

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Coastal/Marine Protected Areas**

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# Basic Data

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| **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 | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| 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.  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". |

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| GEF Operational Focal Point | Ms. Rosibel Martinez (rmarriaga.miambiente@gmail.com) |
| Project Implementing Partner | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

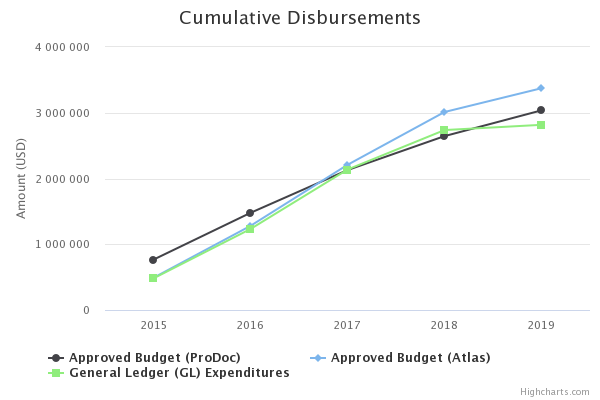
# Overall Ratings

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

# Development Progress

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| **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 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Increase in number of sites in 7 target PAs with Simplified Integrated Reef Health Index of >2.6 | NEW BASELINE:  Cayos Cochinos: 7 out of 11  Jeannette Kawas: 3 out of 4  Cuyamel Omoa: TBD  Bay Islands: 36 out of 50  Punta Izopo: TBD  Miskito Cays: TBD  Tela Bay: 3 out of 6  Cuero y Salado: 3 out of 4    OLD BASELINE:  PA | Sites  Cayos Cochinos: 1 out of 7,  Jeannette Kawas: 0/3,  Cuyamel Omoa: TBD,  Bay Islands: 1 out of 58,  Punta Izopo: TBD,  Miskito Cays: TBD,  Tela Bay: TBD | *(not set or not applicable)* | NEW TARGET:  PA | Number of Sites  Cayos Cochinos 11 out of 11  Jeannette Kawas: 4 out of 4  Cuyamel Omoa: TBD  Bay Islands: 50 out of 50  Punta Izopo; TBD  Miskito Cays: TBD  Tela Bay: 6 out of 6  Cuero y Salado: 3 out of 4    OLD TARGET:  PA | Number of Sites  Cayos Cochinos | 7 out of 7  Jeannette Kawas | 3 out of 3  Cuyamel Omoa | TBD  Bay Islands | 58 out of 58  Punta Izopo | TBD  Miskito Cays | TBD  Tela Bay | TBD | 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.  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 in 2019 | Indicators of the State of Reef Health (AGRRA) for Honduras have been presented with results of a reef in a “regular” state with an average value of 3.0 from a possible total of 5.0. This value is greater than that established in the baseline of the Project, which is 2.6; on the other hand, it is the reef health value registered for the Mesoamerican Reef System.  For the period of 2018-2019, a second reef health monitoring has been carried out, integrating a total of 78 monitoring sites under the AGRRA methodology, as follows: Roatán (25), Guanaja (13), Cayos Cochinos (14), Útila (9), Fabric and Salted Leather (12), Trujillo (5). This is in a joint effort made by the Coastal Marine Project with the Healthy Reefs Initiative (HRI) and Coral Reef Alliance (CORAL).  It´s important to note that a preliminary evaluation of 19 sites has been carried out in the coastal strip of Puerto Cortés and Omoa, in order to identify sites with reef coverage with suitable characteristics in the perspective of establishing themselves as monitoring sites with the AGRRA methodology.  Additionally, within the study of socioeconomic, ecological and potential fishing characterization of the Miskito keys, the reef health assessment of 12 sites in the Miskito Keys was initiated, an initiative promoted by the Coastal Marine Project in coordination with PRAWANKA (SDC) .  The final results integrating all the derived data and analysis will be reported in September 2019. |
| Coverage and connectivity of mangrove forests in 5 target PAs (Jeannette Kawas, Cuyamel Omoa, Cuero y Salado, Bay Islands, Punta Izopo) | Jeannette Kawas NP:    - Area = 1,741.6ha    - Landscape Similarity Index = 7.3 (core), 0.3 (buffer)    - Fractal Dimension Index = 1.134 (core) 1.168 (buffer)    Baseline values for the other 4 PAs to be determined at project start. | *(not set or not applicable)* | No reduction in areas or index values in any of the 5 sites | 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  The methodology / protocol for the establishment and measurement of Permanent Sampling Plots (PSP) for mangrove forests has been agreed upon.  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 within the priority protected areas and their interconnection zones. Results are expected towards the end 2018. | The baseline values for mangrove coverage correspond to the records in the Protected Areas Management Plans during 2011 - 2012.  The records for 2018 taken from the Management Plans updated by the Project during 2018, reflect that the coverage in each Protected Area has been maintained, which is related to the protection and management actions implemented by the Co-managing entities.    PN Jeannette Kawas: 1,753.11 ha  Cuyamel-Omoa:  46.75 ha  RVS Cuero y Salado:  25 ha  PNM Bay Islands:  2,873 ha  PN Punta Izopo:  54.36    In addition, in coordination with the Forest Conservation Institute (ICF) through its Forest Monitoring Unit, the National Forest Inventory was carried out. For the period under evaluation, a total of 46 Sampling Units (UM) were established for the mangrove forest in the northern and insular zone of the country; These sampling units correspond to the following sites: Omoa (1), Puerto Cortés (3), Cuero y Salado (3), Cayos Cochinos (2), Laguna Guaimoreto (3), Janet Kawas National Park (xxx), Útila ( 4), Roatán (4), Guanaja (4) and La Moskitia (7).  The official report of the results will be made in September 2019. |
| Maintenance of status of key species in 7 target areas (see table below for indicators/site):    - Manatee (annual presence young individuals)    - Marine birds (%sites with breeding)    - Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover)    - Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers)    - Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish)    - Spawning aggregation sites (breeding in known sites) | See table below for values per site.    