

ANNEX C –TERMINAL REPORTS

(For External Projects Only)

Implementing Organization: FoProBiM

Project No.: SSFA/2012/DEPI/CAR/0006

Project Title: Management and Conservation of Reef Biodiversity and Reef Fisheries Pilot Project, Caracol Bay, Haiti

1. Project Needs and Results

Re-state the needs and results of the project.

Reef fisheries are generally “open access” fisheries, with few regulations (either insufficient or poorly enforced) to protect the resources from over-extraction. Overfishing not only affects the size of harvestable stocks, but also can lead to major shifts, direct and indirect, in community structure, both of fish species and reef communities as a whole. Larger individuals (which also have greater reproduction output) are targeted, which affects the viability of a population. In addition to changes in the abundance, composition, and distribution of targeted reef fish populations, noticeable changes in the structure of coral reefs have also been documented where, for example, over-extraction of predatory fishes may result in the increase of other less commercially valuable species. As well, the accelerated bio-erosion of corals can occur as the invertebrate fauna are no longer controlled by their natural predators, and overfishing of herbivorous fish results in an overgrowth of coral reefs by algae. Overfishing can also lead to losses in biodiversity and affect the abundance of species with critical roles in the ecosystem. This may also lower the resilience of the reef to other threats, such as pollution, and the ability to recover after natural disturbances, such as tropical storms. Various fishing methods can also cause physical damage as well as being unsustainable and wasteful.

One management option proposed to combat overfishing is the establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). A MPA is closed to consumptive usage, thus offering targeted and non-targeted species a spatial form of protection. Such areas are designed to provide a spatial refuge that protects habitats and species by managing fishing, harvesting, and other extractive activities. The spatial refuge aims to protect marine populations from harvesting, while more conventional fisheries management methods attempt to provide a numerical refuge that allows a portion of the population to escape harvest. Current approaches recognize the need for a balanced approach, incorporating the need for protected areas with a community-based approach in order to be effective. Financial and other incentives may also encourage sustainable fishing practices, while fines and penalties discourage illegal fishing and other unsustainable practices. Licensing fishers can help limit access to fisheries that are at risk for overfishing. All tools are important and need to be integrated in a comprehensive coastal-watershed integrated management plan that allows for habitat and sustainable use.

This project has been developed within the context of Outcome 3 of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) Project; PIMS-2193 funded by the Global Environment Facility, and specifically within the activities of the demonstration

project “Management and Conservation of Reef Biodiversity and Reef Fisheries Pilot Project.” The focus of the GEF project is to assist Caribbean countries to improve management of shared living marine resources (LMRs), most of which are considered to be fully or over-exploited, through an ecosystem-level approach. This will be achieved through identification and analysis of major issues, root causes, and actions required to achieve sustainable management of these resources; improvement of the shared knowledge base for sustainable use and management; implementation of legal policy and institutional reforms; and development of an institutional and procedural approach to LME-level monitoring, reporting, and evaluation.

The Caracol Bay site in Haiti occurs in a large stand of mangrove forest on the North /North East Coast of the country. The mangroves play an important role in the reproduction cycle of numerous coastal and pelagic fish as well as provide shelter for their offspring. These species include the pike, crustacean species, the lobster and Queen conch.¹ The deforestation of mangroves is common in Haiti. Uses include salt production, local consumption of wood and wood supply for laundries. The lack of a management system has serious consequences for the control and reduction of activities that contribute to the deterioration of the local environment.

The project will reinforce the work of communities in the management and conservation of the biodiversity of mangroves and coral reefs, within the framework of a decentralized participatory management of resources. Activities will be implemented parallel to those in the adjacent Montecristi National Park in the Dominican Republic.

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The pilot project will achieve three key results, each of which is directly linked to outputs of the programme framework (PF#1-3). Results will continue to provide benefits after the conclusion of the project and will be realized by successfully carrying out a cluster of activities during the project, which are summarized below (see the logical framework matrix for the indicators that will result from each activity, with associated means of verification). Specific Challenges noted for Haiti include:

- Capability for regular interaction at all levels with Montecristi/DR counterparts

Result 1. Integrated ecosystem-based management needs assessed and management frameworks strengthened (PF#1).

