Cayos Cochinos</p> <p>Manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>): Annual presence young individuals: -</p> <p>Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: -</p> <p>Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover):</p> <p>Baseline from HRI 2012</p> <p>Biomass of</p>	<p>This indicator is currently under measurement. At the end of 2017 the study of the status of key species in 7 target areas will be concluded.</p> <p>The monitoring protocols for each program have been defined, thus identifying and defining the indicator's variables and the selection of implementation sites, in congruence with the planning instruments of the protected areas, especially with the specific investigation and monitoring plans and other current monitoring initiatives.</p>	<p>Within the framework of the Comprehensive Monitoring System for Coastal Marine Ecosystems promoted through CREDIA, a "Guide for preparing Protocols" applied to the monitoring program has been designed, in accordance with the specific plans for research and monitoring of PAs; and with this, the generation of a biological monitoring database for the ecosystems and key species of the MCPA. Manatee, turtles, reefs, sharks. For each program, the monitoring protocols have been defined, identifying and defining the indicator variables and selection of implementation sites, in accordance with the planning instruments of the protected areas.</p> <p>A first report on the state of health of the coastal marine ecosystems is expected for 2019.</p>

	<p>fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): Above 1920g per 100m2</p> <p>Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae:</p> <p>Baseline from HRI 2012</p> <p>SPAGs: verification of breeding event in 100% of known sites: 100%</p> <p>b. Indicator</p> <p>Cuero y Salado</p> <p>Manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>): Annual presence young individuals: ≥ 4</p> <p>Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: 100%</p> <p>Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover):</p> <p>Baseline from HRI 2012</p> <p>Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers): Above 840g per</p>		<p>commercial species (groupers and snappers):</p> <p>Above 840g per 100m2</p> <p>Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): Above 1920g per 100m2</p> <p>Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae:</p> <p>Baseline from HRI 2012</p> <p>SPAGs: verification of breeding event in 100% of known sites: 100%</p> <p>b. Indicator</p> <p>Cuero y Salado</p> <p>Manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>): Annual presence young individuals: ≥ 4</p> <p>Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding:</p>		
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	<p>100m2</p> <p>Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): Above 1920g per 100m2</p> <p>Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae:</p> <p>Baseline from HRI 2012</p> <p>SPAGs: verification of breeding event in 100% of known sites: 100%</p> <p>c. Indicator</p> <p>Jeannette Kawas</p> <p>Manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>): Annual presence young individuals: ≥ 2</p> <p>Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: 100%</p> <p>Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover): -</p> <p>Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers):</p>		<p>100%</p> <p>Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover):</p> <p>Baseline from HRI 2012</p> <p>Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers):</p> <p>Above 840g per 100m2</p> <p>Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): Above 1920g per 100m2</p> <p>Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae:</p> <p>Baseline from HRI 2012</p> <p>SPAGs: verification of breeding event in 100% of known sites: 100%</p> <p>c. Indicator</p>		
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	<p>-</p> <p>Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): -</p> <p>Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae:</p> <p>-</p> <p>SPAGs: verification of breeding event in 100% of known sites:</p> <p>100%</p> <p>d. Indicator</p> <p>Cayamel Omoa</p> <p>Manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>): Annual presence young individuals: ≥ 2</p> <p>Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: -</p> <p>Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover): -</p> <p>Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers): -</p> <p>Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and</p>		<p>Jeannette Kawas</p> <p>Manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>): Annual presence young individuals: ≥ 2</p> <p>Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: 100%</p> <p>Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover): -</p> <p>Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers): -</p> <p>Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): -</p> <p>Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae:</p> <p>-</p> <p>SPAGs: verification of breeding event in 100% of known sites: 100%</p>		
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	<p>surgeon fish): -</p> <p>Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae:</p> <p>-</p> <p>SPAGs: verification of breeding event in 100% of known sites: -</p> <p>e. Indicator</p> <p>Bay Islands</p> <p>Manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>): Annual presence young individuals: -</p> <p>Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: 100%</p> <p>Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover):</p> <p>Baseline from HRI</p> <p>Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers):</p> <p>Above 840g per 100m²</p> <p>Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): Above</p>		<p>d. Indicator</p> <p>Cayamel</p> <p>Omoa</p> <p>Manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>): Annual presence young individuals: ≥ 2</p> <p>Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: -</p> <p>Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover): -</p> <p>Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers): -</p> <p>Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): -</p> <p>Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae:</p>		
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	<p>1920g per 100m2</p> <p>Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae:</p> <p>Baseline from HRI 2012</p> <p>SPAGs: verification of breeding event in 100% of known sites:</p> <p>100%</p> <p>f. Indicator</p> <p>Punta Izopo</p> <p>Manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>): Annual presence young individuals: -</p> <p>Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding:</p> <p>100%</p> <p>Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover):</p> <p>Baseline from HRI</p> <p>Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers):</p> <p>Above 840g per 100m2</p> <p>Biomass of herbivorous</p>		<p>-</p> <p>SPAGs: verification of breeding event in 100% of known sites:</p> <p>-</p> <p>e. Indicator</p> <p>Bay</p> <p>Islands</p> <p>Manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>): Annual presence young individuals: -</p> <p>Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding:</p> <p>100%</p> <p>Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover):</p> <p>Baseline from HRI</p> <p>Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers):</p> <p>Above 840g per 100m2</p> <p>Biomass of</p>		
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	<p>fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): Above 1920g per 100m2</p> <p>Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae</p> <p>Baseline from HRI 2012</p> <p>SPAGs: verification of breeding event in 100% of known sites. 100%</p> <p>g. Indicator</p> <p>Miskito Cays</p> <p>Manatee (Trichechus manatus): Annual presence young individuals: -</p> <p>Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: 100%</p> <p>Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover): Baseline from HRI</p> <p>Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers): Above 840g per</p>		<p>herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): Above 1920g per 100m2</p> <p>Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae:</p> <p>Baseline from HRI 2012</p> <p>SPAGs: verification of breeding event in 100% of known sites: 100%</p> <p>f. Indicator</p> <p>Punta Izopo</p> <p>Manatee (Trichechus manatus): Annual presence young individuals: -</p> <p>Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: 100%</p> <p>Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover): Baseline from</p>		
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	<p>100m2</p> <p>Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): Above 1920g per 100m2</p> <p>Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae:</p> <p>Baseline from HRI 2012</p> <p>SPAGs: verification of breeding event in 100% of known sites: -</p>		<p>HRI</p> <p>Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers): Above 840g per 100m2</p> <p>Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): Above 1920g per 100m2</p> <p>Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae</p> <p>Baseline from HRI 2012</p> <p>SPAGs: verification of breeding event in 100% of known sites. 100%</p> <p>g. Indicator</p> <p>Miskito</p> <p>Cays</p> <p>Manatee (Trichechus manatus): Annual presence young individuals: -</p>		
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			<p>Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: 100%</p> <p>Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover):</p> <p>Baseline from HRI</p> <p>Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers): Above 840g per 100m2</p> <p>Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): Above 1920g per 100m2</p> <p>Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae:</p> <p>Baseline from HRI 2012</p> <p>SPAGs: verification of breeding event in 100% of known sites: -</p>		
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Artisanal fisheries as indicator of marine biodiversity	Identity of indicator fisheries species	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Remain stable.	This indicator is currently under measurement. Baseline values and target level will be updated in the PIR 2018.	A protocol for the monitoring of artisanal fisheries has been designed and formulated, which considers six indicators: i) diversity of artisanal catches; ii) catch per unit of effort; iii) average trophic index of the catches; v) the average size of the catches (suppose that this includes the relationship between size and maturity state); and vi) Genetic diversity of key commercial species of ecological importance
- Catch diversity,	Baseline levels of catches of indicator fisheries species		Artisanal fisheries indicators as metric for marine biodiversity		
- Catch per unit effort				The Fisheries Management component has been structured in the framework of the Integral Monitoring System of the Coastal Marine Environments, which will focus on artisanal and semi-artisanal fishing, from a perspective of commercial and ecological importance, which aims to identify the effects that fishing pressure can have on the marine and coastal resources. For this purpose, the monitoring programs have been formulated and concerted both for marine fishing as well as lagoon fishing, thus defining indicators and implementation sites.	
- Mean Trophic Index of catch	Artisanal fisheries indicators as metric for marine biodiversity		a. Indicator: Cayos Cochinos		
- Average size of landed fisheries			- Mean Trophic Index calculated from each fishery: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project		Currently there is data from 2 cycles in the monitoring of fishery in the area of La Moskitia (Brus Laguna and Karataska Lagoon), and seasonal monitoring (2) will be implemented in the areas of: Omoa, Bahía de Tela, Cuero y Salado and Trujillo. The compilation and presentation of results is expected for 2019
- Genetic Diversity of key commercial and ecologically important species	a. Indicator: Cayos Cochinos		- Catch per unit effort: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project		
	- Mean Trophic Index calculated from each fishery: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project		- Average size of landed fish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project		
	- Catch per unit effort: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project		- Catch diversity: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project	Currently, fishery seasonal monitoring takes place in the zones of: Omoa, Bay of Tela, Cuero y Salado and Moskitia. We expect to have the compilation and presentation of the results at the end of 2017.	
	- Average size of landed fish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project		- Genetic diversity of lobster, conch, yellowtail snapper and stoplight parrotfish: Maintained at baseline		
	- Catch diversity: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project				
	- Genetic diversity of				

