ADAPTATION FUND

SINGLE COUNTRY INNOVATION PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme: Resilience and Ancestry: Community Adaptation in the Honduran Trifinio Biosphere

Country: Honduras

Thematic Focal Area: Innovative climate finance

Type of Implementing Entity: Choose an item.

Implementing Entity: CASM

Executing Entities: CA, ACCH and SERNA

Amount of Financing Requested: 4,000,000.00 U.S Dollars

Letter of Endorsement (LOE) signed: Yes x ☐ No ☐ ☐ ☐

NOTE: The LOE should be signed by the Designated Authority (DA). The signatory DA must be on file with the Adaptation Fund. To find the DA currently on file check this page: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/designated-authorities

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Stage of Submission:

☐☐ This proposal has been submitted before including at a different stage(concept,fully developed proposal)

X This is the first submission ever of the proposal at any stage

In case of a resubmission, please indicate the last submission date: Click or tap to enter a date.

Please note that fully developed proposal documents should not exceed 100 pages for the main document, and 100 pages for the annexe

ACRONYMS

ACCH - Central American Association Humboldt Centre
AF - Adaptation Fund
ASAC - Sustainable Agriculture Adapted to Climate Change
CA - Christian Aid
CASM - Mennonite Social Action Commission
CCAD - Central American Commission for Environment and Development
CRFM – Climate Resilient Family Model
COMINCHH - The National Indigenous Maya Chortí Council of Honduras
CSA Climate-Smart Agriculture
ENCC - National Climate Change Strategy
ERCC - Regional Strategy to Address Climate Change
ESMF - Environmental and Social Management Framework
GBV – Gender Based Violence
GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Corporation for International Cooperation)
GDP – Gross Domestic Product
ICTs - Information and Communication Technologies
KFW - Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (German Development Bank)
LOE - Letter of Endorsement
MFI - Microfinance Institutions
M&E - Monitoring and Evaluation
NAP - National Adaptation Plan
NDC - Nationally Determined Contributions
NGO - Non-Governmental Organization
SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals
OECD/DAC - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee.
PAS - Environmental and Social Policy
PCO-SERNA - Project Coordination Office of the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment.
PES - Payment for Ecosystem Services
RBTF - Trifinio Fraternidade Biosphere Reserve
ROCCRed Observadores Climaticos Comunidos Community-based Climate Observation Network
RSB – Rural Savings Bank
SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals
SERNA - Secretariat for Natural Resources and Environment
SRFF - Small rural farming families
SSC - Strategic Steering Committee
TSC - Technical Steering Committee
UMA - Environment Unit
USAID - United States Agency for International Development
UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WMO - World Meteorological Organization
WFID – Women's Financial Inclusion Data Partnership
WWF - World Wide Fund

A. PROJECT/ PROGRAMME BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1.**Problem that the project aims to solve.** In the Trifinio region of Honduras, in the four municipalities of Copán Ruinas, Santa Rita, El Paraíso and San Antonio, climate change is a threat to biodiversity and the livelihoods of the most vulnerable populations. These are mainly Maya Chorti indigenous people engaged in subsistence agriculture. Torrential rains and floods alternate with periods of drought, and the increasingly frequent occurrence of highly dangerous hurricanes. Adverse conditions, coupled with rising temperatures, lead to low yields or crop failure, leaving communities in poverty and food insecurity. Projections suggest climate change will intensify the country's vulnerability, with an increase in average annual temperature of 1.8°C by 2050 and between 3°C and 5.6°C by 2100, and increasing intensity of extreme weather events. Economic recovery from disasters has been hindered by the lack of access to finance for climate change adaptation practices. Without access to adequate finance, small rural farming families (SRFF), including men, women and young people, are unable to implement the measures to protect crops, improve agricultural infrastructure, and adopt resilient technologies. This both perpetuates the vulnerability of communities to future extreme weather events and impedes development and poverty reduction in the region. The absence of accessible and locally adapted financing mechanisms limits the ability of communities to invest in adaptation practices that could mitigate the impacts of climate change.

2. In response to this problem and to increase climate resilience in the Trifinio region of Honduras, public entities, civil society organizations and communities are developing adaptation actions such as forest management plans, reforestation, conservation measures, awareness raising and training on climate change, risk management, and agroecology as part of the commitments made in the NDC and the National Adaptation Plan. However, technological vulnerability factors include inappropriate approaches to access to finance and technology transfer, which did not value or incorporate ancestral and local knowledge, under the umbrella of agricultural extension and technical assistance systems, particularly for small rural farming families.

3. The project will integrate ancestral knowledge with climate science, both locally collected from community-managed climate stations and from national hydrometeorological services (forecasts, early warnings, etc.) which is an innovative approach in the establishment of community data gathering and management capacity. This approach shifts vulnerable communities in the Trifinio area as knowledge providers rather than *passive* recipients of forecast or early warning information and who require training on how to use the systems successfully. The project is therefore rooted in a locally-led approach which leads to heightened resilience, efficient decision-making and sustainability of early warning systems as they are integrated into regular use of forecasts (short-term, seasonal, etc.). Its innovation lies in the interconnectedness of science, locally-managed climate stations, data management and ancestral knowledge. This integration enhances the adaptive capacity of the communities in the Trifinio region and contributes to generating a replicable model of climate resilience at the regional level.