Baseline values of biological indicators  a. Indicator Cayos Cochinos  Manatee (Trichechus manatus): Annual presence young individuals: -  Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: -  Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover): Baseline from HRI 2012  Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers): Above 840g per 100m2  Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): Above 1920g per 100m2  Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae: Baseline from HRI 2012  SPAGs: verification of breading event in 100% of known sites: 100%    b. Indicator Cuero y Salado  Manatee (Trichechus manatus): Annual presence young individuals: ≥ 4  Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: 100%  Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover): Baseline from HRI 2012  Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers): Above 840g per 100m2  Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): Above 1920g per 100m2  Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae: Baseline from HRI 2012  SPAGs: verification of breading event in 100% of known sites: 100%    c. Indicator Jeannette Kawas  Manatee (Trichechus manatus): Annual presence young individuals: ≥ 2  Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: 100%  Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover): -  Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers): -  Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): -  Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae: -  SPAGs: verification of breading event in 100% of known sites: 100%    d. Indicator Cayamel Omoa  Manatee (Trichechus manatus): Annual presence young individuals: ≥ 2  Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: -  Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover): -  Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers): -  Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): -  Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae: -  SPAGs: verification of breading event in 100% of known sites: -    e. Indicator Bay Islands  Manatee (Trichechus manatus): Annual presence young individuals: -  Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: 100%  Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover): Baseline from HRI  Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers): Above 840g per 100m2  Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): Above 1920g per 100m2  Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae: Baseline from HRI 2012  SPAGs: verification of breading event in 100% of known sites: 100%    f. Indicator Punta Izopo  Manatee (Trichechus manatus): Annual presence young individuals: -  Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: 100%  Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover): Baseline from HRI  Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers): Above 840g per 100m2  Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): Above 1920g per 100m2  Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae Baseline from HRI 2012  SPAGs: verification of breading event in 100% of known sites. 100%    g. Indicator Miskito Cays  Manatee (Trichechus manatus): Annual presence young individuals: -  Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: 100%  Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover): Baseline from HRI  Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers): Above 840g per 100m2  Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): Above 1920g per 100m2  Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae: Baseline from HRI 2012  SPAGs: verification of breading event in 100% of known sites: - | *(not set or not applicable)* | Current values are maintained (see table below)    Baseline values of biological indicators  a. Indicator Cayos Cochinos  Manatee (Trichechus manatus): Annual presence young individuals: -  Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: -  Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover): Baseline from HRI 2012  Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers): Above 840g per 100m2  Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): Above 1920g per 100m2  Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae: Baseline from HRI 2012  SPAGs: verification of breading event in 100% of known sites: 100%    b. Indicator Cuero y Salado  Manatee (Trichechus manatus): Annual presence young individuals: ≥ 4  Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: 100%  Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover): Baseline from HRI 2012  Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers): Above 840g per 100m2  Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): Above 1920g per 100m2  Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae: Baseline from HRI 2012  SPAGs: verification of breading event in 100% of known sites: 100%    c. Indicator Jeannette Kawas  Manatee (Trichechus manatus): Annual presence young individuals: ≥ 2  Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: 100%  Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover): -  Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers): -  Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): -  Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae: -  SPAGs: verification of breading event in 100% of known sites: 100%    d. Indicator Cayamel Omoa  Manatee (Trichechus manatus): Annual presence young individuals: ≥ 2  Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: -  Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover): -  Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers): -  Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): -  Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae: -  SPAGs: verification of breading event in 100% of known sites: -    e. Indicator Bay Islands  Manatee (Trichechus manatus): Annual presence young individuals: -  Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: 100%  Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover): Baseline from HRI  Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers): Above 840g per 100m2  Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): Above 1920g per 100m2  Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae: Baseline from HRI 2012  SPAGs: verification of breading event in 100% of known sites: 100%    f. Indicator Punta Izopo  Manatee (Trichechus manatus): Annual presence young individuals: -  Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: 100%  Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover): Baseline from HRI  Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers): Above 840g per 100m2  Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): Above 1920g per 100m2  Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae Baseline from HRI 2012  SPAGs: verification of breading event in 100% of known sites. 100%    g. Indicator Miskito Cays  Manatee (Trichechus manatus): Annual presence young individuals: -  Colonial marine birds: % of sites verified with annual breeding: 100%  Benthic assemblage (% coral cover and % algal cover): Baseline from HRI  Biomass of commercial species (groupers and snappers): Above 840g per 100m2  Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeon fish): Above 1920g per 100m2  Algal cover: % cover of fleshy macroalgae: Baseline from HRI 2012  SPAGs: verification of breading event in 100% of known sites: - | 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.  