

INTERVENTION LOGIC	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	Indicators achieved to December 2014	Indicators achieved to December 2015
MAIN OBJECTIVE			
To contribute to the conservation of the ecological functions of the Mesoamerican Reef System (MRS).	Seagrass areas of the project's CMPA equal to or greater than those of the baseline.	Density of seagrass cover in the protected area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Port Honduras (Belize):</b> reports 2,084 hectares in the range of 50-100% and 261 in the range of 0.1-50% with a total of 2,345 ha.</li> </ul>	
	Mangrove areas in the project's CMPA equal to or greater than those of the baseline.	Density of mangrove cover in the protected area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Port Honduras (Belize):</b> reports 377 hectares in the density range of 75-100%, 238 ha. In the range of 50-75%, 69 ha. In the range of 25-50% and 73 ha. In the range of 0.1 – 25% having a total of 757 ha.</li> </ul>	
PROJECT OBJECTIVE (PO)			
To consolidate the CMPA selected in the project's region and ensure the use of coastal and marine resources in the medium-term.	<b>PO VIO1:</b> The financial gap does not increase in 100% of the CMPAs included in the program.	Between 2012 and 2013, the consultancy to establish the financial gap base line of the four protected areas, using the budget execution data values of 2011. The financial gap for that year (2011) are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Área de Protección de Flora y Fauna Yum Balam: US\$58,407.00</li> <li>• Port Honduras Marine Reserve: US\$15,010.00</li> <li>• Refugio de Vida Silvestre Punta de</li> </ul>	

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		<p>Manabique: US\$10,242.00</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zona Marina de Protección Especial Sandy Bay West End: US\$ -95,805.00</li> </ul> <p>All together, the four protected areas get US\$1,349,277.00 as income and executed in 2011, US\$ 1,337,131.00.</p> <p>Using the net present value to calculate the financial gap for the four protected areas in different periods, the results are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 years \$1,296,125</li> <li>5 years \$2,274,129</li> <li>10 years \$8,876,394</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>PO VIO2:</b> Management plans are updated and under implementation in 100% of the MCPAs included in the program.</p>	<p><u>Port Honduras Marine Reserve, Belize:</u> The management plan (2012-2016) was actualized just before the Project start.</p> <p>The Project support the elaboration of TIDE strategic plan for 5 years (2014-2018), through a consultant. In TIDEs AWP, there is evidence of which of the activities planned are focused to support the implementation of the management plan.</p>	<p><i>Which action lines/ management of this plan do you implement in the PA?</i></p> <p>A management plan exists for the marine reserve valid for the period 2012 to 2016 and is being implemented according to plan.</p> <p>TIDE also has a 5-year strategic plan 2013 to 2017 which is being used to help guide the proposed activities in the 2015-2016 BWP for this Project as it relates to PHMR. The strategic plan also outlines a monitoring tool used to track progress towards achievement of the actions outlined within.</p> <p><i>How does the CMPA evaluate the progress in the implementation of the management plan?</i></p> <p>Mangaement effectiveness exercise is carried out annually to assess TIDEs progress towards</p>

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			<p>achievement of the strategic actions outlined within the plan. In addition one particular activity scheduled for 2016 is the assessment of the current management plan to see what actions were achieved or not achieved and what changes/priorities now exist for the área and must be taken into consideration during management for the next 5 years and to be included in the new updated plan also to be done in 2016. One such example are plans for the expansión of the PHMR replenishment zone.</p> <p><i>Who knows the plan?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TIDE staff</li> <li>• Board members</li> <li>• Members of the advisory committee</li> </ul>
	<p><b>PO VIO3:</b> The CMPAs included in the program have natural resources use plans under implementation.</p>	<p>This indicator has not been measured in the four areas.</p>	<p><i>Does the CMPA have any sustainable use plans? Which ones?</i></p>
<b>RESULTS</b>			

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<p>R1 - The protection and conservation of the coastal -marine ecosystems in the marine area are secured.</p>	<p><b>R1 VIO1:</b> At least 12 initiatives for marine and terrestrial infrastructure built or rehabilitated and put into operation by the end of the third year (2014) and that will be used properly in accordance with their original purpose until the conclusion of the project.</p>	<p><u>Port Honduras Marine Reserve, Belize:</u> In 2013, eight infrastructures were rehabilitated: in TIDE's office: rehabilitation of the boatshed, repairing of the dock facing TIDE offices, extension of TIDE office for rangers. In Abalone Caye's station: erosion mitigation works, placing block gabions in the most affected area, Replacing the roof of the building, windows and doors, roof and stairs, rehabilitation of the dock and construction of bath and ecological septic tank (digester). In 2014 a small room to storage research and monitoring equipment was built.</p>	<p><i>What was their purpose?</i>            In 2015 TIDE started operation of small ranger substation in the replenishment zone of the reserve and continued with erosion mitigation around Abalone caye with the installation of gabion baskets and rocks. Also carried out was the construction of a new storage house for the dive compressor.</p> <p>Facilities constructed in 2015 are being used as designated. The ranger substation; however, is not being used all day or every day because of a lack of bathroom facility on the caye. As soon as we raise the funds for the bathroom presence at the caye will be more frequent.</p> <p><i>Do they contribute to ensure the protection and conservation of the coastal marine ecosystems and in which way?</i>  <b>Yes!</b> All these infrastructures are being operated as proposed and</p> <p><i>How are these being sustained?</i>            Infrastructure is being maintained by TIDE whenever such maintenance is required.</p>
	<p><b>R1 VIO2:</b> The acquired facilities are being used</p>	<p><u>Port Honduras Marine Reserve, Belize:</u> Part of the buoys for the delimitation of the area are not</p>	<p>Why is this equipment important?            Pick up truck            Life vest for rangers</p>