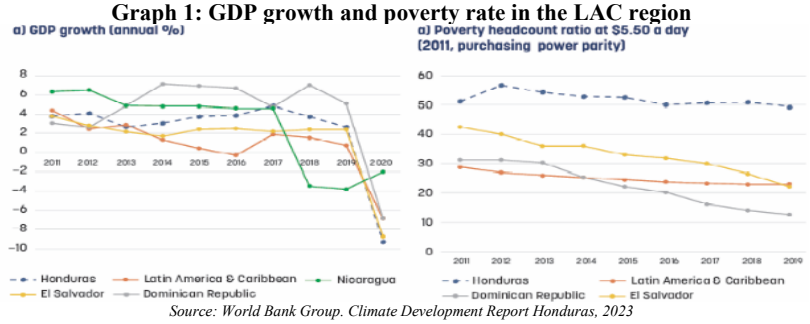
4. The project will implement two components to generate a comprehensive process of climate adaptation in the Trifinio region. Component 1 promotes direct action in communities, supporting individual families in the adoption of appropriate technologies and climate-adapted agricultural practices to strengthen resilience. Component 2 develops and consolidates a knowledge management and climate monitoring system, which integrates modern tools and the ancestral interpretation of the Maya Chortí people. Training will link ancestral knowledge to technical-scientific capacity building and strengthening - e.g. community climate monitoring for informed decision-making - with the climate-resilient family model as a baseline and follow-up. Additionally, a training programme integrating climate adaptation principles into economic development, enabling families to diversify income sources and reduce vulnerability, will be established. The project will ensure inclusive access to grants, tailored to local realities, including the need to transform existing gender inequalities while facilitating the implementation of adaptation practices.

5. Economic and social context. Honduras has made moves towards economic diversification, such as free trade zones and export processing zones which have supported commercial expansion and accelerated job creation. Remittance receipts accounted for 24% of GDP in 2020, underpinning consumption and a key factor for economic growth. Real GDP growth in Honduras has averaged 3.8% annually over the past three decades, outpacing the Latin American and Caribbean regional average of 2.6% and matching the Central American average of

3.9%.However, the Honduran economy being small, open and largely agricultural and informal, is susceptible to a wide range of external shocks and disasters, which has limited its growth and development. The country has the second highest poverty rate in the region, with almost one in six Hondurans living on less than $1.90 a day for the past two decades and 11.5% of the population illiterate.

6. Crime, violence, political instability, corruption and a weak institutional and business environment have inhibited the structural transformation needed to advance employment and productivity growth. This has undermined the country's competitiveness, driven emigration and slowing progress towards income growth and poverty reduction. The World Bank in 2023 highlights that average incomes in Honduras have fallen further behind those of advanced economies. According to the graph below, GDP in Honduras compared to the US was 6% in 1919, 5% in 1960 and 4% in 2023, indicating a steady decline in percentage points from 1919 to 2023.

Graph 1: GDP growth and poverty rate in the LAC region



Source: World Bank Group. Climate Development Report Honduras, 2023

7. **Geography and environmental context**: Honduras is located between 13° 33' 16" north latitude and 83° 8' 89" west longitude, bordered to the north by the Atlantic Ocean, to the south by El Salvador and the Pacific Ocean, to the east by Nicaragua, and to the west by Guatemala. As the second largest country in Central America, it has a population of approximately 9,597,739 inhabitants (2022, National Institute of Statistics of Honduras (INE)). With an area of 112,000 square kilometers, the country is abundant in productive resources. According to Holdridge's classification, there are 8 life zones in Honduras: tropical rain forest, tropical dry forest, tropical dry forest, tropical very dry forest, subtropical very humid forest, subtropical humid forest, low montane rain forest and low montane very humid forest[1].

8. The Central American mountain range crosses the country from northwest to southeast, dividing it into two large regions, the eastern and western, with altitudes exceeding 2,000 m above sea level. Between the branches of the mountain range are fertile valleys and savannahs where a large part of the population lives. More than 48% of Honduras' territory is covered by forests, which are essential for climate change mitigation through carbon sequestration and providing resilience to natural hazards. However, the rate of deforestation was 12% between 2010 and 2021, driven mainly by the expansion of commercial and smallholder agriculture. Rural areas, which use firewood for cooking and where illegal logging is rampant, have seen a greater loss of forest cover (59.2%), converting to pasture. The country has 74 protected areas covering 3,566,847.97 hectares, of which 71.8% are terrestrial and 28.2% are marine, representing 22.6% of the country's continental surface[2] .

9**. Baseline Climate:** Honduras is a Sub-Tropical country. The climate is hot and humid on the coasts (average temperature 31°C), more temperate in the mountainous zone. There are two distinct seasons: the rainy season (May-Nov) and the dry season (Dec- Apr). During the rainy season, rainfall is widespread throughout the country, with higher volumes at higher altitudes (>1600 masl). The Dec-Feb quarter (DEF) shows seasonal drought in most of the country. The dry season begins in November, when rainfall has decreased. In the mountainous areas and the Pacific coast (Gulf of Fonseca) during the rainy season there is a decrease in precipitation in a period

[1] FAO, Honduras Country Fact Sheet, 2011 (https://www.fao.org/4/ac768s/AC768S02.htm)
[2] World Bank Group. Climate Development Report Honduras, 2023; pp: 20-28.

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known as Canícula or veranillo, which can be seen in July and August, towards the center and south.

10. Temperature and rainfall distribution in the target territories: Atmospheric conditions in the department of Copán Ruinas (municipalities of Copán Ruinas, El Paraíso, San Antonio and Santa Rica) are tropical, with significant rainfall almost all year round. The short dry season has little impact. Average temperature is 20.8°C. Annual rainfall is 1824 mm[3]. The municipality of Copán Ruinas has a varied climate; however, it is humid mainly due to the proximity of the mountain ranges, with the rainy season from May-Oct and the dry season, due to the trade winds, from Feb-Apr. Copán Ruinas has temperatures ranging from 14.20°C in Las Virginias to 29.70°C in the Florido area bordering Guatemala. Rainfall varies from 1425 mm around Agua Fría and Cordoncillo (near El Florido) to 1883 mm in the settlement of El Ocote (district of Nueva Armenia). Average temperature ranges between 20.35 and 23.46 °C and average rainfall per micro-watershed between 1520 and 1683 mm[4]. Santa Rita has a humid tropical climate, with temperatures from 15- 23 °C, with an average rainfall of 1200 ml/year[5]. Seasonal climate is strongly influenced by the El Niño Southern Oscillation, with drought associated with El Niño & floods with La Niña events. Both of these are expected to become more intense with climate change.