	<p>lobster, conch, yellowtail snapper and stoplight parrotfish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project</p> <p>b. Indicator: Cuero y Salado</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mean Trophic Index calculated from each fishery: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Catch per unit effort: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Average size of landed fish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Catch diversity: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Genetic diversity of lobster, conch, yellowtail snapper and stoplight parrotfish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project 		<p>to be established at beginning of project</p> <p>b. Indicator: Cuero y Salado</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mean Trophic Index calculated from each fishery: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Catch per unit effort: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Average size of landed fish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Catch diversity: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Genetic diversity of lobster, conch, yellowtail snapper and stoplight parrotfish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project 		
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	<p>c. Indicator: Jeannette Kawas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mean Trophic Index calculated from each fishery: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Catch per unit effort: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Average size of landed fish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Catch diversity: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Genetic diversity of lobster, conch, yellowtail snapper and stoplight parrotfish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project <p>d. Indicator: Cuyamel Omoa</p>		<p>c. Indicator: Jeannette Kawas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mean Trophic Index calculated from each fishery: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Catch per unit effort: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Average size of landed fish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Catch diversity: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Genetic diversity of lobster, conch, yellowtail snapper and stoplight parrotfish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project 		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mean Trophic Index calculated from each fishery: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Catch per unit effort: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Average size of landed fish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Catch diversity: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Genetic diversity of lobster, conch, yellowtail snapper and stoplight parrotfish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project 		<p>d. Indicator: Cuyamel Omoa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mean Trophic Index calculated from each fishery: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Catch per unit effort: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Average size of landed fish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Catch diversity: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Genetic diversity of lobster, conch, yellowtail snapper and stoplight parrotfish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project 		
	<p>e. Indicator: Bay Islands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mean Trophic Index calculated from each fishery: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Catch per unit effort: 		<p>e. Indicator: Bay Islands</p>		

	<p>Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project</p> <p>- Average size of landed fish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project</p> <p>- Catch diversity: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project</p> <p>- Genetic diversity of lobster, conch, yellowtail snapper and stoplight parrotfish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project</p> <p>e. Indicator: Punta Izopo</p> <p>- Mean Trophic Index calculated from each fishery: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project</p> <p>- Catch per unit effort: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project</p> <p>- Average size of landed fish: Maintained at baseline to be established at</p>		<p>- Mean Trophic Index calculated from each fishery: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project</p> <p>- Catch per unit effort: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project</p> <p>- Average size of landed fish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project</p> <p>- Catch diversity: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project</p> <p>- Genetic diversity of lobster, conch, yellowtail snapper and stoplight parrotfish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project</p> <p>e. Indicator: Punta Izopo</p> <p>- Mean Trophic Index calculated from each fishery: Maintained at</p>		
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	<p>beginning of project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Catch diversity: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Genetic diversity of lobster, conch, yellowtail snapper and stoplight parrotfish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project <p>e. Indicator: Miskito Cays</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mean Trophic Index calculated from each fishery: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Catch per unit effort: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Average size of landed fish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Catch diversity: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Genetic diversity of 		<p>baseline to be established at beginning of project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Catch per unit effort: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Average size of landed fish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Catch diversity: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Genetic diversity of lobster, conch, yellowtail snapper and stoplight parrotfish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project <p>e. Indicator: Miskito Cays</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mean Trophic Index calculated from each fishery: Maintained at baseline to be established at 		
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	lobster, conch, yellowtail snapper and stoplight parrotfish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project		beginning of project - Catch per unit effort: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Average size of landed fish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Catch diversity: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project - Genetic diversity of lobster, conch, yellowtail snapper and stoplight parrotfish: Maintained at baseline to be established at beginning of project		
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The progress of the objective can be described as:	On track
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Outcome 1	
Increased coverage of marine and coastal PAs	

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
Area legally declared as being under protection to promote	7 PAs with decrees, or (in the case of Tela Bay) to be	(not set or not applicable)	1,860,000ha of additional area under	1. Island-Continent Connectivity Zone (300,000 ha). A	1. Connectivity Zone Continent Island. The guidelines