A first report on the state of health of the coastal marine ecosystems is expected for 2019. | Manatee:  According to the information of Manatee Biological Monitoring for 2017, developed by the Cuero y Salado Foundation (FUCSA) and the National Bureau of Biological Monitoring, under the auspices of the Coastal Marine Project, the estimated population is 8 young manatees.    In the framework of the Integral Monitoring System of the Coastal Marine Ecosystems of the Honduran Caribbean, led by the National Bureau of Biological Monitoring, and the National Committee for the Conservation of the Antillean Manatee in Honduras, the “Guide for the Practical Application of the Protocol was developed and validated of Monitoring of Manatee Populations in the Protected Areas of Honduras ”, as well as the Manatee Monitoring Action Plan.      The records reflected in the 2018 Reef Health Report correspond to the AGRRA monitoring supported by the Project:  -Live corals (% coverage): Increased from 19% in 2012 to 22% in 2018 (Healthy Reef, 2018);  -Fleshy macroalgae (% coverage): It went from 24% in 2012 to 27 in 2018 (Healthy Reef, 2018);  -Biomass of commercial species (g / 100m2): 840g / 100m2 in 2012 going to 675 in 2018; (Healthy Reef, 2018);  -Biomass of species of herbivorous fish (parrotfish and surgeonfish), increased from> 1920g / 100m2 to 4474g / 100m2.    The results of a second AGRRA monitoring also supported by the project, are in the analysis phase and will be presented in September 2019; These results correspond to: benthic assembly (% coral cover and% seaweed cover), commercial species biomass (grouper, snapper) and Biomass of herbivorous fish species (parrotfish and surgeonfish). The final results will be officially published in 2020, in the Reef Health Report (AGRRA) developed by Healthy Reef. |
| Artisanal fisheries as indicator of marine biodiversity    - Catch diversity,    - Catch per unit effort    - Mean Trophic Index of catch    - Average size of landed fisheries    - Genetic Diversity of key commercial and ecologically important species | Identity of indicator fisheries species    Baseline levels of catches of indicator fisheries species    Artisanal fisheries indicators as metric for marine biodiversity    a. Indicator: Cayos Cochinos  - 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      b. Indicator: Cuero y Salado  - 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      c. Indicator: Jeannette Kawas  - 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      d. Indicator: Cuyamel Omoa  - 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      e. Indicator: Bay Islands  - 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      e. Indicator: Punta Izopo  - 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      e. Indicator: Miskito Cays  - 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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Remain stable.    Artisanal fisheries indicators as metric for marine biodiversity    a. Indicator: Cayos Cochinos  - 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      b. Indicator: Cuero y Salado  - 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      c. Indicator: Jeannette Kawas  - 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      d. Indicator: Cuyamel Omoa  - 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      e. Indicator: Bay Islands  - 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      e. Indicator: Punta Izopo  - 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      e. Indicator: Miskito Cays  - 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 | 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  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 | On the indicators of artisanal fisheries as a metric for marine biodiversity, data on diversity, size, trophic levels and catch per unit of effort are currently analyzed; The results are expected in the first half of September 2019. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **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 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Area legally declared as being under protection to promote biological, productive and social sustainability of marine and coastal resources . | 7 PAs with decrees, or (in the case of Tela Bay) to be decreed by project start, covering 875,141ha:  PA | Area (ha)  Cayos Cochinos | 114,925  Punta Izopo | 18,500  Jeannette Kawas | 78,146  Port Royal (part of Bay Islands MNP) | 500  Bay Islands MNP | 649,730  Cuero y Salado | 13,027  Turtle Harbour | 813 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1,860,000ha of additional area under effective protection under alternative PA models:  - 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 | 1. Connectivity Zone Continent Island. The guidelines 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.  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.  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  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 argumented for the Management and Categorization of the Miskito Cays, and the formulation of the preliminary draft project Law  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  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 generation of management capabilities and instruments for effective management | Approval of the extension of 86,259.05 ha of marine space coverage of the Tela Bay has been achieved; This area has been declared officially by the National Legislative Congress as part of the connectivity area of ​​the Caribbean subsystem marine of Honduras, connecting with the Jeannette Kawas National Park in the Southwest and the Southeast with the Punta Izopo National Park, in the Northeast with the National Park Marine Bay Islands.  In addition, a proposal for the extension of marine coverage of 24,035.09 ha for the Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge has been introduced into the National Legislative Congress; This is an area of ​​connectivity with the Jeannette Kawas National Park to the West, with the Bay Islands Marine National Park to the North and with the Cayos Cochinos Marine National Monument, to the Northeast.    Finally, a proposal has been generated (CATIE, 2018), with the definition of technical-regulatory instruments and mechanisms that apply in the definition of the Continent Island Connectivity Zone (ZCIC); and the identification of Institutional and legal challenges around the management of this area; likewise, the definition of governance mechanisms with the key actors for the territory.  The proposal will be submitted to the National Commission of Biological Corridors, for the legalization of the proposed area as a Continent Island Connectivity Zone, under the figure of Marine Biological Corridor.    – Exclusive Artisanal fishing zone.  To date it is already available, of a Proposed Draft Law for the Declaration of the Miskito Cays as a Special Use Zone under the category of "Special Marine Wildlife Refuge", comprising an area of 500,000 ha that surrounds the 54 Miskito Cays. The Draft Law is based on an analysis of technical-legal viability that integrates, (i) Context, analysis and technical-legal recommendations for the management and categorization of the Miskito Cays, (ii) Action plan and critical path of the process of Declaration of the Miskito Cays as a zone of special use, (iii) Proposed argumentative Declaration for the Management and Categorization of the Miskito Cays.  In a complementary way, the bases for the socioeconomic, ecological and fishing potential characterization of the Miskito Cays have been established, which will also be a support for the proposed management category.  Additionally, the Inter-Institutional Committee for the Environment for the Monitoring, Management and Development of the fishery in the Miskito Cays has been formed, with the objective of having an organizational structure composed of government agencies and indigenous organizations.    – Reef system in Tela.  Law Decree No. 132-2017 has been approved regarding the creation of the Protected Area “Bahía de Tela Marine Wildlife Refuge” with a total area of 86,259.05 hectares of new protected coverage.    Consistent with the above, the process of preparing the Bahía de Tela Marine Wildlife Refuge Management Plan (RVSMBT) is currently in the terminal phase, considering this new area, which will allow consolidating management with participation active of the different instances integrated in the Interinstitutional Committee for this new protected area.    Complementarily, the process for the establishment of a co-management platform for the management of this area has been completed, with the participation of different instances of central government, municipal government, ONGs, civil society, community leaders. |
| **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 2018** | **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    Tela Bay TBD | *(not set or not applicable)* | 10% increase over baseline | 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 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.  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.  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  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 management model of MCPAs, beyond the current comanagement model | The METT results are maintained according to the report made in the previous period, contemplating a 10% increase in the average management effectiveness rating of the prioritized Coastal Marine Protected Areas (AMCP) prioritized. The following evaluation will be carried out in 2020 by the Forest Conservation Institute (ICF).  METT results reported:  Cuyamel-Omoa: 65  Jeannette Kawas: 62  Izopo Point: 49  Leather and Salty: 75  Guaimoreto Lagoon: 50  Cayos Cochinos: 91    During this evaluation period, the development and capacity building processes have continued, generating local structures of management and governance of prioritized Protected Areas (Inter-institutional Committees), with the participation of civil society, community, local governments and government institutions ; in addition, the conduction of processes for the elaboration / update of the APMC Management Plans coordinated and supported by the different parties involved in co-management (ICF, ONG, Municipality) and the Inter-Institutional Technical Team (ETI) |
| 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) | NEW BASELINE:  Artisanal fishermen lack regulations to ensure the sustainable extraction of fish.  OLD BASELINE:  7% of commercial shrimp fishing effort currently occurs within the 3 mile zone | *(not set or not applicable)* | NEW TARGET:  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.    OLD TARGET:  3% of commercial shrimp fishing effort occurs within the 3 mile zone (a reduction of 60%) | The baseline and target for this indicator were adjusted in accordance with the comment of the Mid-Term Evaluation.    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. | In response to the settings and recommendations suggested in the evaluation of medium term (MTR) intends to develop an assessment of the effectiveness of management in the 3 nautical miles, based on artisanal fisheries management, in close correspondence with elements of effective management and operation of the Marine Areas, among others: formulation of fisheries management plans, regulations, areas of ecological restoration, strengthening capacities of fishermen.  • 4 Fishing Management plans: Tela Bay, Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge, on the Atlantic coast; and Brus Laguna and Karataska Lagoon System, in the Honduran moskitia;  • Ministerial regulations for the effective management of fishing activity in the lagoon system of Bahía de Tela  • Guide for the formulation of Fisheries Management Plans;  • 4 fishing monitoring protocols for shrimp, scale, crab, jellyfish fisheries;  • Guidelines for the National Fisheries Management Plan;  • Guidelines for the Fisheries Management and Development Plan in the Moskitia. |
| 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) | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 100 in Cuero y Salado    100 in Jeannette Kawas    100 in Cuyamel Omoa    100 in Río Plátano | Cuyamel-Omoa: 14 organizations, 372 fishermen  Cuero Salado: 3 organizations, 34 fishermen  Bahia de Tela: 18 organizations, 389 fisherwomen  Laguna Guaimoreto: 4 organizations, 50 fishermen  Moskitia: 1,000 fishermen  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. | The number of fishermen organizations is maintained according to the previous report, which has strengthened its capacities in responsible fisheries, fisheries management and organizational strengthening, administration management.  Organizations and membership:  - Cuyamel-Omoa: 14 organizations, 372 fishermen  - Cuero Salado: 3 organizations, 34 fishermen  - Tela Bay: 18 organizations, 389 fishermen  - Laguna Guaimoreto: 4 organizations, 50 fishermen  - Moskitia: 1,000 fishermen |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **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 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Increases in sustainable income sources (visitor fees and Government budget) for 6 PAs | 2011:    Visitor fees: $92,743    Government recurrent budget: $442,033 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Visitor fees: $120,566 (30% increase)  Government recurrent budget: $450,874 | 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.  An intervention strategy has been 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.  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, 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 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 | At the end of 2018, an income of 1,328,654 million visitors is recorded in the coastal marine protected areas (AMCP) of the Caribbean of Honduras, which represents an increase of visits greater than 50% compared to the year 2011 (Baseline of the project), registering an average income for that year of $ 1,992,981 ($ 1.5 / person x 1,328,654 million visitors). |