11**. Agriculture and access to finance:** Agriculture is dominated by small subsistence farmers - important for food security (70% of productive farms in Honduras, less than 5 hectares) but facing high poverty, low productivity, and high vulnerability to climate change impact. Important crops for subsistence farmers, such as maize, coffee, beans and sugar cane, are expected to see reductions in yields due to climate change.

12. Low productivity and vulnerability to climatic events is due to limited adoption of improved technologies and practices. Investment in agricultural research and development represents only 0.17% of agricultural GDP, the lowest in the region. Only 4.2% of farmers receive technical assistance. Access to finance is limited, especially among smaller farmers, restricting the sector's use of technology, and investments in adaptation and mitigation. The agricultural sector accounts for only 7.5 per cent of banks' total loan portfolio, another limiting factor. The small rural families or farmers who grow coffee, beans and corn are particularly challenged on access to finance. Interest rates in formal banking fluctuate with a tendency to increase and informal lenders often offer excessively high rates, while collateral is unavailable for most agricultural producers.

13. Most smallholder farms are located on hillsides with poor or degraded soils and minimal access to markets, inputs, improved seeds, water, finance, technical assistance and roads. Maize, beans, sorghum and coffee production are generally rainfall-dependent, making farmers vulnerable to seasonal hunger, variability and long-term climate trends. Poor soil management practices, combined with limited access to key assets and services, finance, information and modern agroecological production technology, exclude many small rural farming families from the benefits of resilience that would lead to sustainable economic growth. This limits their ability to take advantage of market opportunities. Agro-productive challenges are further exacerbated by: **Low resilience in agricultural production under a monoculture system:** In Honduras, more than 80% of small-scale farmers are dedicated to producing their corn, beans and coffee under a monoculture system. This involves greater risks of agricultural losses and the progressive degradation of their productive units. **Little knowledge about climate change adaptation measures:** farmers need to strengthen their knowledge and capacities on adaptation measures that allow them to be resilient to climate variations. **Slope soils with low fertility and prone to degradation:** 85% of the soils belonging to farmers are forestry.

14. Honduras faces the challenge and opportunity to transform its agricultural sector to increase its productivity and economic complexity, while reducing deforestation, GHG emissions and its vulnerability to climate and economic risks. It will be critical to consolidate and build on agricultural export successes, while improving the livelihoods, food security and climate resilience of small rural farming families. These families need to adopt good practices and climate-smart agricultural technologies to sustainably manage their land and improve their access to finance and markets. This would reduce the expansion of the agricultural frontier into forests.

3 Climate Data: Copán (https://es.climate-data.org/america-del-norte/honduras/copan-2464/).
4 Copán Ruinas Municipal Climate Change Adaptation Plan (2022)
5 Santa Rita Municipal Climate Change Adaptation Plan (2022)

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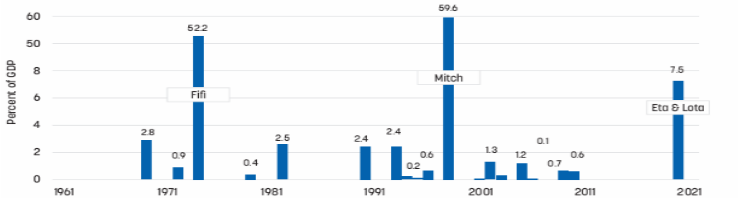
15. COMRURAL is an example of government success in Honduras, where climate-smart and nutritional agricultural practices were integrated through investment in agribusiness plans developed and presented by small producers; demonstrating that, with appropriate policies and investments, food security, nutrition and income of small producers can be improved, while reducing GHG emissions.

16. Climate Change Impacts: The recent history of Honduras shows a close interaction between socio-economic development, the environment and natural hazards, both extreme and slow onset. A clear example is the economic and human effects of hurricanes and their associated floods. In 1998, Hurricane Mitch, the worst catastrophe in the country's recent history, generated economic damage estimated at between 59.6% and 70% of annual GDP. The Climate change impacts can be characterized as: **Disasters due to hurricane season:** The western region's location between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans exposes them to climatic risks caused by tropical storms and hurricanes, which as they pass through the territory leave floods, landslides and landslides. **Prolonged and accentuated dry periods:** On the other hand, prolonged and recurrent droughts significantly reduce water sources, affect agriculture and consequently food security. **The lack of climate information for decision-making:** Despite some sources of climate information, including CENAOS-COPECO, the United Nations Development Program and other organizations, the available information is very general and not very precise.

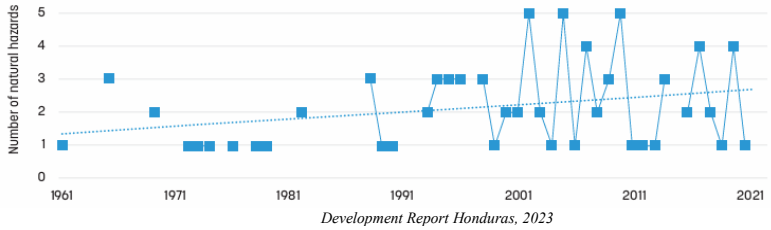
17. Between 1919 and 2012, floods were the natural hazard that caused the greatest economic losses in Honduras (48.5% of total losses due to natural phenomena), followed by droughts (34.1%). The Sula Valley and the Dry Corridor are particularly vulnerable (up to 70% of its population depends on agriculture), significantly affecting crop yields and the food security of poor household's dependent on agriculture. Honduras consistently ranks among the countries most vulnerable to natural hazards. In 2021, the Global Climate Risk Index ranked Honduras as the second most severely affected by extreme weather events in the period 1998-2017, with average annual losses equivalent to 1.8% of GDP, affecting sectors such as transport, health, water and sanitation.