<p>biological, productive and social sustainability of marine and coastal resources .</p>	<p>decreed by project start, covering 875,141ha:</p> <p>PA Area (ha)</p> <p>Cayos Cochinos 114,925</p> <p>Punta Izopo 18,500</p> <p>Jeannette Kawas 78,146</p> <p>Port Royal (part of Bay Islands MNP) 500</p> <p>Bay Islands MNP 649,730</p> <p>Cuero y Salado 13,027</p> <p>Turtle Harbour 813</p>		<p>effective protection under alternative PA models:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Island-to-Mainland Connectivity/Expanded Buffer Zone linking Utila, Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge, Punta Izopo NP, Blanca Janeth Kawas Fernández NP and Cuyamel Omoa NP, declared by executive or legislative decree, increasing the effectiveness and effective size of these PAs, covering approximately 300,000ha (in addition to the area of the PAs themselves) - Exclusive Zone for Artisan Fishing covering around the Miskito Cays declared by executive or legislative decree: 1,450,000ha - Tela Reef System PA declared by Congressional Decree, covering 110,000ha 	<p>proposal has been generated with the definition of instruments and the technical-regulatory mechanism that applies in the definition of the Connectivity Zone, including the analysis of the regulatory framework for the conservation and management of the land, maritime and coastal biodiversity, and the identification of institutional and/or legal voids regarding the management of this area, as well as the definition of the governing mechanisms with the key actors for the territory.</p> <p>Furthermore, we already have the legal-institutional analysis for the declaration of the Connectivity Zone, leading to a critical route of the declaration process.</p> <p>2. Artisanal Fishing Exclusive Zone (1,450,000 ha). A study of legal feasibility analysis has been carried out for the declaration of Miskito cays as an Exclusive Indigenous Fishing Zone (ZEPI); this within the framework of the accords and commitments derived with territorial actors: MASTA, Coastal Territorial Councils, groups and fisherman companies, municipalities and government entities of local level and non-governmental organizations. In the analysis between the different legal conceptions for the declaration of de Miskito cays as an Exclusive</p>	<p>for the participatory design of the interconnection areas (300,000 ha) and the MCPA network that will link the socio-environmental dynamics between the islands and the continent were defined, starting with baselines of the important biological and ecological areas, taking into account the socio-economic importance of these. A proposal has been generated for the instruments and technical-regulatory mechanisms that apply to the definition of this connectivity zone, including the analysis of the regulatory framework for the conservation of the area, and the governance mechanisms with the key actors of the territory.</p> <p>2. Exclusive Zone of Artisanal Fishing. A work plan has been defined to define this area and agreements have been signed between MASTA and the government for its declaration, with regulations that define the access and management of fishery resources based on criteria of governance and conservation of ecosystems, in correspondence with the expectations of the indigenous communities and in accordance with the national legal status, the Convention OIT and the Convention on the Rights of the Sea.</p>
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				<p>Indigenous Fishing Zone, no legal support was found, as among the main instruments analyzed and binding (Fisheries Act 169), they refer to the preferential right for the ethnical villages and communities, and not to the exclusivity of the exploitation of renewable natural resources.</p> <p>In this sense, and according to the ecological and socioeconomic importance of the Miskito cays zone, the basis for the management and sustainable development of fisheries must be established, aimed towards the declaration with a Sustainable Use of Natural Resources, Where fishing activities could be developed, with the appropriate fishing gear and methods for the area and species, and under the concept of "Maximum Sustainable Yield", and integrating the indigenous worldview and scientific knowledge.</p> <p>3. Tela Reef System (86,259 ha). To date, the bill for the declaration of the "Bahía de Tela Marine Wildlife Refuge" on 86,259 ha is to be considered in the legislative schedule in the National Congress.</p> <p>Parallel to the advocacy efforts for the declaration of Bahia de Tela, efforts are being made to strengthen the co-management</p>	<p>In addition, the parameters for socioeconomic, ecological and fishing potential characterization of the Miskito keys have been defined, as a basis for the proposal of a management category that best corresponds to the area, and that allows the ordering of the activities in coherence with technical-scientific guidelines for ecosystem management, the determination of key conservation targets and the sustainability of fishing exploitation, as well as the practices and worldview of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples, who have exercised fishing in the area</p> <p>Currently, the technical-legal viability analysis is proposed towards a proposal for the declaration of Cayos Miskitos as a Special Area for the Sustainable use of Hydrobiological Resources, through which ecosystems and habitats are conserved, along with cultural values and traditional management systems associated with them; under an adequate legal framework. The space for dialogue and analysis for the establishment of agreements, has generated a critical route of the process and a proposed declaration argued for the Management and Categorization</p>
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				<p>instances for this area, and the generation of management tools, such as: Coastal Management Plan for Tela and the Plan for Fishing Management, which also includes the establishment of fisheries restoration zones.</p>	<p>of the Miskito Cays, and the formulation of the preliminary draft project Law</p> <p>3. Tela Reefal System. Decree Law No. 132-2017 corresponding to the creation of the Protected Area "Tela Bay Marine Wildlife Refuge" has been approved and socialized with a total area of 86,259.05 hectares; with its limits clearly defined in the Bay of Tela and its continental waters, seeking the conservation of marine species of national and international interest, recognizing in the area the access and preferential right for artisanal fishing carried out by the local inhabitants, and promoting and encouraging local economic development through sustainable tourism and the management and exploitation of fisheries resources in a sustainable manner. It includes, among other issues, the objectives of management and protection, a biophysical and socioeconomic diagnosis, a municipal order for the protection, conservation and sustainable extraction of the natural resources</p> <p>Complementarily, actions are taken towards the definition and establishment of a co-management platform for the management of this area, with the participation of different instances</p>
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					of the central government, municipalities, NGOs, civil society, community leaders. In addition, the generation of management capabilities and instruments for effective management
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 2					
Improved management effectiveness of marine and coastal PAs in protecting BD against threats					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
Increase in the average management effectiveness rating of 7 PAs (including improvements in infrastructure and enforcement), measured through the GEF Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT)	Baseline METT scores for existing PAs: Cayos Cochinos 73 Cuero y Salado 66 Jeannette Kawas 58 Cuyamel Omoa 37 Punta Izopo 62 Turtle Harbour-Rock Harbour (Utila) 51	(not set or not applicable)	10% increase over baseline	The METT will be applied to the 7 PAs in the third quarter of 2017; For which, a harmonization will be carried out between the Manual for Monitoring the Effectiveness of Management and Co-management of SINAPH, the MEET instrument and the incorporation of the Manual for the Rapid Assessment of the Effectiveness of Management in Marine Protected Areas. Thus, capacities have been strengthened among actors involved in the co-management of protected areas, through different training spaces, namely: the 1st National Course on Protected Areas with emphasis on the management of coastal areas, Course on Formulation of Management Plans in Protected Areas (Open Standards Tool), International Course on Protected Areas and Biological Corridors and	METT Results 2017. - Cuyamel-Omoa: 65 - Jeannette Kawas: 62 - Punta Izopo:49 - Cuero y Salado: 75 - Laguna Guaimoreto: 50 - Cayos Cochinos: 91 The recent monitoring results with both the METT tool for Protected Areas and the Management Effectiveness (ME) of the ICF MCPAs and the co-managers, indicate that this "effectiveness" for 2017 saw an increase of 10% in the general average of the six PAs prioritized by the project. For 2013 the average rating was 50%, four

	Tela Bay TBD			<p>Ecosystem Services: Management of Marine-Coastal Biodiversity and Instruments for Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change.</p> <p>Additionally, a process is developed for the elaboration and updating of 7 Protected Area Management Plans, which will be completed by 2017. This update is being led by ICF and CATIE, providing methodologies for defining conservation priorities for the Biodiversity, identification and prioritization of threats, and evaluation of governance models. Facilitating, in addition, the formulation of the program component for each management plan, as well as the information required for the design of the monitoring plans.</p>	<p>years later it increased to 60%. This increase is visible in the five dimensions: Administrative, Economic-Financial, Politic-Legal, Natural Resources, and Social; which increased their score to a greater or lesser extent.</p> <p>The regulations for the management of MCPAs have been revised and adapted to have better management tools, based on good practices. A continuous process has also been promoted to elaborate / readjust management plans for prioritized MCPAs.</p> <p>The process of elaboration/update of the MCPA Management Plans has been led by the ICF as a guiding entity, coordinated and supported by the different parties involved in comanagement (NGO, Municipality) and with the support of the Project and Assistance of CATIE</p> <p>This whole process has been strengthened with the development of capacities at different levels of beneficiaries and co-managers, involving civil society, community, local governments and institutions, through workshops, forums, conferences and exchange of experiences, In addition to the different areas of agreement on a</p>
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					management model of MCPAs, beyond the current comanagement model
Increase in the management effectiveness of the existing 3-mile exclusive zone for artisan fishing (covering 2,600km ² , without counting the area of overlap with the Island-to-Mainland Connectivity Zone)	<p>NEW BASELINE:</p> <p>Artisanal fishermen lack regulations to ensure the sustainable extraction of fish.</p> <p>OLD BASELINE:</p> <p>7% of commercial shrimp fishing effort currently occurs within the 3 mile zone</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>NEW TARGET:</p> <p>By project end, fisheries management plans, regulations and information of areas of ecological restoration to improve the management effectiveness of the three-mile exclusive zone.</p> <p>OLD TARGET:</p> <p>3% of commercial shrimp fishing effort occurs within the 3 mile zone (a reduction of 60%)</p>	<p>This indicator has not been measured at the date. This indicator and its baseline values and target level will be reviewed during the mid term evaluation. The above since the new fishing law has been approved recently. This law doesn't establish the 3-mile as exclusive zone for artisan fishing. Therefore, the project could be facilitate the elaboration of fishing management plans in those areas considering the industrial and artisanal practices.</p> <p>Efforts have been made to ensure that the government entity responsible for fisheries (DIGEPESCA) carries out effective monitoring of industrial shrimp fishing and compliance with legal provisions for 3 nautical miles.</p>	<p>The baseline and target for this indicator were adjusted in accordance with the comment of the Mid-Term Evaluation.</p> <p>The project is working on an assessment of management effectiveness in the 3 nautical miles, based on artisanal fisheries management, in close correspondence with elements of effective management and the management of the Marine Areas, among others: formulation of Fisheries Management Plans, regulations, areas of ecological restoration, capacity building of artisanal fishermen.</p>
Numbers of fishers belonging to groups committed to responsible fishing (as defined by the FAO responsible fishing standard of 1995 and the forthcoming DIGEPESCA standard)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>100 in Cuero y Salado</p> <p>100 in Jeannette Kawas</p> <p>100 in Cuyamel Omoa</p>	<p>34 in Cuero y Salado</p> <p>389 in Jeannette Kawas</p> <p>117 in Cuyamel Omoa</p> <p>1,000 in Río Plátano</p> <p>Additionally, in this period, assistance coverage has been</p>	<p>Cuyamel-Omoa: 14 organizations, 372 fishermen</p> <p>Cuero Salado: 3 organizations, 34 fishermen</p> <p>Bahia de Tela: 18 organizations, 389 fisherwomen</p> <p>Laguna Guaimoreto: 4 organizations, 50 fishermen</p>