| Increase in Financial Sustainability Scorecard rating for selected MCPAs | Element Score    1: 3/6    2: 8/9    3: 2/9    4: 7/12    5: 6/18    6: 1/6    7: 1/12    8: 0/3    9: 1/24    Total 29/99 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Element Score  1: 5/6  2: 9/9  3: 4/9  4: 10/12  5: 12/18  6: 4/6  7: 4/12  8: 2/3  9: 4/24  Total 54/99 | 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 so that managers can maximize their potential, and evaluate the effectiveness of their investments in terms of improving management effectiveness.  In this sense, the methodology to evaluate Management Effectiveness implies the Economic-Financial dimension, based on the METT criteria.  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.  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.  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 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.  The Criteria "Revenue Rate" was the second best evaluated for this dimension. The average rating among prioritized PAs was 39%.  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.  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) 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.  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.  Additionally, the bases for a system of economic valuation of 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.  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 | Results on the score at the financial sustainability of the evaluation of effectiveness of management through the implementation of the tool generated METT the previous period, is kept for the same period in the evaluation of the progress of the management systems and marine coastal protected Areas (AMCP), with a rating average of 35% priority Protected Areas of the project; with up to 50% increase in the protected areas, reserve life wild leather and Salado, Punta Izopo National Park and Blanca Jeannette Kawas National Park. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 92.75% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 92.75% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 2,816,242 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 3,036,364 |
| Co-financing | 11,500,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Mar 22, 2012 |
| 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 | May 29, 2018 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Dec 1, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Dec 15, 2019 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-12-18 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| --- | --- |
| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| N/A | N/A |
| N/A | N/A |
| N/A | N/A |
| N/A | N/A |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **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. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| N/A |

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| **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. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The Final Evaluation will be carried out during the month of september according to the new closure date of the project. is was initially planned for the first half of the year but this date was rescheduled in order for theporject to be able to finish and complete on the ground activities. |

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| **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. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The project team requested a project extension and the terminal evaluation to facilitate the delivery of some outputs and the terminal evaluation will be carried out in September 2019. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | For this last reporting period, the project has set bases towards the effective management of coastal protected marine Areas (AMCP) and the conservation of biodiversity, generating capacity and implementing protocols of monitoring in the framework integrated system of monitoring of the ecosystems marine coastal of Caribbean Honduras led by the National Bureau of biological monitoring, based on which has been generated information based on the key of the Protected Areas of the North coast conservation targets of the country, thus having: health assessment (AGRRA) reef, report of Antillean Manatee and turtle monitoring marine, coverage and characterization of mangroves, and monitoring of key fisheries. This has been achieved with the participation of different sectors and actors linked to the management and conservation of the AMCP, among them: central Government, Academia, NGO`s co-management, instances of research and cooperation.    As for the effective management of the priority AMCP, the METT evaluation, indicates that this effectiveness has improved, with intervention in the strengthening of capacities of management at different levels (central and local) with the articulation of the different actors involved under a scheme of governance through inter-agency platforms for the management of Protected Areas, structures which have been equipped with instruments for the implementation of actions under one Agenda for common work, communication protocols, control and surveillance, and its internal regulation and strategic lines.    Additionally, being promoted processes for the generation of instruments of management of Protected Areas prioritized by the development and updating of management plans, the strengthening of local and institutional capacities for protection, the use and sustainable use of marine and coastal resources, and the adoption and implementation of good practices. Likewise, the approach toward the strengthening of the fisheries sector of the country, oriented towards the sustainable management of fisheries in marine coastal protected Areas, has been effective in terms of the development of a fisheries agenda which enables the creation of local and sectoral structures of artisanal fishermen and the strengthening of local capacities in the adoption and implementation of code of responsible fishing, structuring of committees of vigilance towards good governance in access and exploitation of fisheries resources in the coastal strip of the country. This under a base of research and local knowledge at the same time allowing the formulation of local fisheries management instruments.    