Result 1 will be achieved by successfully completing the following actions:

- 1.1 Introductory consultations and discussions on priorities for ecosystem management
- 1.2 Compilation and analysis of the status of the eco-system in Caracol Bay based on stakeholder feedback and literature available
- 1.3 Development of a participatory community process for the management, follow-up and application of a management plan

Result 2. Existing regulations reviewed and collaborative enforcement mechanisms identified (PF#2).

Result 2 will be achieved by successfully completing the following actions:

- 2.1 Analyse and identification of gaps in the existing legislative framework relating to MPA, in particular at Caracol Bay

Result 3. Public awareness, education, and outreach focused on regulations and enforcement enhanced (PF#3).

Result 3 will be achieved by successfully completing the following actions:

- 3.1 Facilitate improved sensitisation of the value of the Caracol Bay ecosystem, including mangroves, and the marine protected area and the need for a management plan

Establishment of a Steering Committee of key stakeholders with a view to long-term collaboration for the monitoring and evaluation of the transboundary site, Relevant stakeholders from the Dominican Republic will be invited to attend meetings of the SC as observers and as appropriate.

2. Project activities

Describe the activities actually undertaken under the project, giving reasons **why some activities were not undertaken, if any.**

1.1 Introductory consultations and discussions on priorities for ecosystem management

1.2 Compilation and analysis of the status of the eco-system in Caracol Bay based on stakeholder feedback and literature available

1.3 Development of a participatory community process for the management, follow-up and application of a management plan

Expected Accomplishments under Outcome 2 (Existing regulations reviewed and collaborative enforcement mechanisms identified)

2.1 Analysis and identification of gaps in the existing legislative framework related to MPAs

Expected Accomplishments under Outcome 3 (Public awareness, education, and outreach focused on regulations and enforcement enhanced)

3.1 Facilitate improved sensitisation of the value of mangroves, the marine protected area and management plan

3.2 Establishment of a Steering Committee of key stakeholders with a view to long-term collaboration for the monitoring and evaluation of the transboundary site

2. Project Outputs:

- 1) Gap Analysis Report
- 2) Community Plan for Participatory Management of Mangroves
- 3) Educational materials provided on mangroves and existing laws related to fisheries
- 4) Creation of local environmental steering committee

3. Project outputs

Compare the outputs generated with the ones listed in the project document.
List the actual outputs **produced but not included in previous Progress Reports** under the following headings

(Please tick appropriate box)

(a) **MEETINGS** (UNEP-convened meetings only)
 Inter-governmental (IG) Mtg. Expert Group Mtg. Training Seminar/Workshop
 Others
Title: _____

Venue _____ and
dates _____
Convened by _____ Organized by _____
Report issued as doc. No/Symbol _____
Languages _____ Dated _____
For Training Seminar/Workshop, please indicate: No. of participants _____ and
attach **annex** giving names and nationalities of participants.

(b) **PRINTED MATERIALS**
 Report to IG Mtg. Technical Publication Technical Report Others
Title: _____

Author(s)/Editor(s)

Publisher

Symbol(UN/UNEP/ISBN/ISSN) _____
Date _____ of _____ publication

(When technical reports/publications have been distributed, attach **distribution list**)

(c) **TECHNICAL INFORMATION** **PUBLIC INFORMATION**
Description _____

Dates

(d) TECHNICAL COOPERATION

- Grants and Fellowships Advisory Services
 Staff Missions Others (describe)

Purpose _____

Place and duration

For Grants/Fellowships, please indicate:

<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Countries/Nationalities</u>	<u>Cost(in US\$)</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

(f) OTHER OUTPUTS/SERVICES

For example, Networking, Query-response, Participation in meetings etc.

Creation of Caracol Bay Environmental Steering Committee _____

4. Use of outputs

State the use made of the outputs.