			<p>100 in Río Plátano</p> <p>extended to 4 fishing organizations in the Trujillo bay and the Laguna de Guaimoreto Wildlife Refuge.</p> <p>In the Moskitia region, a Fishermen's Association has been established, housing all fisheries organizations in this sector, and with direct intervention in the attention of 5 artisanal fishing groups in the Rio Platano Biosphere Reserve area, for approximately 1,000 fishermen.</p> <p>The incorporation of these new groups has implied a process of fisherman to fisherman training, through the exchange of experiences with the other sectors already attended. This creates a new working dynamic and spaces for dialogue on the interests, threats and prospects of the artisanal fishery, and the determination of commitments on the adoption of the principles of responsible fishing.</p> <p>In total, 795 fishermen from the protected coastal marine areas of the Atlantic coast are supported, and approximately 1000 in the moskitia, in activities of: fisheries research and monitoring, generation of management</p>	<p>Moskitia: 1,000 fishermen</p> <p>Through the process of strengthening capacities and fisheries management in protected marine coastal areas, different initiatives are promoted, constantly focusing on 4 topics: Fisheries research / monitoring, fisheries management (fisheries management plans), strengthening of local (organizational) capacities , technical, financial, advocacy, access to markets, etc.) and the conformation of fishing governance structures (local associations, sectoral platforms) that lead to the signature of sub-agreements for management and conservation actions of the Protected Areas. In addition, initiatives have been promoted for fisheries restoration Areas, fisheries management plans, local rules and productive and conservation initiatives (consumer shop, mangrove restoration), demarcation of maritime spaces, management plans in protected areas related to the activity in marine and coastal spaces.</p>
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				<p>instruments (fishery management plans), Establishment of fishery restoration zones, strengthening of local capacities under principles and standards applicable to the conservation, management and development of fisheries, and the establishment of organized, structured and functional networks / platforms for governance.</p> <p>In this sense, a project intervention agenda is defined for: Contribution to the strengthening of the institutional framework of the fisheries sector, promoting the sustainable management of fisheries, and developing an effective functional governance structure for the strengthening of capacities in all the levels of participation of the different sectors related to the fisheries.</p>	
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 3					
Financial sustainability of marine and coastal PAs					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
Increases in sustainable income sources (visitor fees and Government budget) for 6 PAs	2011: Visitor fees: \$92,743	(not set or not applicable)	Visitor fees: \$120,566 (30% increase) Government recurrent budget: \$450,874	<p>This indicator will be reported in 2018 using the data of 2017.</p> <p>At the end of 2016, an approximate income of 1.5 million visitors is</p>	<p>At the end of 2017, an increase of 4.5% in visitors to the Coastal Marine Protected Areas of the Honduran Caribbean was quantified, in relation to 2016.</p> <p>An intervention strategy has been</p>

	Government recurrent budget: \$442,033		<p>quantified in the Protected Coastal Marine Areas of the Honduran Caribbean, representing an increase of 50% in visitation compared to the last two years.</p> <p>In addition, the standards of Good Practices for Sustainable Tourism in Coastal Protected Areas for the country have been generated based on three basic principles: (i) ethical-community foundation, particularly in its interaction with the communities within and around the protected marine areas (ii) Fundamentals of natural resources, particularly with regard to emblematic conservation objects and part of the reason for tourist visits; and (iii) National strategic planning basis, particularly in relation to the priority of beach tourism of the 20 / 20 Plan.</p> <p>Furthermore, a situational diagnosis of local conditions and opportunities for the development of a demonstrative pilot plan of community tourism in the Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge area has been carried out; Based on biophysical and socioeconomic conditions, and opportunities based on the capacities of local communities and their service structure. This diagnosis implies</p>	<p>generated for the development of Community Tourism in Protected Marine Coastal Areas (MCPA), which is based on the identification and characterization of tourist attractions, the provision of complementary services and supply, demand and the index of tourism competitiveness in the region.</p> <p>This strategy is also based on the PEST analysis (political, economic, sociocultural and technological), which is fundamental to recognize the environment of tourism products, which can be applied in a regional, national or local framework; and the SWOT analysis to assess the strengths and weaknesses of a company or organization, against opportunities and external threats that arise in the future.</p> <p>In this way, a series of strategic actions have been defined, including: Encouraging the creation of community organizations, Creation of a competitive fund and its regulation, creation of capacities in the Community Development Associations, Establishment of centers of attraction of tourism, characterization of tourist visitation in each PA and its activities, conformation of territorial</p>
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				among some of its considerations: (i) Creation of conditions for a sustainable community tourism pilot project, (ii) Community strengthening, (iii) Construction and marketing.	committees. Additionally, and in coordination with the Ecotourism Race of UNAH-CURLA, management arrangements have been made to promote the development of sustainable tourism in the Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge (WRCyS), jointly contributing to knowledge management in the conservation of coastal marine resources by providing the basic and adequate tools for its sustainability With the development of this initiative: (i) the promotion of tourism research through the practice of scientific tourism SAVE and the generation of an Agenda of sustainable tourism indicators, the strengthening of the tourist service, through a training plan in the good environmental practices, and the design of the tourist experience ensuring positive satisfaction when carrying out eco-tourism activities offered in the Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge
Increase in Financial Sustainability Scorecard rating for selected MCPAs	<p>Element Score</p> <p>1: 3/6</p> <p>2: 8/9</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>Element Score</p> <p>1: 5/6</p> <p>2: 9/9</p> <p>3: 4/9</p> <p>4: 10/12</p>	<p>This indicator will be measured for the Mid-Term Evaluation in the third quarter of 2017.</p> <p>During the current period (2016-2017), the "Guide for the elaboration and monitoring of financial sustainability plans in</p>	<p>For the current period, the Management Effectiveness Assessment was carried out through the implementation of the METT tool to evaluate the progress in the management of the systems and individual PAs. This in order to provide inputs on the strengths and weaknesses of PAs</p>

