Project Evaluation Series

Terminal evaluation of the project "Improving forest and protected area management in Trinidad and Tobago"

Project code: GCP/TRI/003/GFF GEF ID: 4750

Follow-up report

Terminal evaluation of the project "Imp	roving forest and	d prote	cted area management in Tri			eport	02/2023
	Management response Accepted, Partially Accepted or Rejected			Mai	nagement plan		
Evaluation recommendation		Act	ions to be taken, and/or com partial acceptance or rej		Description of actions actually taken, or reasons for actions not taken	MAR Score	Impact of, or changes resulted from taken actions
Recommendation 1.	Partially	A virtu	ual meeting of the Project Stee	ering Committee	The respective	Non/poor	Ecological monitoring is in the
Develop a sustainability strategy before formal project closure. 141. The evaluation team rated the project's sustainability Moderately Likely. There is a relatively good social basis but uncertain political/institutional context and insufficient public funding for sustaining project results and ensuring transition to long-term impact. This sustainability can be increased by developing a plan with targets, tasks and responsibilities for the different project stakeholders. The plan should be presented to the Project Steering Committee to seek endorsement from the different agencies.	accepted	(PSC) was scheduled for Wednesday, 22 July 2020 to which all members of the PSC and their alternates were invited. Ten (10) persons attended the meeting in addition to the FAO Representation (FAOR), Lead Technical Officer (LTO) and Project Coordination Unit (PCU). On the basis of this recommendation, ten "Steps for Sustainability" were outlined, inclusive of proposed lead agencies*. The recommendations were endorsed by those present. Additionally, areas for immediate follow-up by Government were recommended** which were also endorsed by the meeting. Steps of Sustainability:				planning stage; the TTBIS is managed and partner agencies (FD, EMA) are engaged in communication activities.	
		#	Item	Lead/s			
		1	Establish monitoring points and implement site monitoring schedule	FD / IMA / DNRF Assisted by NGOs, EPPD			
		2	Enact work plans for each PA management plan	FD / EMA / DNRF			
	3	3	Manage TTBIS data: verification, upload, security, reporting	All trained agencies			
		4	Periodic refresher training (trail design,	All trained agencies			

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			communication, GIS/GPS etc.)					
		5	Ongoing communication and surveys of public awareness and attitudes	All trained agencies				
		6	Outreach activities aligned to management plans (including schools)	All trained agencies				
		7	Network management (e.g. enforcement, research, website)	All agencies				
		8	Explore PA management funding options	FD/MALF; other agencies				
		9	Undertake livelihood activity development that supports PA management	FD				
		10	Finalize Trinity Hills Management Plan	FD				
Recommendation 2. Adjust the process of formal project closure to the measures for the COVID-19 crisis.	Accepted	Adopting adaptive management strategies, project closure has been ongoing adhering to COVID-19 restrictions. For example, handover meetings have been conducted with limited numbers and remotely,				Excellent	All project closure and handover meetings (incl. PSC were held.	
Considering the measures put in place because of the ongoing COVID-19 situation, the project closure process has practically been put on hold.		accou	nting for assets is being verifice Government of the Republic	ed and transfers			Equipment and assets have been transferred to the GORTT All accounts closed.	

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Given the uncertainty of the future application of the measures put in place by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, the project should develop a realistic project plan, including financial closure, a last Project Steering Committee meeting and formal handover of products, equipment, etc. to the Government. This should of course follow COVID-19 risk measures and include alternative activities such as internet-based meetings.		Tobago (GORTT) have been initiated, as well as reconciliation of the accounts.			
Recommendation 3. In coordination with FAO Trinidad and Tobago, continue to explore options to strengthen the institutional and financial basis for the national protected area system. During the project implementation period, the institutional arrangement for protected areas management in Trinidad and Tobago did not fundamentally change. While some institutional aspects improved (legislation, definition and xix adoption of responsibilities of the different agencies), the evaluation showed that the lack of a single agency, as was committed by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago during project design, continues to be an important barrier to consolidation of a national protected area system. In spite of the changed policy orientation, it is recommended to re-engage in	Accepted	In line with SO3, the Representation's work plan 2019–2020 and the current CPF for Trinidad and Tobago, the FAOR and his team will pursue initiatives to support the institutional and financial basis for the national protected area system. These include the implementation of the unilateral trust fund (UTF) with the GORTT which supports effective land use planning and the design, approval and implementation of a submission to GEF for biodiversity conservation and land restoration.	The legislation to establish the Protect Area Authority and the Trust Fund has not been enacted. However, the management of protected areas (PAs) has now been integrated into one Unit of the Forestry Division – the National Parks and Protected	Advancing	Management of the six pilot PAs incorporated in the National Parks Section and Unit renamed to the National Parks and PA Section.

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system. Also, the government agencies should establish a plan to ensure enough public funding for protected area management. Therefore, the financing study carried out by the project should form the basis, in line with the to-be developed sustainability plan, to determine clear targets and responsibilities, particularly for the Green Fund. Based on the experience and insights obtained during IFPAM, FAO Trinidad and Tobago should provide follow-up to these processes.					
Recommendation 4. Following GEF and FAO standards, ensure that GEF funds are fully dedicated to the project activities, despite overlapping Country Office needs. This evaluation found some divergence regarding the use of GEF funds by FAO Trinidad and Tobago. Among the major ones are the lack of annual planning and reporting, and the relatively high expenditures on project management costs. Also, some GEF funds were used for non-project related issues. For the final financial report, it is recommended that all expenses be brought in line with FAO and GEF guidelines, with qualitative oversight from the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit. Finally, FAO Trinidad and Tobago should	Partially accepted	This issue was fully ventilated and discussed during the audit. There is need to reiterate here that the circumstances under which project staff conducted non-project related work occurred at a time when staffing at the Representation was considerably reduced. It was also noted that subsequent to this occurrence, Representation staff performed technical duties which basically compensated for the cost. Finally, given the experience, closer attention will be paid to the segregation of task between project and Representation staff in the future.		Good	Segregation of duties addressed and implemented.

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Recommendation 5. Ensure that important social and institutional aspects are mainstreamed in project design, including the results framework, monitoring, risk management. The project had several social and institutional aspects that were critical for the achievement of the objectives. The evaluation found that this was sub-optimally achieved, largely because the contribution to improved livelihoods and gender equality were not fully mainstreamed. Also, crucial institutional and financial risks were not appropriately included in the risk management strategy. Therefore, in future project developments, it should be ensured that these aspects are not only mentioned at the level of a development objective or through a separate strategy, but they should be reflected in the results framework (mentioned in outcomes, outputs and activities), monitoring framework (clear indicators, separated for outcome and outputs, fairly reported) and risk management (monitored continuously through indicators and contingency plans at hand; include safeguard monitoring in risk management).	Partially accepted	Projects of this magnitude and complexity could have paid greater attention to gender equity and livelihoods in more detail. Projects in the future will do this. Given that projects are impacted by macroeconomic externalities, for which Project Managers have no control, it is not feasible to solely attribute/allocate project results to changes in social and institutional aspects. In this experience, critical financing promised by GORTT was not realized due to a global crisis in the oil and gas sector which also impacted the approach of the government to institutional reform. Hence, the financial risk although apparent now was not included in design. Although, the advice is theoretically rational, hindsight suggest it may not be easily implementable.		Advancing	Efforts are being made to address this with the support of RLC and headquarters to ensure gender mainstreaming is incorporated and all social and institutional arrangements are given greater priority in projects, including the results framework, monitoring, and risk management.	



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