Graph No. 2: Disasters in Honduras

- **Total damage as a percentage of GDP**



- **Number of weather events per year**



Source: World Bank Group. Climate Development Report Honduras, 2023

18. According to the World Bank (2023), the effects of COVID-19 and hurricanes Eta and Iota in 2020 exacerbated existing economic and social problems, with impact on areas with high concentrations of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants. As well as the pandemic and business closures, two category 4 hurricanes caused torrential rains and severe flooding affecting 48% of the population. The social and economic costs were estimated at USD 1.8 billion (7.5% of GDP), with severe damage to infrastructure, land and crops. Output contracted in almost all sectors due to a sharp drop in trade, investment and consumption amid the global recession and

hurricane damage. Poverty ($5.50 line) is estimated to have increased by 6.4% in 2020 and remains above that level in 2021. Full recovery from the two hurricanes could take years.

Graph No. 3: Natural Hazard Index Honduras 2021.

Source: World Bank Group. Climate Development Report Honduras, 2023

19. Climate change impact projections: According to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Mi Ambiente), the average temperature in Honduras is projected to increase between 1.2 and 1.7°C under the RCP4.5 scenario, and between 1.7 and 2.3°C under the RCP8.5 scenario by the middle of the 21st century. By the end of the 21st century, temperature could increase by 1.6 to 2.4°C under RCP4.5 and by 3.2 to 4.2°C under RCP8.5. In addition, precipitation is expected to be more erratic, with a higher incidence of prolonged droughts and extreme rainfall events. In regions such as Copán, Olancho and La Mosquitia, the frequency of droughts is projected to increase, severely affecting agricultural production. Dry seasons could extend for 3 to 4 consecutive months, with some regional models indicating the possibility of even longer droughts. Coastal areas, particularly in the departments of Atlántida and Colón, are also at risk of recurrent flooding due to rising sea levels and intensifying tropical storms. These adverse climatic conditions exacerbate socio-economic challenges, especially for indigenous and Afro-descendant communities that depend on subsistence agriculture and other livelihoods vulnerable to climatic variations. Moreover, given that less than 7% of these populations have access to finance, their ability to transform their reality will be limited, hindering their ability to cope with climate change. Thus, climate change adaptation and mitigation, as well as access to financing mechanisms that enable this adaptation, are crucial for the resilience of these communities and for the sustainability of economic and social development.

20. **Characterization of the prioritized areas**: The municipality of **Copán Ruinas** has a population of approximately 37,490 (2018 census), distributed in 14 neighborhoods in the urban area, 101 villages and hamlets, with an average of 5 people per household. The population under or equal to 18 years of age represents 47.31% of the total. Most families use firewood for cooking (83.92%), followed by 15.18% who use volatile gas, 0.78% who use electricity and 1.63% who use paraffin gas and an eco-fireplace. The municipality has 13,700 children and young people of school age (46.65% of the total population), of which 6,899 are boys and 6,801 are girls. Only 50% of the population of secondary school age has managed to reach this level of education, and there are 6,612 illiterate persons over 7 years of age.

21. The main economic activities include production of basic grains, vegetables and coffee, as well as professional services in business administration, carpentry, construction, and mechanical workshops. The working-age population is 22,165, of which 62.1% are economically active. 12.94% of families have an income of less than one thousand Lempiras; 52.22% receive 1,000 – 4,000 Lempiras. 6.7% of families receive remittances. Remittances sent to Honduras come from US represent approximately 20% of Honduran Gross Domestic Product. According to Banco Central Honduras (2022) this grew from 5,520 million USD in 2019 to 7370 million USD in 2021. In addition, 58.14% of families produce their own food.

22. Copán Ruinas is famous for its magnificent Mayan ruins, declared a UNESCO World Archaeological Heritage Site in 1980. The municipality also depends on tourism, with a wide range of hotels, restaurants, souvenirs, local and foreign handicrafts, and a variety of tourist attractions. Geographically mountainous, Copán Ruinas has a

territorial extension of 360.29 km², of which 357.15 km² are rural and 3.14 km² are urban. It is in the department of Copán, in western Honduras, with coordinates between 14°42'32" and 15°05'43" north latitude and 89°01'29" and 89°13'58" west longitude. Elevations vary from 400 mt (lowest point) to 1582 mt (highest point).

23. The municipality has 10,540.95 hectares of forest (29.26% of the territory), including 5.14% pine forest, 21% broadleaf forest and 3.12% mixed forest. However, the rural and part of the urban population exert pressure on these natural resources, reducing the forest area due to inadequate silvicultural practices and the use of wood for energy consumption. There are two legally declared protected areas: Carrizalon (forestry) and the Copán Ruinas Area (archaeological).

24. Municipality of **Santa Rita** is in the northern part of the Copán Department, with an altitude between 600 and 1400 mt above sea level. It has a territorial extension of 288.2 km², being one of the largest municipalities of the department. With a population of 57,000 inhabitants (24,000 men and 33,000 women), Santa Rita has 13 barrios, 3 colonias, 60 villages and 55 hamlets. The population under 23 years of age is 27,000. Population density is 249.12 inhabitants per km² and there is an average of 5.7 persons per dwelling. 14.5% of the families live on an income of less than 1,000 lempiras and 97% of the families use firewood for cooking. 36.9% of families produce foodstuffs such as grains, coffee and vegetables, but only 42.7% produce enough for self-consumption.