Assistance to the strengthening of the structures of fishermen, has involved, in addition, the generation of instruments of planning, design and management of projects, basic financial management, oriented towards the management of economic alternatives productive for local development. Including processes of value chain and commercialization of fishery products. In the same way, with the participation of FAO as a responsible part in the implementation of the project, is has referred to the generation of guidelines that guide to land use and sustainable management of fisheries and the institutional strengthening of the fisheries sector on the basis of an effective governance with the participation of the various related stakeholders.    In general terms, relevant management processes have been developed during the implementation of the project, under the institutional standards into the scope of outcomes related to capacity-building and generation of instruments for the management and conservation of biodiversity and fisheries in coastal protected marine Areas (AMCP) goals, generating spaces for consultation between institutional counterparties, local structures, projects, NGOs local and institutional actors binding, demonstrating the ability to create and maintain good interinstitutional relations both with the central Government with local actors and the Academy. This has led to the establishment of arrangements of institutional management and strategic alliances with various sectors and actors in the implementation of the project, towards the sustainability of the driven initiatives and the mobilization of additional resources in terms of governance, protection, conservation, management and exploitation of natural resources and particularly resources marine coastal Honduras Caribbean coast area. This intervention has promoted and developed different spaces of concertation and coordination of national and regional level, as it has been the exchange of experiences on conservation and sustainable use of the marine resources and coastal regional in the framework of the Meso-American strategy of environmental sustainability, Summit blue economy of Latin America and the Caribbean, national forum on economy blue to the ODS, the workshop on implementation of the ODS14 through the Environmental Agenda, formulation of policy of Wetlands and coastal marine areas, biodiversity policy. Spaces in which have been generated collaboration guidelines and agendas of coastal marine work towards effective governance regarding the use and management of resources. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | Regarding the Increased coverage of marine and coastal PAs;    In addition to the achieved extension of the coverage of marine protected areas in previous PIR cycles, the Project has generated the technical-scientific information contained in studies of biological and fishery monitoring of key species, in addition to the biophysical and socioeconomic characterization of coastal ecosystems High importance marine, management plans for Marine Protected Areas and Fisheries Management Plans.  The information generated is an important means to favor the management of conservation and fishing activities, at the same time, to favor the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainability of ecosystem services.  It is highlighted in this period, the generation of information necessary to boost the increase of protected coverage in the area of Miskitos Cays, a process that although dilated by the nature of governance in this area, establishes the basis for a declaration of the Miskitos Cays as a special use area; It also highlights the improvement of fisheries governance through the creation of an Interinstitutional Committee for fisheries management in the Miskita region.    On the Improved management effectiveness of marine and coastal PAs in protecting BD against threats  Corresponding to the implementation of the actions of the ICF and the institutions that manage Marine Protected Areas, the projection of maintaining the management effectiveness rating recorded for the previous period is derived, which evidenced an average increase of 10%. It is important to highlight the linkage and complementarity promoted by the Project, so that central and regional government authorities, municipal governments, local organizations, cooperators and NGOs have been integrated into the management and advocacy for governance and administration, conservation and management actions .    The strengthening of the capacities of the aforementioned actors, mainly from local organizations, co-managers and regional authorities and municipal governments, has been a relevant factor that added to the generation of management instruments such as management plans, monitoring protocols, among others , have contributed substantially to this achievement; at the same time, the constitution of local and regional organizational structures has allowed a greater incidence to achieve improved management effectiveness, as is the case of the Interinstitutional Committee for the Management of Tela Bay, the Caribbean Fishermen Network, and The National Humadales Committee and the creation of the Regional Committee of Wetlands in Moskitia and the Interinstitutional Committee for Fisheries Management in Moskitia, organizations that got involved in the formulation of management plans and in the incidence for the approval of official regulations as the Ministerial Agreement for the regulation of fishing activities in the Bahía de Tela Protected Area.    Abaut the Financial sustainability of marine and coastal Pas:    The Project has contributed significantly, in the significant improvement of the tourist visitation in the beneficiary marine protected areas, having achieved an increase of 50% with respect to what was established in the baseline of the Project, also achieving a 35% increase in the score on financial sustainability  It is important to mention that this tourist flow also translates into significant income for the co-managers of protected areas, and to a greater extent, to municipal governments and local enterprises generating employment through fishing and tourism services, activities that are developed under sustainability guidelines.  Although there are still challenges in the area of financial sustainability of marine protected areas, the Project has contributed to the improvement of this, which also derives from the strengthening of the capacities of the co-managers and local and regional authorities and in the contributions to achieve increase in the turist visitation. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the last PIR of the project which will close in 6 months (December 2019) and it is granted a rating of Moderately Satisfactory (MS). Although, the project managed to extend the protected area system with the declaration of the Reef System of Tela protected area and facilitated a draft law for the for the Declaration of the Miskito Cays as a Special Use Zone (i.e, Special Marine Wildlife Refuge), it failed to quantify the project’s impact on the generation of income for the project’s 6 PAs and also did not deliver a 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. These events support the MS rating for the project’s impact towards the development objective (DO).    Indeed, the project has already managed to increase coverage of marine and coastal PAs (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 through a tourism strategy (Outcome 3). Under Outcome 1 (Increased coverage of marine and coastal PAs) the project is still working to protect over 1 m ha of marine and coastal ecosystems under the following three alternative PA models with positive results:    1. Reef System of Tela: Decree Law No. 132-2017 corresponding to the creation of the Protected Area "Tela Bay Marine Wildlife Refuge" has been approved and socialized. This protected area covers 86,259 hectares. 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. 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. In addition, actions were 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. The project is also completing the Bahía de Tela Marine Wildlife Refuge Management Plan (RVSMBT) before project closure. The plan will consolidate participation of local stakeholders in the Interinstitutional Committee for this new protected area.    2. Exclusive Zone of Artisanal Fishing (1,450,000 ha): The project completed a draft Law for the Declaration of the Miskito Cays as a Special Use Zone under the category of "Special Marine Wildlife Refuge", comprising an area of 500,000 ha that surrounds the 54 Miskito Cays. The draft Law is based on an analysis of technical-legal viability that includes: (i) Context, analysis and technical-legal recommendations for the management and categorization of the Miskito Cays; (ii) Action plan and critical path of the process of Declaration of the Miskito Cays as a zone of special use; and (iii) Proposed argumentative Declaration for the Management and Categorization of the Miskito Cays. A work plan for the definition and establishment of this zone was developed with local communities. 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. Additionally, the Inter-Institutional Committee for the Environment for the Monitoring, Management and Development of the fishery in the Miskito Cays has been formed, with the objective of having an organizational structure composed of government agencies and indigenous organizations.    3. 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 information was included in a proposal that will be submitted to the National Commission of Biological Corridors, for the legalization of the proposed area as a Continent Island Connectivity Zone, under the figure of Marine Biological Corridor.    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 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 management effectiveness will be measured again through the METT for the Terminal Evaluation in late 2019.    The project is also working to increase the management effectiveness of the existing 3-mile exclusive zone for artisan fishing (covering 2,600 km2, without counting the area of overlap with the Island-to-Mainland Connectivity Zone). Specifically, the project is contributing to the following management plans, regulations and information of areas of ecological restoration to improve the management effectiveness of the three-mile exclusive zone; a) 4 Fishing Management plans: Tela Bay, Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge, on the Atlantic coast; and Brus Laguna and Karataska Lagoon System, in the Honduran moskitia; b) Ministerial regulations for the effective management of fishing activity in the lagoon system of Bahía de Tela; c) Guide for the formulation of Fisheries Management Plans; d) 4 fishing monitoring protocols for shrimp, scale, crab, jellyfish fisheries; e) Guidelines for the National Fisheries Management Plan; and f) Guidelines for the Fisheries Management and Development Plan in the Moskitia. It is uncertain, however, weather all these planning, and capacity-building tools will be completed before project closure (December 2019). If not, the project is strongly encouraged to ensure that government institutions are tasked with the finalization of these activities with the support of UNDP beyond project closure. This uncertainty is also why the project is granted a MS rating for progress towards the development objectives of the project.    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. 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 be reached yet, the project is working to develop enabling conditions needed for this purpose as described below. The project is strongly encouraged to measure this indicator for the terminal evaluation and 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, and (iii) Construction and marketing.    In 2018, about 1.3 million people visited the Marine Protected Areas which represent a 50% increase compared to the year 2011 (Project Baseline). This may be attributed in part to the 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. The following additional strategic actions have also contributed to strengthen tourism; a) the creation of community organizations; b) development of a competitive fund and its regulation; c) development of capacities in the Community Development Associations; d) establishment of centers of attraction of tourism; e) characterization of tourist visitation in each PA and its activities; and f) 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 Satisfactory (S). Both the annual delivery (i.e., 92.75%) and the accumulated delivery (i.e., 92.75%) are adequate and the project should be able to disburse the remaining US$220,122 before project closure (i.e., December 2019). The project should hire the terminal evaluation consultants as soon as possible and before December this year to ensure that the project staff is still available to address the evaluation's questions and needs. The project’s tracking tools must also be completed one more time for this evaluation. | |