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	properly and have regulation and usage logs.	being used because the area is waiting the final decision on extending the no fishing area. There is a record of the hours of operation, services and maintenance of the 100 hp marine engine based on the manual of the engine. The lab equipment also has its own maintenance control based on the provisions of the manual. <b>In 2014</b> a boat with its respective engine was purchased to be used in the control and surveillance program. The park ranger office was equipped and 20 life vests for kids were purchased to be used in educational trips into the reserve.	<p>How do they support better protection and conservation of the coastal and marine ecosystems in the project area?</p> <p><i>How are they sustained?</i></p> <p>All equipment acquired is being used as designated. Boat engines and the pickup truck have log books to document its use and history; rangers have a signed agreement for use of uniforms, marine radio has a call log, science lab equipment and ranger equipment have servicing schedule and procedures for use and gas refrigerator has records showing frequency of gas replacement.</p>
	<b>R1 VIO3:</b> The park rangers (officers and community members) receive at least two training sessions per year on the protection and conservation of natural resources.	<u>Port Honduras Marine Reserve, Belize:</u> A total of nine workshops have been developed. One on 2012 and eight on 2013, for the six rangers on topics such as management effectiveness, GIS training, diving course, public relations and communications, and computing. A four-day experience exchange was performed for 8 marine and terrestrial park rangers to Xcalak and Banco Chinchorro,	<p><i>What was the training and equipment useful for rangers?</i> rangers participated in 2 training sessions (Conflict resolution/anger management and court procedures). Trainings addressed the concerns regarding issues with rangers when they encounter fishers within the park.</p> <p><i>How and why these trainings have contributed to improve the control and surveillance program?</i></p> <p>In 2015</p>

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R2 - Best management practices and the sustainable use of marine-coastal resources are applied.		Mexico. On 2014, seven park rangers were trained in public relationships.	
	R1 VIO4: A control and supervision planning scheme exists and is being implemented in accordance with the operational capabilities of each area.	<u>Port Honduras Marine Reserve, Belize:</u> During 2013, 900 daily and night patrols took place mostly within the protected area, based on a Control and Surveillance Plan. On 2014, 716 patrols were developed and each activity was documented through the SMART program. With this, TIDE now knows the gap zones that need more control.	With the implementation of the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) funds needed for patrols have been reduced to half with no significant reduction in number of arrests; a total of 649 patrols; these strategic patrols carried out resulted in 8 arrests, 5 of which were successfully prosecuted. All reports are digitalized.
	R1 VIO5: At the end of 2013 (second year) four management plans (programs) exist and are being implemented (over the lifetime of the project).	<u>Port Honduras Marine Reserve, Belize:</u> A 2012-2016 management plan for the MCPA exists and is being implemented. During 2013 TIDE developed its 2013-2017 Strategic Plan.	The management plan for the MCPA is still relevant and being implemented. A new updated plan for the área will be carried out in 2016 once the assessment of the existing plan is completed.
	R2 VIO1: The four CMPAs have a strategy/community development plan for the end of the second year.	<u>Port Honduras Marine Reserve, Belize:</u> the community development plan for Punta Gorda and Monkey River was updated and the plan for Punta Negra was developed.	<p><i>Is there a community development plan or strategy for the CMPA? Is it being implemented?</i></p> <p><i>Who participates in the preparation of the community development plan or strategy?</i></p> <p><i>What are the results achieved by having the community development plan or strategy?</i></p> <p>Based on the community development plans that exist</p>

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			<p>for the three communities around the protected area (Punta Gorda Town, Monkey River Village and Punta Negra Village). These were updated through the project and outlined plans for developing the communities. Based on the recommendations of these plans the communities reviewed and discussed the priority activities for their specific areas.</p> <p>Community development plan for the communities are still relevant and being used to fundraise for alternative livelihood projects outside of this project. For example water supply system for the community of Punta Negra</p>
	<p><b>R2 VIO2:</b> 100% of the proposed productive initiatives have undergone feasibility/market and business studies/plans, in addition to studies on business aspects and training and technical support mechanisms.</p>	<p>Micro-projects of productive initiatives supported by the Project's funding, the feasibility/market studies are made ex ante. Below there is a list of the productive projects being developed in PHMR, even if they do not receive funding from the project. Administrators have included them in their respective counterpart POA. <u>Port Honduras Marine Reserve, Belize:</u> has four productive initiatives in total, all of them supported by the Project and all with pre-feasibility study. The</p>	<p><i>How many and which proposals have been submitted? Does these have feasibility/market and business plans? Do the initiatives promote productive activities based in the sustainable use of natural resources in exchange for an alternative economic activity? Number of permanent jobs created Number of beneficiaries that reinvest part of their profits in these projects</i></p> <p>Punta Gorda Town has submitted a proposal for investing in a solar fruit drying facility, the market for this facility already exists so there is a great potential for success. Punta Negra community has submitted a proposal for investing in a cultural culinary and confectionary kitchen that would serve local and</p>