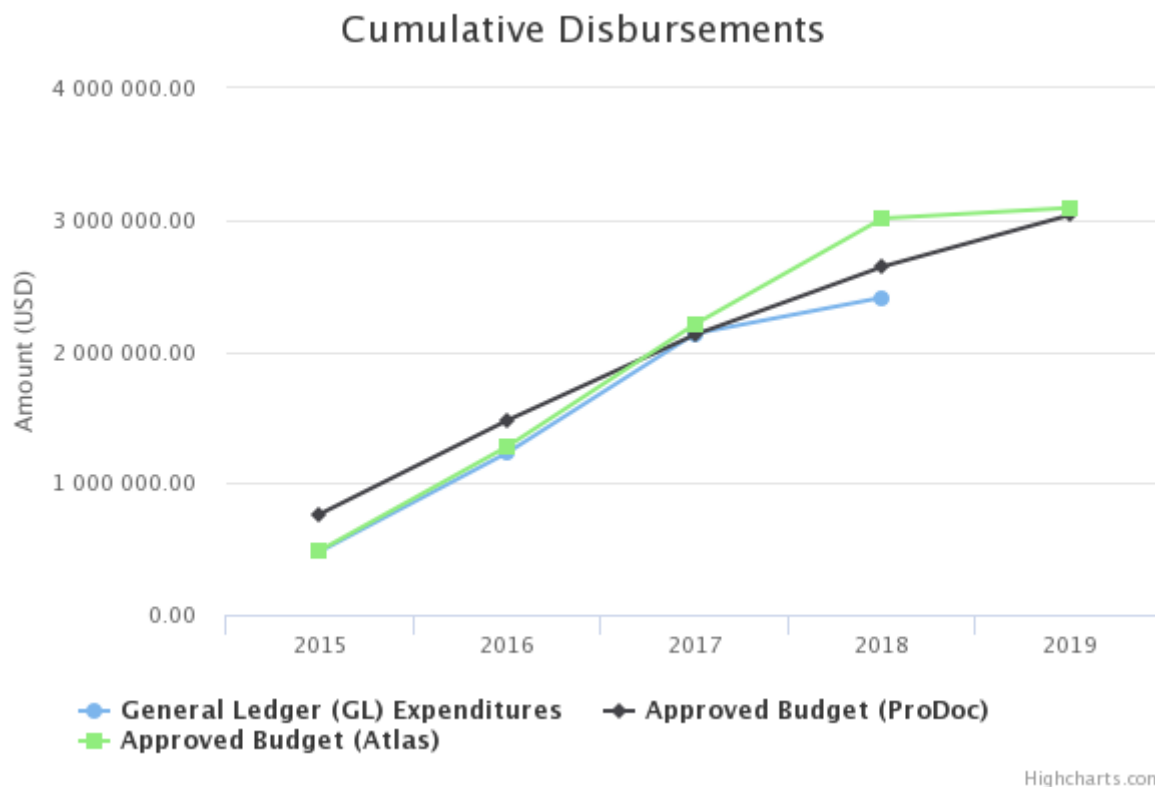
	<p>3: 2/9</p> <p>4: 7/12</p> <p>5: 6/18</p> <p>6: 1/6</p> <p>7: 1/12</p> <p>8: 0/3</p> <p>9: 1/24</p> <p>Total 29/99</p>		<p>5: 12/18</p> <p>6: 4/6</p> <p>7: 4/12</p> <p>8: 2/3</p> <p>9: 4/24</p> <p>Total 54/99</p>	<p>protected areas" has been developed and applied, which is based on basic elements such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) needs analysis, financial gaps and administrative-financial system, (ii) pre-selection and analysis of financial mechanisms and legislative and regulatory framework, and (iii) financial strategies and business plans. <p>In addition, the elements of financial sustainability have been incorporated in the elaboration / updating of the management plans of Protected Areas, this implies a process of capacity building for the planning, monitoring and financial evaluation of the management in the Protected Areas.</p> <p>Additionally, processes have been addressed to involve the private tourism sector linked to protected areas, through structures such as: the Organization of Management Destinations (OGD) of Atlántida and Bay Islands, and the geotourism council of Roatan, through tools such as Biodiversity Check Tourism, promoting business and tourism initiatives with the private sector, especially the tourism sector, to learn about basic tools and indicators that can be applied to companies, especially those in the tourism sector in biodiversity matters.</p>	<p>so that managers can maximize their potential, and evaluate the effectiveness of their investments in terms of improving management effectiveness.</p> <p>In this sense, the methodology to evaluate Management Effectiveness implies the Economic-Financial dimension, based on the METT criteria.</p> <p>The average rating of the Protected Areas prioritized for this dimension was 35%. Cuero y Salado, Punta Izopo and Jeannette Kawas had the highest performance with 50%, while Cuyamel Omoa scored 0.</p> <p>Regarding the performance of the criteria, the best evaluated was the "Economic benefit for local communities" with an average between the prioritized PA of 50%. While the one that showed the lowest performance was the criterion "Security of the budget" with 17%. In individual terms of each evaluated PA, half have considered that there is very little stable funding and that the PA depends on external financing.</p> <p>The Criterion "Current Budget", the average rating among prioritized PAs was 33%. Regarding the score assigned to each PA, only two of them (Cuero y Salado and Cayos Cochinos) scored 2. On the</p>
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					<p>other hand, Jeannette Kawas and Punta Izopo considered that the current budget is inadequate, even for basic management activities and this is a serious limitation for the effective management of the area. Likewise, Cuyamel Omoa and Laguna de Guaimoreto do not have an allocated budget for the PA management.</p> <p>The Criteria "Revenue Rate" was the second best evaluated for this dimension. The average rating among prioritized PAs was 39%.</p> <p>During the current period (2017-2018), actions have been developed aimed at consolidating the financial sustainability of the MCPA through the development of activities that strengthen the knowledge and skills of the personnel that manages the MCPA, to improve the recruitment, mobilization and generation of financial resources necessary to carry out the activities contemplated in the management plans and thus achieve the conservation objectives of the different areas.</p> <p>In this sense, different training activities have been carried out mainly directed to the administrators of the protected areas (comanagers, municipalities, public institutions, among others)</p>
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					<p>in order to provide the concepts and approaches to guide the financial planning processes of the MCPA. The training topic has included: formulation of business plans in MCPA and the identification and selection of financial mechanisms, financial sustainability for Marine Protected Areas, development opportunities through the sustainable use of marine-coastal ecosystems, Socioeconomics and management of the sustainability of the management of marine protected areas; analysis of the current capabilities of the MCPAs in relation to financial sustainability.</p> <p>In addition, spaces have been promoted for the participation of different actors from the private sector, central government, co-management instances, in order to disseminate information on financing sources and financial mechanisms for investment in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services provided by protected areas, and the identification and analysis of opportunities for the private sector to contribute to the sustainability of protected areas, defining standards for socio-environmental policies.</p> <p>Additionally, the bases for a system of economic valuation of</p>
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					<p>the main ecosystem services of the MCPA of northern Honduras are generated, which must be integrated so that those policy makers, private sector, area managers, rural companies, among others, know in economic terms the importance of such areas for the development of the region, and be included as basic information when defining public policies, especially the financing of protected areas.</p> <p>Under the context of this initiative, two pilot experiences are being promoted in order to define the structure of a financial payment mechanism for ecosystem services in two protected areas (Cuyamel-Omoa and Jannett Kawas) that allows investment by the private sector in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, while allowing the financial sustainability of these protected areas</p>
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	79.37%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	91.14%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	2,410,111.32