25. The municipality's forest is composed mainly of conifers and broadleaved trees, with pine (60%), oak (10%) and other broadleaved trees (30%). During the summer season, 11 forest fires affected 100 hectares of forest, which also suffers deterioration due to indiscriminate logging. Santa Rita has forest reserve areas in the micro-watersheds. The municipality has good hydrology, with an abundance of water in rivers, streams and creeks.

26. Municipality of **San Antonio** has a population of 8,886 inhabitants (49.68% men and 50.32% women) distributed in 8 neighborhoods, 16 villages and 6 hamlets, according to the 2015 baseline. There are an average of 4.21 persons per household and a population density of 73.4 inhabitants per km². The population under 23 years old is 4,968 people (55.91% of the total). The main economic activities are agriculture, livestock, labor, commerce and, to a lesser extent, professional activities. 44.93% of the economically active population is engaged in agricultural production, although only 57.5% produces food for self-consumption. 13.5% of the families that produce food obtain surpluses to sell, mainly coffee, corn and beans.

27. San Antonio is in western Honduras, in the north of the department of Copán, with a territorial extension of 121,125 km². Its topography is irregular in 90% of the territory, with predominantly clay-loam soils. The climate is temperate, with an average annual rainfall of 14,456 cubic centimeters and temperatures between 18 - 22°C. The average annual relative humidity is 80%. Seventy-six per cent of the population lives on a per capita income of less than one dollar a day. With this plan, the entire population of the municipality will benefit. The main crops are basic grains (maize and beans), coffee, vegetables and sugar cane. 14.81% of families have an income of less than one thousand lempiras, and 27.73% have an income of less than four thousand lempiras per month.

28. El Paraíso Municipality is located 2,000 feet above sea level and has a territorial extension of 249.5 km². The climate is warm with an average temperature of 21 ºC to 28 ºC, although a temperate climate predominates in the highlands. The rainiest months are Oct-Feb. The population of El Paraíso is 13,870, (6,890 men and 6,990 women). Most of the population (51.87%) is young, aged 0-23 years. The population is distributed in 11 barrios, 36 villages and 19 hamlets. Economically, 18.29% of families live on a daily per capita income of less than $1.00, and the malnutrition rate in children under 5 is 248 children. Only 46.02% of the emerging labor force has completed primary school. In terms of services, 79.95% of families use firewood for cooking, 98.5% have access to household water, 80.2% have access to adequate excreta disposal systems and 91.1% have access to electricity.

29. The main economic activities in El Paraíso include agriculture, commerce, livestock, carpentry, micro-enterprises, welding workshops, dairy production, poultry farming and pig trade. The predominant crops are basic grains, coffee and vegetables, as well as the production of sugar cane sweets. Coffee production includes washing, pulping, selection, drying and bagging for marketing and local consumption. The predominant labor force in the municipality is in agricultural production, with 2,693 farmers, ranchers and day laborers, representing 83.10% of the economically active employed population. However, there is open unemployment of 51.2% among the

Economically Active Population (EAP). In terms of income, 18.29% of families live on less than 1,000 lempiras per month, and 58.98% have an income of less than 4,000 lempiras per month.

30. Justification for targeting: The choice of these municipalities responds to strategic criteria and specific needs of the Trifinio region. These municipalities are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, with extreme climatic variations that significantly affect agricultural activities and exacerbate environmental degradation. These localities are not only located within the Trifinio Fraternidad Biosphere Reserve, but also possess demographic and socio-economic characteristics that make them priority areas for intervention. High dependence on agriculture, predominant use of natural resources for domestic energy, pressure on forest resources and poor access to finance their livelihood adaptation processes reflect the urgent need for integrated adaptive solutions. In addition, cultural diversity and the presence of indigenous communities, such as the Chorti in Copán Ruinas, provide an ideal context for the integration of ancestral practices in climate adaptation. By focusing efforts on these municipalities, the project seeks not only to strengthen community capacities and improve management of the natural and cultural environment, but also to generate replicable models of resilience and adaptation that can be scaled up at regional and national levels. This strategic selection ensures a significant and sustainable impact, aligning with national and international climate change adaptation strategies and promoting gender inclusion and community participation in climate knowledge management.

31. In Copán, various projects have been developed, such as reforestation and the construction of flood barriers, with the aim of strengthening resilience to climate change and mitigating its adverse impacts. These initiatives seek to restore and protect vulnerable ecosystems, as well as to ensure the sustainability of agricultural practices in the face of climate variability. Reforestation contributes to carbon sequestration and water regulation, essential to prevent erosion and landslides. Flood barriers protect communities from the devastating effects of flash floods, while climate-resilient agricultural systems are *design*ed to withstand climatic extremes, ensuring food security.

32. While Copán contributes a tiny fraction of global greenhouse gas emissions, it faces disproportionately **severe impacts from climate change**. Alterations in temperature and precipitation are increasing the frequency and impact of disasters, such as intense hurricanes, catastrophic floods and prolonged droughts. These extreme events, alongside progressive deterioration of ecosystems, significant soil degradation and the increasing scarcity and contamination of water sources, are threatening the viability of the sustainable use of natural resources in Copán.

33. Access to finance in the region is limited, with only 7% of the population having access to loan (MiAmbiente, 2023). Additionally, a study for WFID (2022) states that women pay more for financial services in Honduras, consistently paying 5.8% more for business loans than men and 2.6% more for microloan. Women usually lack traditional collateral requested by banks and loan scoring models often integrate factors that disadvantage women, such as education and income levels. Although several studies (Reporte de Brecha de Genero en Honduras, 2020) show that women demonstrate better repayment behavior, high borrowing costs or inability to access them represent an important deterrent for women.