1) Gap Analysis Report

Used to inform on future needed activities for the creation and management of MPAs in Haiti.

2) Community Plan for Participatory Management of Mangroves

Used to develop the groundwork for participatory mangrove management for the target area of Caracol Bay.

3) Educational materials provided on mangroves and existing laws related to fisheries

Used to provide information and guidance on coastal and marine use and management to local stakeholders for more informed decision making.

4) Creation of local environmental steering committee

Created to guide local activities targeting the management of local resources in collaboration with partners in the Dominican Republic and other CLME target sites.

5. **Degree of achievement of the objectives/results**

On the basis of facts obtained during the follow-up phase, describe how the project document outputs and their use were or were not instrumental in realizing the objectives/results of the project.

n/a

6. **Conclusions**

Enumerate the lessons learned during the project execution. Concentrate on the management of the project, indicating the principal factors, which determined success or failure in meeting the objectives set down in the project document.

This project was undertaken under particular circumstances in which delays by the Haitian government in engaging in project activities caused a situation in which alternate solutions for execution were required shortening the project execution period as well as the level of funding. Project management and execution, although successful in achieving project goals, could have had larger and more long-lasting impacts if given a longer time frame in which to achieve activities.

7. **Recommendations**

Make recommendations to:

(a) Improve effect and impact of similar projects in the future;

(b) Indicate what further action might be needed to meet the project objectives/results.

This project was undertaken under particular circumstances in which delays by the Haitian government in engaging in project activities caused a situation in which alternate solutions for execution were required shortening the project execution period as well as the level of funding. Project management and execution, although successful in achieving project goals, could have had larger and more long-lasting impacts if given a longer time frame in which to achieve activities.

8. **Non-expendable equipment (value over US\$1,500)**

Please attach to the terminal report a **final** inventory of all non-expendable equipment (if any) purchased under this project, indicating the following:

Date of purchase, description, serial number, quantity, cost, location and present condition, together with your **proposal** for the disposal of the said equipment.

n/a

ANNEX D- GUIDELINES FOR FINANCIAL REPORTS

Format of Project Expenditure Accounts for Supporting Organizations

...Dec. 16, 2012.... to ..Dec. 31, 2012.....

Project No. SSFA/2012/DEPI/CAR/0006 Supporting OrganizationFoProBiM.....

Project title:.... Management and Conservation of Reef Biodiversity and Reef Fisheries Pilot
Project, Caracol Bay, Haiti

Project commencing: ... Aug. 1, 2012....

Project ending: ... Dec. 31, 2012.....

Object of expenditure by UNEP budget code	Project budget allocation for year		Expenditure incurred		Unspent balance of budget allocation for year			
			for the quarter	Cumulative expenditures this year				
	m/m (1)	Amount (2)	m/m (3)	Amount (4)	m/m (5)	Amount (6)	m/m (7)	Amount (2)-(6)
1100 Project personnel		33,250	10,250	33,250		0		0
1200 Consultants		2,000	0	2,000		0		0
1300 Administrative support		1,650	0	1,650		0		0
1400 Volunteers		0	0	0		0		0
1600 Travel		3,000	0	3,000		0		0
2100 Sub-contracts		0	0	0		0		0
2200 Sub-contracts		0	0	0		0		0
2300 Sub-contracts		0	0	0		0		0
3100 Fellowships		0	0	0		0		0
3200 Group training		5,500	500	5,500		0		0
3300 Meetings & conferences		3,050	0	3,050		0		0
4100 Expendable equipment		0	0	0		0		0
4200 Non-expendable equipment		0	0	0		0		0
4300 Premises		0	0	0		0		0
5100 Operation		1,550	0	1,550		0		0
5200 Reporting Costs		0	0	0		0		0
5300 Sundry		0	0	0		0		0
5400 Hospitality		0	0	0		0		0
99 GRAND TOTAL		50,000	10,750	50,000		0		0

Signed: _____

Duly authorized official of supporting organization

NB: The expenditure should be reported in line with the specific object of expenditures as per project budget.