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	100,000
GEF Grant Amount	3036364
Co-financing	11,500,000

Key Project Dates	
PIF Approval Date	Dec 13, 2011
CEO Endorsement Date	Nov 18, 2013
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Dec 15, 2014
Date of Inception Workshop	Feb 23, 2015
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Dec 1, 2018

Actual Date of Mid-term Review	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Dec 1, 2019
Original Planned Closing Date	Dec 15, 2019
Revised Planned Closing Date	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2017 to 1 July 2018)	
2017-08-15	
2017-12-14	

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
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F. Adjustments

Comments on delays in key project milestones

Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.
The Mid Term Evaluation (MTR) was carried out extemporaneously, since the execution of the PMC has been over-passed for more than a year, with only 14 months remaining for completion and responding to the recommendations presented in the report.
Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Moderately Satisfactory	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<p>During the current period (2017-2018), the Project has strengthened the technical capacities for the management and prioritization of Marine Coastal Protected Areas (MCPA) through workshops, forums, congresses and exchange of experiences, in addition to the different spaces of agreement on a management model of these MCPAs, beyond the current co-management model, work is being done on updating the management plans, on how these Protected Areas are part of an MCPA subsystem, the adjustments according to the new regulations for Management Plans of the Forest Conservation Institute (ICF). The process has involved civil society, community groups, local governments and institutions; pointing to the base structures that are addressing the threats.</p> <p>The regulations for the management of MCPAs have been revised and adapted to have better management tools, based on good practices. A continuous process has also been promoted to elaborate / readjust management plans for prioritized MCPAs. All this process has been strengthened with the development of capacities at different levels of beneficiaries and co-managers.</p> <p>Progress is being made in updating the management plans and modifying the size of some of the MCPAs considered or intervened by the Project, there is a proposal for the modification and homologation of management categories based on their objectives, and a route of legal-institutional management. This process has been led by the ICF as the governing body, coordinated and supported by the different parties involved in the comanagement (NGO, Municipality) and with the support and Assistance of the CATIE Project.</p> <p>A proposal of the technical-regulatory instruments and mechanisms applied to the definition of this connectivity zone has been generated, including the analysis of the regulatory framework for the conservation of the area, and the governance mechanisms with the key actors of the territory.</p> <p>On the other hand, the recent results of the monitoring with both the METT tool for Protected Areas and the Management Effectiveness (ME) of the ICF MCPAs and the co-managers, indicate that this effectiveness is improving.</p> <p>Significant progress has been made regarding the strengthening of knowledge management and local and institutional base structures and other actions (Start of construction of a Coastal Marine Public Policy, Fisheries Platform, revision of the new Fisheries Law, Sharks Committee, CTNH support and sub-committees, National Wetland Policy Update), which focuses on the conservation and sustainable use of marine-coastal resources, with an ecosystemic vision.</p> <p>The Project has created and strengthened local structures and fishermen's platforms that meet and work in coordination on common agendas towards fisheries management in each protected area. They have constantly focused on 4 topics: Fisheries research / monitoring, fisheries management (fisheries management plans), strengthening of local capacities (organizational, technical, financial, advocacy, access to markets, etc.) and the conformation of Fisheries governance structures (local partnerships, sectoral platforms). In addition, initiatives have been promoted such as the fisheries restoration areas, fisheries management plans, local rules, and productive and conservation initiatives</p>	

	<p>(consumer shop, mangrove restoration).</p> <p>In this way, the Project has built synergies and alliances between NGOs, co-managers, fishermen (through the a formation of fishermen's platform) and cooperation, who together have developed community initiatives, complementary to the Project, these actions have favored, a greater ownership and participation of local actors in the management of the actions in which the Project focuses. Such is the case of Bahía de Tela, Omoa, Trujillo, Islas de la Bahía, where integral planning processes are carried out jointly, this has been achieved by incorporating other donors, who support the communities' livelihoods, which have been seen limited by season closures, plans, and ministerial agreements that have been established to improve populations through a coastal marine resource management.</p> <p>The reforms to the new Fisheries Law have been promoted on sensitive aspects related to the benefit to fishermen and fisheries management, including the areas of fishery restoration, exclusivity of the three nautical miles for artisanal fishing, fishery management plans, contributory canons, among others. It is through the Project that an Advisory Committee has been officially established for issues related to fisheries, this with the support of the highest authorities of SAG. The next process in the reforms of Law and its approval, will be its Regulation. Also, the Project has been a driver of public policies, such as the Integrated Management of the Coastal Marine Zone, thus being a topic on the political agenda. Linked with the above, the Project has accompanied the DIGEPESCA, in the adoption of a management model based on the ordering of fishing activities, readjustment of the internal processes for the licensing of fishing activities, and research as an essential basis of the ordering.</p> <p>In the same vein, Management arrangements have been established with FAO for Technical Assistance for the Strengthening of Capacities in the Fishing Sector of the country, through which a mechanism must be defined to strengthen the institutional framework, after an in-depth analysis of the functional operation of DIGEPESCA.</p> <p>The management of knowledge about the value of marine coastal ecosystems implemented by the Project is one of the actions with the greatest impact on users, which has favored the replication of these within and outside the project's intervention area.</p> <p>Monitoring programs have been formulated at the level of ecosystems and key species identified for each protected area (PAs), in accordance with the specific research and monitoring plans of PAs. This initiative is being developed through the Regional Center for Documentation and Environmental Information (CREDIA) with different instances of the co-management of the MCPAs (ICF, DiBio, Co-managing NGOs, research organizations, academy), and aims to monitor several indicators related to the current state of the conservation objects, including the most important species.</p>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>The project presents a moderately satisfactory rating. Some outcome indicators should be monitored more closely including field visits. For Outcome 1: Greater coverage of marine and coastal PAs, the most important issue is the monitoring of the establishment of the Exclusive Zone of Artisanal Fisheries (ZEPA) in Moskitia since the advances are very few and there is not much clarity of how</p>	

	<p>will be approached from a political perspective and technical regulations. Regarding Outcome 2: Better management effectiveness of marine and coastal PAs to protect BD against threats, it is necessary to strengthen the institutional capacities of the Forest Conservation Institute to implement an adjusted model of co-management of marine protected coastal areas. The participation of fishermen's associations in Moskitia, Guaymoreto Lagoon, Tela, Omoa and other project areas is a key factor in achieving local management agreements for responsible fishing. For result 3: Financial sustainability of marine and coastal PAs, it is necessary to redefine the strategy of financial sustainability since none of the organizations that support the co-management of the areas have sufficient income to implement effective management incentives in conjunction with the communities. In this regard, the role of the Ministry of Environment and the Institute of Forest Conservation to mobilize additional funds to increase the National Fund for Protected Areas and coordinate actions with the Ministry of Tourism to define fundraising strategy through ecotourism and sport fishing. Finally, mention the importance of accelerating the implementation of the agreement signed with FAO to strengthen the capacities of fishermen's associations and promote sustainable practices with access to new markets.</p>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
GEF Operational Focal point	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Implementing Partner	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>This is the third PIR of the project and it is granted a rating of Moderately Satisfactory (MS). This is because current evidence shows that it is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.</p> <p>The project is aiming to increase coverage of marine and coastal PAs</p>	

(Outcome 1), improve the management effectiveness of marine and coastal PAs in protecting BD against threats (Outcome 2) and strengthen the financial sustainability of these Pas (Outcome 3).