34. In this critical scenario, the need for robust international cooperation becomes more evident. Improving climate data through international collaboration could transform Copán's capacity to respond to climate change. Global efforts should include strengthening technical capacity in the region by providing appropriate technology, training and financial resources. This would not only help improve the accuracy of climate forecasts and risk assessment but also facilitate the implementation of more effective policies and programmes. It is crucial that this international cooperation is not limited to technical and financial assistance but also promotes the exchange of good practices and successful experiences between regions facing comparable climate challenges.

35. Gender Inequalities in Maya Chorti Communities: Despite these advances, gender relations in peasant communities in western Honduras, especially among the Maya Chorti ethnic population, remain unequal. These inequalities are deeply rooted in cultural norms and limit women's decision-making power over the use of household resources. In these communities, gender relations are particularly asymmetrical. Male supremacy, a cultural, social and political construct, perpetuates these historical inequalities. The consultation carried out in the prioritized municipalities revealed that 70.83% of the people surveyed consider that women and girls do not have

much role in community decision-making, while 64.15% believe that women's or girls' opinions are not given much importance in the management of natural resources. These figures show a clear invisibility of women's work, underestimating their participation in crucial sectors such as the conservation of indigenous cultures and the preservation of nature. Rural women spend three times as much time on unpaid domestic and care work compared to men, limiting their participation in community processes (UN Women). This disproportionate burden is a significant barrier to their empowerment and active participation in the community.

36. Impact of Climate Change on Women and Girls: Climate change exacerbates these inequalities, disproportionately affecting women and girls. 56.82% of respondents from the consultation conducted believe that women and girls are more affected by climate change compared to men. Women bear a disproportionate responsibility for ensuring food, water and care for their families, facing greater risks in situations of drought or excess rainfall. Women are often responsible for securing water for their families, both for drinking and cleaning, which involves walking long distances when water sources dry up. In addition, when crops are lost due to extreme weather conditions, women must find solutions to feed their families. As a result of poverty, many men - traditionally considered heads of household - have been forced to migrate in search of better opportunities. This situation has required women to take on both the agricultural work previously done by their husbands and their existing domestic responsibilities. This dual burden has substantially increased women's workload and vulnerability, particularly in rural households.

37. GBV is another manifestation of inequality - 89.02% of respondents from the consultation process perceive that women and girls face problems of violence in their community, which undermines their physical and mental health and their ability to be productive members of the community. Ending GBV is crucial for women's empowerment and therefore for inclusive and sustainable rural development.

38. Youth and Climate Adaptation: The active participation of youth in the implementation of sustainable practices and innovative technologies is crucial for long-term climate resilience. The project includes specific outputs for: *i. Training and Education:* Training programmes on climate adaptation and natural resource management targeted at youth; ii. *Active Community Participation:* Encourage youth participation in community decision-making and in the implementation of sustainable practices. This will include the creation of spaces where young people can express their views and participate in the planning and implementation of project activities; and *iii. Entrepreneurship and Leadership:* Support youth entrepreneurship initiatives that contribute to climate adaptation and sustainability. This will include access to funding and mentoring for young entrepreneurs.

39. Comprehensive approach in all priority municipalities: It is important to note that these gender and youth considerations apply uniformly across all prioritized municipalities - Copán Ruinas, Santa Rita, El Paraíso and San Antonio. Given that all municipalities share similar demographic characteristics, specifically being all part of the Maya Chorti population, no distinction is made between them in terms of gender and youth conditions. Interventions and strategies are designed to address needs and challenges in a comprehensive manner across the region, ensuring a cohesive and equitable approach.

40. By aligning its actions with the Adaptation Fund's Innovation Window criteria, the project aims to generate lasting and scalable impact, contributing to inclusive and sustainable rural development. Key figures and data reflect the reality of the Maya Chorti communities and underline the need for a comprehensive and inclusive approach in the fight against climate change. Effective project implementation will make gender inequalities visible and address them, empowering women and youth to build more resilient and sustainable communities.

41. **Characterization of the target population, Maya Chorti and Mestizo, in the municipalities of Copán Ruinas, Santa Rita, San Antonio and El Paraiso:** The characterization of the population prioritized for the project is presented below, with emphasis on its main rules:

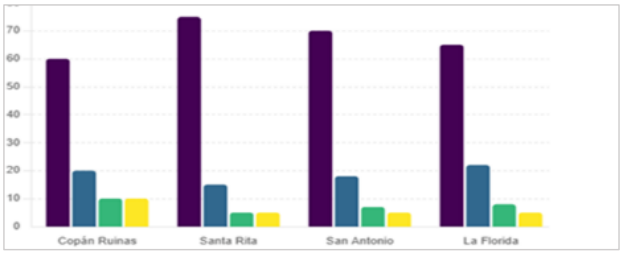
- **General Context and Location:** The Maya Chorti population in Honduras are mainly concentrated in the municipalities of Copán Ruinas and Santa Rita, with a tangential presence in San Antonio and El Paraiso in the department of Copán. These municipalities in the western part of the country are the only ones where the Maya Chortí reside, in addition to some areas in the department of Ocotepeque. The inhabitants of these regions

are direct descendants of the ancient Maya who inhabited the Copán Valley since approximately 1400 BC.

- **Demographics and Language:** The National Indigenous Maya Chortí Council of Honduras (COMINCHH) estimates a Maya Chortí population of between 18,000 and 20,000, although the 2001 National Population and Housing Census reported 34,453 inhabitants. Most Chortí today use Spanish as their language of communication, with very few Chortí speakers remaining, most of whom are older adults from Guatemala.