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		<p>initiatives are: chicken corps, started in 2012; solar drying of fruit, cultural cuisine and sport fishing, with studies carried out in 2013 to start implementation in 2014. During 2014, the fruit drying facility and the cultural kitchen progress as expected.</p>	<p>international tourists that visit that community; this will be marketed through existing tour operators like TIDE Tours, Garbutt’s Marine Investment Company, among others in Punta Gorda. Monkey River community proposed to invest in training and equipping additional sports fishing guides that can take advantage of the growing sports fishing industry in Southern Belize. Of the three proposals submitted Monkey River community’s proposal is more feasible followed by that of Punta Gorda and then Punta Negra.</p> <p>In 2015 the cultural kitchen started operating and has earned the community of Punta Negra some income. The fruit drying facility had a late start but was finally in operation at the last quarter of 2015. Some income was earned but not significant enough to report. Sports fishing enterprise was changed by the Monkey River community to tour guide training the impact of which will not be seen until 2016.</p>
	<p><b>R2 VIO3:</b> Increased number of community members trained, accredited and involved in activities that support daily management</p>	<p><u>Port Honduras Marine Reserve, Belize:</u> a total of 73 people from the communities that have more influence in the Reserve were trained in 2013, in topics such as raising chickens, handling and processing of food and catering, hospitality and tourism, making crafts from natural products,</p>	<p><i>How many community members are currently participating? Are they accredited/certified? What mgmt. activities does the CMPA support? Has the effectiveness of S&amp;E increased and how? Has the effectiveness/efficiency or monitoring quality and how?</i></p> <p>6 women from the Punta Gorda – dry fruit 10 participants from Monkey River – Tour Guide</p>



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	tasks (biological monitoring; control and surveillance) of protected areas.	navigation skills, and safety at sea and diving course. On 2014, a total of 43 people were trained in: SCUBA diving, small enterprise management, management of conflicts, fishing laws, public relationships, coral reef and coral fish identification.	training 3 women from Punta Negra – Cultural kitchen  As a part of our Community Researchers Program, a total of 5 new community members were trained in SCUBA diving and all monitoring protocols used by TIDE in 2015.
	<b>R2 VIO4:</b> The four CMPAs have mechanisms (community advisory committees or equivalents) which ensure the participation of local stakeholders in decision-making guidance regarding the management of the areas and meet at least twice yearly.	<u>Port Honduras Marine Reserve, Belize:</u> TIDE has three mechanisms to ensure community participation in the management of the Reserve, these are: PHMR Advisory Committee, Manage Access Committee and TIDE Board of Directors.	<i>How may community mechanisms exist in or for the PA? How many people and institutions are currently involved? How many times have they met in the year? What topics have been addressed?</i>  The three established means of ensuring participation in the management of the MCPA by community members continues to meet regularly and make management decisions as relevant and necessary.  TIDE also considers the quarterly fishermen’s forum a means for fishers to participate in management as recommendations from these forums are incorporated into the Managed Access design.
R3 - Communication and effective exchanges to promote the adoption of new	<b>R3 VIO1:</b> At the end of the project, at least nine (9) small regional	Four small projects approved and implemented in the first call: 3 in Mexico and 1 in Honduras. In the second call (2014) five projects were approved: 2 in	

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practices.	<p>projects implemented and monitored by the Member Funds: Three at the end of the second year; three at the end of the third year; three at the end of the fourth year.</p>	<p>Guatemala, 1 in Honduras, 2 in Mexico. This projects are under implementation. Nine small projects financed in two calls for proposals.</p>	
	<p><b>R3 VIO2:</b> At least two regional meetings have been held and a strategy for monitoring the implementation of the agreements has been reached.</p>	<p>A regional workshop to develop the Regional Strategy for the control of lionfish in the Mesoamerican Reef.</p>	
	<p><b>R3 VIO3:</b> At the end of the project, at least four exchanges of experiences between area managers and/or other stakeholders from each MCPA</p>	<p>Between 2013 and 2014, five interchanges were carried out: the IV and V Tri-national Fishing Forum in Puerto Cortés, Honduras and in Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, respectively; the second and third Festival of the Sea in Puerto Barrios, Guatemala and in Omoa, Honduras; the Project Implementers meeting in Livingston, Guatemala.</p>	

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	have been encouraged.		