Under Outcome 1 (Increased coverage of marine and coastal PAs) the project is working to protect over 1 m ha of marine and coastal ecosystems under the following three alternative PA models with relatively good preliminary results:

1. Connectivity zone between the continent and the bay islands (300,000 ha): The project aims to develop a special management category for this area connecting the continent and bay islands. The guidelines have been defined for the participatory design of this territory on the Caribbean Coast of Honduras. A biological and social feasibility study addressed the ecological issues and appropriate levels of use and protection for this connectivity zone; In addition, a legal-institutional and regulatory analysis was carried out for the declaration of the connectivity zone. This is a key element of the declaration process;

2. Exclusive Zone of Artisanal Fishing (1,450,000 ha): A work plan for the definition and establishment of this zone has been concerted. The project also supported agreements between the government and MASTA to facilitate the declaration of Miskito keys as an artisanal Fishing Zone. MASTA, local fishermen, municipalities, NGOs and government agencies are involved in the declaration process of this Zone. The space for dialogue and analysis for the establishment of agreements, has generated a critical route of the process and a proposed declaration for the Management and Categorization of the Miskito Cays, and the formulation of the preliminary draft project Law. Currently, the technical-legal viability analysis is proposed towards a proposal for the declaration of Cayos Miskitos as a Special Area for the Sustainable use of Hydrobiological Resources, through which ecosystems and habitats are conserved, along with cultural values and traditional management systems associated with them; under an adequate legal framework;

3. Reef System of Tela (86,259 ha): Decree Law No. 132-2017 corresponding to the creation of the Protected Area "Tela Bay Marine Wildlife Refuge" has been approved and socialized. The project contributed to defining the limits of the Bay of Tela and its continental waters which seek the conservation of marine species of national and international interest. The refuge also recognizes in the area the access and preferential right for artisanal fishing carried out by the local inhabitants. This refuge also promotes and encourages local economic development through sustainable tourism and the management and exploitation of fisheries resources in a sustainable manner. The refuge includes, among other issues, the objectives of management and protection, a biophysical and socioeconomic diagnosis, a municipal order for the protection, conservation and sustainable extraction of the natural resources. Complementarily, actions are taken towards the definition and establishment of a co-management platform for the management of this area, with the participation of different instances of the central government, municipalities, NGOs, civil society, community leaders. In addition, the refuge proposes the generation of management capabilities and instruments for effective management.

Under Outcome 2 (Improved management effectiveness of marine and coastal PAs in protecting BD against threats) the project has carried out training on

administrative, economic, financial, legal, environmental and social issues. Consequently, the management effectiveness of 6 of the 7 PAs prioritized by the project has increased about a 10% compared to the baseline values. The regulations for the management of PAs have been reviewed and adapted to have better management tools, based on good practices. An on-going process has also been promoted to develop and/or adjust management plans for prioritized PAs. This process has been led by the ICF as a lead entity, coordinated and supported by the different parties involved in co-management (i.e., NGO, Municipality) and with the support of the Project and Assistance of CATIE

The project is also working to increase in the management effectiveness of the existing 3-mile exclusive zone for artisan fishing (covering 2,600km², without counting the area of overlap with the Island-to-Mainland Connectivity Zone). Specifically the project is working on management plans, regulations and information of areas of ecological restoration to improve the management effectiveness of the three-mile exclusive zone. For example, the project is working with the national fishing organization (DIGIPESCA) to develop an enforcement and capacity-building mechanism for stakeholders in the fishery sector that use the exclusive zone for artisanal fishing. In addition, the project is leading a process to ensure that fishers belonging to groups are committed to responsible fishing (as defined by the FAO responsible fishing standard of 1995 and the forthcoming DIGEPESCA standard). In this context, 27 community organizations of artisanal fishing and 1,540 fishers from Cuero and Salado, Jeanette Kawa, Río Platano, Tela Bay and Cuyamel Omoa have been trained on the FAO responsible fishing standard. Additionally, during this period, assistance coverage has been extended to 4 fishing organizations in the Trujillo bay and the Laguna de Guaimoreto Wildlife Refuge.

In the Moskitia region, a Fishermen's Association has been established, housing all fisheries organizations in this sector, and with direct intervention in the attention of 5 artisanal fishing groups in the Río Platano Biosphere Reserve area, for approximately 1,000 fishermen. The incorporation of these new groups has implied a process of fisherman to fisherman training, through the exchange of experiences with the other sectors already attended. This creates a new working dynamic and spaces for dialogue on the interests, threats and prospects of the artisanal fishery, and the determination of commitments on the adoption of the principles of responsible fishing.

Under Outcome 3 (Financial sustainability of marine and coastal PAs) although the target for increasing the amount of revenues derived from sustainable income sources (i.e., visitor fees and Government budget) for 6 PAs has not been reached yet, the project is working to develop enabling conditions needed for this purpose as described below. Nevertheless, the project is strongly encouraged to measure this indicator before the end of the year.

Key activities under this outcome needed to increase the revenues for 6 PAs include developing a study for harmonizing tourism rates and a strategy for improving the collection and use of fees. The project also carried out an assessment of local conditions and opportunities for the development of a demonstrative pilot plan of community tourism in the Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge area; Based on biophysical and socioeconomic conditions, and opportunities based on the capacities of local communities and their service

structure. This assessment identified the following needs: (i) Creation of conditions for a sustainable community tourism pilot project, (ii) Community strengthening, (iii) Construction and marketing.

At the end of 2017, an increase of 4.5% in visitors to the Coastal Marine Protected Areas of the Honduran Caribbean was quantified, in relation to 2016. The project supported a strategy for the development of community tourism in Protected Marine Coastal Areas (MCPA), which is based on the identification and characterization of tourist attractions, the provision of complementary services and supply, demand and the index of tourism competitiveness in the region. This strategy is also based on the PEST analysis (political, economic, sociocultural and technological), which is fundamental to recognize the environment of tourism products, which can be applied in a regional, national or local framework; and the SWOT analysis to assess the strengths and weaknesses of a company or organization, against opportunities and external threats that arise in the future.

In this way, a series of strategic actions have been defined such as encouraging the creation of community organizations, development of a competitive fund and its regulation, development of capacities in the Community Development Associations, establishment of centers of attraction of tourism, characterization of tourist visitation in each PA and its activities, and conformation of territorial committees for tourism.

The project is also contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by combating climate change and its impacts through the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine protected areas (SDG 13) and ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources for sustainable development (SDG 14).

Project implementation during this PIR period improved compared to last year and is granted a rating of Moderately Satisfactory (MS). Both the annual delivery (i.e., 91.14%) and the accumulated delivery (i.e., 79.37%) are adequate and the project should be able to disburse the remaining US\$626,243 before project closure (i.e., December 2019). Nevertheless, the project failed to quantify its impact on the generation of income for the project's 6 PAs and also failed to deliver a few outputs such as the economic valuation of the options for rehabilitation of mangrove in the north coast of Honduras and a proposal for the monitoring of blue carbon. A couple of years ago the RTA identified the need to improve the monitoring and evaluation activities in order to improve the tracking of progress for each of the logical framework indicators of the project. This suggestion was taken again into account for this year's PIR by project management and reflected by the accuracy in the report of progress for each indicator of this PIR. Well done.

H. Gender

Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning. The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

Gender Analysis and Action Plan: <i>not available</i>
Please review the project's Gender Analysis. If the Gender Analysis is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.
Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.
The project has conducted a gender analysis through the Project Coordination Office (PCO) and a Gender Unit was created for the design, implementation and monitoring of a Gender Strategy for the projects that are being executed. Even though the Project has adopted mechanisms to promote the inclusion of women and the gender approach, currently, the Gender Plan for the project is being constructed in order to develop guidelines for incorporating and reporting actions related to the gender approach
Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?
No
Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.
Many of the fishing platforms that have been promoted and strengthened have considered the participation of youth, adults, women and different cultures in decision-making related to the management and conservation of marine-coastal resources.