- **Economy and Livelihood:** The economy of the Maya Chortí is mainly based on subsistence agriculture (68%) and handicraft trade (20%). The most important crops are maize and beans, which are essential foods in their diet. Sugar cane is also of great economic importance, with many families allocating up to half of their land to its cultivation. Livestock is less important, with meat consumption being secondary and focused on poultry. Extreme poverty results from a lack of educational and employment opportunities.

Graph No.4: Distribution of population by economic activity in the four prioritized municipalities



(Purple: Agriculture; Blue: Commerce; Green: Handicrafts; Yellow: Others)

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024

- **Youth Population and Education:** The population is relatively young, with 65% of the population under 23 years old. Education is limited and often insufficient to address the needs of a population facing economic and environmental challenges. Improving education and providing technical training in climate change adaptation is essential to strengthen the resilience of these communities. Investment in education is crucial for long-term development, ensuring that future generations are better equipped to face the challenges of climate change.

- **Access to Finance For the Maya Chorti**: Access is extremely limited, with less than 7% of the population having access to loans, due to lack of information, collateral, and other factors. Of those who have access, 42.86% receive loans from the Rural Savings and Loan Bank, 28.57% from Banks, 9.52% from Cooperatives, another 9.52% from Self-management Groups (and 9.52% do not answer on source of loan). In addition, 63.64% of the people interviewed indicated that the most difficult loan investment destinations to access are related to agriculture, livestock, commerce, education and housing.

- **Impact of Climate Change:** Climate change has significantly affected Maya Chortí communities. Ninety-five percent of respondents to the consultation (see Annex 2: Consultation Document) report that extreme weather events are more frequent, occurring every 1 to 2 years, and 75.76% state that their means of agricultural and livestock production are severely affected. This highlights the need to implement adaptation strategies to improve the resilience of these communities. The vulnerability to extreme weather events underscores the urgency of developing adaptation and mitigation plans that address these hazards and strengthen community resilience.

- **Infrastructure and Basic Services:** Access to water is a critical challenge for the Maya Chortí. Some 82.20% of the population depends on community water projects, and 54.92% of these systems are vulnerable to the effects of climate change, such as droughts and floods. In addition, 63.26% of respondents report that their health is affected by climate change, highlighting the need to improve health services and access to clean water. Adequate infrastructure and basic services are fundamental to improving the quality of life and resilience of communities to climate change impacts.

- **Resilience and Ancestry:** The project seeks to strengthen the adaptive capacity of Maya Chortí communities through the integration of ancestral and modern practices. This includes the promotion of resilient

family models, the improvement of climate services and the management of climate knowledge. Combining ancestral and modern knowledge is key to developing culturally relevant and sustainable adaptation strategies.

- **Characterization of the summary of the characterization of the municipalities**: The following table shows the summary of the characterization of the municipalities where the Maya Chortí population is located, highlighting relevant aspects to better understand their situation and needs:

Table No. 1: Summary of the characterization of the population of the municipalities

ASPECT	COPAN RUINS	SANTA RITA	SAN ANTONIO	EL PARAISO
Total population	37,490	57,000	8,886	13,870
Population under 23 years of age	21,000	27,000	4,968	7,194
Villages and hamlets	101	115	22	55
Average persons/household	5	5.7	4.21	5
Use of firewood for cooking	83.92%	97%	91.21%	79.95%
Children and young people of school age	13,7	27,000 (under 23 years)	4,968 (under 23 years)	51.87% (under 23 years)
Working-Age population	22,165	19,443	6.664	10.585
Economically active	62.1%	63%	44.93%	83.24%
Unemployment	5.88	55.1%	55.69%	20.21%
Income less than one thousand Lempiras	12.94%	14.5%	14.81%	18.29%
Families producing food	58.14%	36.9%	57.5%	38.9%
Basic grains production	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Coffee production	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Illiteracy	29.5%	66%	11.67%	66.66%
Malnutrition	29.13%	28.4%	15.3%	30%
Access to basic services	89.57% access to water, 68.81% excreta disposal, 66.69% electrical energy	95% access to water, 84% excreta disposal, 95% electrical energy	82.84% access to water, 82.94% excreta disposal, 89.7% electrical power	98.5% access to water, 80.2% excreta disposal, 91.1% electrical energy
Economic activities	Agriculture, professional services	Basic grains, coffee, vegetable production	Agriculture, livestock, commerce, professional activities	Agriculture, trade, livestock, micro-enterprises, dairy, poultry farming, pig trading

Source: Prepared by the *Resilience and Ancestry Project based on* the documents *World Bank Group. Climate Development Report Honduras, 2024 and the Municipal Development Plans*

B. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

42. Problem to be addressed through this intervention: The project is designed to address crucial challenges impacting the Maya Chorti communities in the Trifinio region. The proposed intervention seeks to strengthen climate resilience and improve the adaptive capacity of communities through an integrated and sustainable approach, providing access to financing mechanisms through inclusive grants and community funds.

43. The project's core strategy is a community-centered approach that strengthens climate resilience through innovative climate adaptive practices, a punctual and specific locally-managed climate monitoring system and tailored training programme. This approach recognizes the needs and realities of prioritized families, addressing the opportunities and challenges they face in adapting to climate change. These families live within community systems that require enabling conditions for success, including knowledge of climate monitoring and the integration of ancestral practices. Building on the Climate Resilient Families Model (CRFM) previously implemented by the consortium, the project will adapt this model to the specific context of each municipality through participatory workshops, ensuring relevance and effectiveness. This implementation aims to improve agricultural practices, foster behavioral change towards adaptive strategies, and reinforce the social and cultural fabric by valuing ancestral knowledge—critical for sustainability. By creating a replicable and scalable model, the project seeks to generate evidence and best practices that can inform broader climate resilience efforts across other regions, amplifying impact beyond the target municipalities.