# 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.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document 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 and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: No |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN0:** no noticeable contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **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.** |
| With the intervention of the project through the implementation of the Gender Action Plan, processes of training and education on the recognition of equal rights and opportunities for participation of women in decision making have been developed and access to physical resources and capital to develop its prioritized initiatives in 3 sectors of intervention: Protected Areas, fisheries and tourism.  Since the actions of the marine coastal project, initiative inclusive called &quot;Fair of the seafood and culture&quot;, initiative of support to Community fishing companies, has promoted in order to increase your earning potential, identification of new strategies of marketing and new niches of market, the integration of added values and inclusion in the value chain of the resources of the sea. New opportunities for generating revenue of women and men, can achieve higher degree of profitability, thus improving their conditions and quality of life.  Likewise, the project has driven support to the tourism sector in its area of influence with a pilot demonstration of community-based tourism in Protected Areas, representing a range of opportunities in areas where the active participation of women is facilitated in the management, administration, services and attention to the customer, having developed capabilities in jewelry, food safety, cooking and business management in the perspective of achieving the certification of knowledge and skills acquired.  This offers greater opportunities to women in the areas of influence of the AAMMPP, generating income and improving their conditions and quality of life. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| With the Institute of Conservation and Forestry development, Protected Areas and wildlife (ICF), as implementing partner with the project, in a coordinated manner made emphasis in the approach to operating systems for improving the conservation of marine biodiversity and coastal, by the development and updating of management plans in the marine coastal protected Areas (AMCP), where it is considered the participation of men and women who join forces in the consolidation of processes through the adoption of good practices of conservation of natural ecosystems, integrating the participation and inclusion of men and women. |

# 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.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **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.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **SESP:** [ESSP Marino Costero.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4826/213584/1672689/1672970/ESSP%20Marino%20Costero.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| With the intervention of the Project in the formation and strengthening of structure of fishermen both at the community level (local companies) and regional (platforms second grade) in the Caribbean from Honduras, has made possible a better scheme of governance of small-scale fisheries, with the participation of men and women, adopting best practices aligned with the code of responsible conduct, favoring thus the conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems, and reducing the threats against the Areas marine coastal protected (AMCP) and thereby enabling the sustainability of their livelihoods.  The intervention has involved the generation capabilities among the members of the Board of Directors and membership of organizations of fishermen, in administration and sustainability of productive projects, management and capital, mechanisms for the increase in utilities, diversification of the productive activity.  The strengthening of capacities has favored the generation of income-employment for members and other members of the communities. Furthermore, the increase in income from marketing without intermediation in most markets, Thus, creates better conditions and quality of life. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), 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 lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| Has developed a process of systematization and management of knowledge on the design and structuring of the system of monitoring biological of the ecosystems marine coastal of the Caribbean Honduran (SMBEMC-CH), prioritizing the areas protected by law declared and included in the national system of Protected Areas and life wildlife of Honduras (SINAPH), with the participation and articulation of all actors and sectors linked to the theme, including: Co-Managers of Protected Areas, National Bureau of Monitoring biological (MNMB) Academy, community environmental groups, municipal and central-level Government; delimiting four (4) core aspects that support the systematization process:  1. Participatory process and follow-up in the design and implementation of the system of monitoring biological of the ecosystems marine coastal of the Caribbean Honduran (SMBEMC-CH).  2. Institutional articulation mechanism  3. Synergies with National platforms  4. Platform for the management of data and information dissemination    http://www.ocphn.org/v1/marino-costero/ |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [Honduras marino costero CEO request 28th August 2013 - Final.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4826/213584/1672694/1672975/Honduras%20marino%20costero%20CEO%20request%2028th%20August%202013%20-%20Final.docx) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The partners in the implementation of the project played an important role in terms of contributions and recommendations for making decisions in the Project Committee; this allowed to favor the operative and incidence management to make adjustments in the programmatic and budgetary operations of the project, and also, to achieve resolutions of the governmental institutions, NGOs and cooperators, which allowed to achieve inter-institutional agreements, approval of regulations, management for financial contributions complementary.  Examples of this have been the actions carried out by the General Directorate of Fisheries, the Forest Conservation Institute, indigenous peoples' organizations and municipal governments, all members and participants of the Project Committee.  In some cases, this dynamic allowed to strengthen inter-institutional relations and establish common objectives and actions. |

# 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.