I. Social and Environmental Standards

Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)

The Project Manager and/or the project's Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate. For reference, the project's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), which was prepared during project design, is available below. If the project began before the SESP was required, then the space below will be empty.

SESP: ESSP Marino Costero.pdf
1) Please provide a brief update on the project's social and environmental risks listed in the SESP. If the project has not prepared an SESP (i.e. if the project began before the SESP was required), then please indicate when that screening will be done (recommended before the Midterm Review and/or Terminal Evaluation, or after a significant change to the project context). If the project has updated its SESP during implementation, then please upload that file to this PIR. If any relevant grievances have arisen during the reporting period please describe them in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
2) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?
No
If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
3) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during implementation? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.
No
If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

J. Communicating Impact

<p>Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives.</p> <p>(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)</p>
<p>The intervention of the Project regarding the creation and strengthening of local artisanal fishing structures and management of Protected Areas has enabled the development of governance models for fisheries management within these, through continuous processes of capacity building in the different levels of community groups, government structures, municipalities and NGOs, applying different identification and conflict management tools present in the protected areas in order to manage it adequately and ensure that the communities are the allies in the conservation and sustainability of the goods and services provided by marine protected areas, all within the framework of the current co-management model, which will allow developing a conceptual model of co-management of protected areas for Honduras, adapted according to the identification of the technical and legal barriers to achieve effective management of these</p>
<p>What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?</p> <p>(This text will be used for internal knowledge management in the respective technical team and region.)</p>
<p>The structuring of the Inter-Institutional Committees on the Environment and Protected Areas has been key in achieving synergies and alliances between NGOs, co-managers, fishermen (through the creation of a fishermen's platform) and cooperation, who have jointly developed community and complementary initiatives, these actions have favored, a greater appropriation and participation of local actors in the management of the actions in which the project focuses, which has allowed a replicate in the other marine protected areas generating common work agendas that allow a better institutional cohesion in favor of the effective management of the Protected Areas with the involvement of the different actors and sectors</p> <p>On the other hand, the coordination of spaces and preliminary agreements between indigenous organizations and government institutions, for the viability of a management model of the Miskito Cays, based on indigenous expectations and the national and international legal framework. It is important to highlight the relevance in this matter, since the Miskito Cays constitute a significant base in socioeconomic matters, estimating between 200 and 300 million US \$ generated by the lobster, sea cucumber, snail and scale fisheries, and ecosystem services. generated in terms of stability of reef and seagrass ecosystems, associated with this productivity.</p>
<p>Describe how the project supported South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year.</p> <p>(This text will be used for internal knowledge management within the respective technical team and region.)</p>
<p>For the period in reference there was no South-South cooperation</p>

Project Links and Social Media

Please include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, Adaptation Learning Mechanism (UNDP-ALM) platform, Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file upload' button in the top right of the PIR.

<http://www.ocphn.org/v1/marino-costero/>

K. Partnerships

Give the name of the partner(s), and describe the partnership, recent notable activities and any innovative aspects of the work. Please do not use any acronyms. (limit = 2000 characters). This information is used to get a better understanding of the work GEF-funded projects are doing with key partners, including the GEF Small Grants Programme, indigenous peoples, the private sector, and other partners. Please list the full names of the partners (no acronyms please) and summarize what they are doing to help the project achieve its objectives. The data may be used for reporting to GEF Secretariat, the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP Corporate Communications, posted on the UNDP-GEF website, and for other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts. The RTA should view and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. All projects must complete this section. Please enter "N/A" in cells that are not applicable to your project.

Civil Society Organisations/NGOs
<p>The participation of civil society and NGOs in the implementation of the Project is focused on the relations of coordination and complementary collaboration, being these instances institutional counterparts in co-management for the management of protected areas, who become allies in the execution and at the same time beneficiaries.</p> <p>The implementation of actions towards the improvement of the management effectiveness of the Protected Areas entails a permanent and joint accompaniment with these instances, generating coordination spaces, common work agendas, cofinancing of initiatives oriented to: fisheries management and development, initiatives of conservation and management of MCPAs, sustainable tourism, and governance actions on the use, management and conservation of coastal marine resources and local development, among others.</p> <p>The role and involvement of these agencies, plus their articulation with the actors, governments and local actors represents the functional structure around the management of protected areas.</p>
Indigenous Peoples
<p>The involvement of indigenous peoples in the implementation of the Project, focuses on the sector of the Honduran moskitia, in the east of the country, where issues are addressed for the development of the fishery and the management and conservation of coastal marine resources with the Miskito indigenous people. This intervention is developed through the organizational structures of the area, understanding, the participation of groups/organizations of fishermen, Territorial Councils, MASTA (Miskio Alsa Takanka), and municipal governments.</p> <p>This intervention contemplates the formation and strengthening of fishing groups in support of the development of artisanal fishing methods and the development of fishery studies, as well as the development of governance, management and advocacy bases, sustainability in productive alternatives and markets; and a broad fisheries resources management agenda as a means of livelihood.</p>
Private Sector
<p>A Memorandum of Understanding has been established between the Destination Management Organization Atlántida (OGD) with the purpose of joining forces to achieve the anchorage of the Biodiversity Check tool in the Department of Atlántida in the Republic of Honduras and strengthen its application in tourist companies of the region, with the support of the National Chamber of Tourism of Honduras (CANATURH), the Secretariat of MiAmbiente and the National Institute of Tourism (IHT).</p> <p>With the implementation of this Memorandum of Understanding, tourism companies with interest or potential interest may develop investment initiatives in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity from the application of the Biodiversity Check tool, with technical assistance from the</p>

parties involved.

GEF Small Grants Programme

Coordinated and supported has been provided binding local initiatives with Solid Waste Management and Conservation of the Coastal Marine Environment, fostering spaces of exchange between local actors, municipal central government authorities, in order to promote coordination and financing mechanisms for support of the initiatives

Other Partners

The Tropical Agronomic Center for Research and Teaching (CATIE), participates as a partner in the implementation of the Project, developing components 2 and 3, which refers to improving the effectiveness of the management of Protected Marine Coastal Areas and their financial sustainability. Training learning models are developed through their intervention to strengthen the technical capacities of the co-management instances, as well as the generation of tools and instruments for the management of prioritized protected areas.

The United Nations Program for Agriculture and Food (FAO), participating as a responsible partner in the implementation of the Project in terms of Technical Assistance for Strengthening Capacities in the Fishing Sector of the country, which implies among its objectives: contribute to strengthen the institutionalization of the fisheries and aquaculture sector, promote the management and sustainable management of fisheries, Develop an effective functional structure of governance for the strengthening of capacities at all levels of participation of the different sectors that are related to fisheries.

The Regional Center for Documentation and Environmental Interpretation (CREDIA), is a platform for capturing the integration and analysis of socio-environmental information in support of the exploration of sustainable development in Honduras in coordination with the cluster of actors that influence the use and management of marine and coastal protected areas of the north coast of Honduras and with the support of the MiAmbiente Secretariat, through the Coastal Marine Project, the Design and Implementation of the Integral Monitoring System of the Coastal Marine Ecosystems of the Honduran Caribbean has been proposed (SMI M/C), which will generate an information base in a permanent and integral way that contributes to the effective management of these protected areas.

National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH); higher education instance through which research and education processes are involved in the fishery component and biodiversity monitoring, community tourism, public policies, among others

L. Annex - Ratings Definitions

Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.