44. The project also seeks informed decision-making and climate risk management through participatory exploratory study that will strengthen climate monitoring infrastructures and capacities in communities. The installation of climate monitoring stations following World Meteorological Organization (WMO) protocols will provide essential data that will enable communities to plan and respond more effectively to adverse weather conditions, as well as generate lessons learned and good practices that can be replicated in contexts of high climate vulnerability globally. This effort will not only provide communities with the tools necessary for better adaptation practices but will also empower them to manage their resources more effectively in the face of climate variability.

45. The project emphasizes knowledge management on climate change adaptation. Through the systematization and dissemination of experiences and lessons learned, digital tools will be developed to facilitate the exchange of information between communities, authorities, and other key actors. This collaborative approach is designed to improve adaptation policies and practices at local and regional levels.

46. The project's intervention methodology is inclusive and participatory, highlighting the inclusion of all sections of the community, especially women and youth, in all phases of the project. This methodology ensures that interventions are equitable and tailored to gender- and age-specific needs, enhancing the relevance and effectiveness of project activities. Specific strategies to mitigate negative impacts include protection of local ecosystems and continuous monitoring of environmental impact.

47. Thus, the project will provide lasting and significant benefits that will directly improve the lives of Maya Chorti families in the Trifinio region. Adopting an approach that respects and utilizes both ancestral and contemporary knowledge, the project is designed to establish a solid foundation for ongoing climate and natural resource management, promoting effective and sustainable climate adaptation in the region. With a strong commitment to the Adaptation Fund principles, this project not only addresses immediate adaptation needs but also works to ensure the long-term resilience of these communities to climate change.

48. The project will strengthen the capacities of communities and families in the Trifinio Fraternidad Biosphere Reserve. These areas face extreme climatic variations that impact agricultural activities and exacerbate environmental degradation. The project is designed to scale integrated and sustainable adaptive solutions that align with national and international climate change adaptation strategies, focusing on community capacity building and effective management of the natural and cultural environment.

49. **Overall Objective:** "To reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity *for vulnerable families in the Trifinio Fraternidad Biosphere Reserve* by scaling up access to finance, implementing an innovative model of livelihood strategies integrating ancestral knowledge with scientific date and locally-managed climate solutions and driving transformative climate policy integration at local, national, and global levels."

50. **SO1. Implementing a granting mechanism for innovation actions in adaptation and building resilience to climate change.** A *granting mechanism* for adaptation practices with vulnerable populations will implemented, to include models such as community funds and seed funds tailored to the needs of the SRFF. A grant-based initiative for adaptive practices with vulnerable populations will be implemented, enabling community members to apply these resources innovatively to strengthen climate resilience. Grants will support participatory training, community-led solutions, and knowledge-sharing platforms tailored to the needs of the SRFF, and support projects in agriculture, energy, monitoring, and tourism. The project will assure women's participation by dedicating specific funds to women-headed households through specific seed funding. Overall, the grant-initiative will adopt an intersectional lens and support 700 SRFF in four municipalities. In addition, through collaboration with municipalities the project will also fund sustainable community climate change projects, with a strong focus on the infrastructural needs of indigenous women and promoting the long-term sustainability of this infrastructure post-project with the municipality's ongoing commitment.

51. SO2. Systematically strengthen the project's innovative knowledge management and its scaling up in local and international policies. The project will fund community and municipal exploratory study projects on climate monitoring using ancestral practices and bio-indicators, generating and systematizing relevant knowledge from the communities. Technical assistance will be provided, ensuring the quality and relevance of the data

collected. In addition, the experiences and results of the project will be documented and disseminated at national and international events, promoting best practices and lessons learned in climate change adaptation policies at national, local, and international levels. Moreover, as part of Christian Aid's commitment to decolonization, the project will encourage acceptance, promotion, and harmonization of different ways of knowing and interpreting impact which do not rely on "traditionally academic" structures.

52. These specific objectives are designed to ensure that local and indigenous communities, especially women and vulnerable populations, can develop, adopt, and implement sustainable practices and innovative technologies that improve their resilience to climate change. This comprehensive and collaborative approach will extend the impact of the previous work of the project partners and strengthen institutional cooperation in the Trifinio region.

53. Theory of Change: This project aims atadaptative practices to scale up climate adaptation through the transfer of a resilient families model that integrates ancestral practices, strengthens climate services and promotes climate knowledge management. At the same time, it fosters community-driven innovation by enabling vulnerable populations, especially women, to use grants creatively to implement sustainable practices and technologies that improve resilience to climate change. The theory of change presented below aligns with the structure and criteria of the innovation projects approved by the Adaptation Fund, ensuring that local communities, especially women and vulnerable populations, can develop, adopt, and scale solutions that reinforce social and cultural fabric while addressing climate risks.

54. IF community-driven innovation is enabled through grants for climate adaptation practices, **BY** providing technical assistance, participatory training, and improving community infrastructure in collaboration with municipalities , while funding community-based exploratory study projects for ancestral-based climate monitoring and documenting and disseminating project results and experiences, **THEN** local communities, especially women, youth and vulnerable indigenous populations, will be able to better anticipate climate risks (both shocks and stresses), develop, adopt, and implement sustainable practices and innovative technologies that improve their resilience to climate change.

55. And **IF** communities strengthen sustainable and resilient agricultural practices **BY** implementing a climate resilient families model that integrates ancestral practices, enhances climate monitoring, and promotes community exploratory study and knowledge management, **THEN** local communities will be able to not only better adapt to climate change but also preserve and value their cultural and ancestral heritage, ensuring that solutions are culturally relevant, inclusive, and effective in the long term.

56. And finally, **IF** local communities are able to document and evidence a scalable and sustainable adaptation model that can be replicated in other contexts and regions, **BY** receiving technical support and research capacity to generate and systematize relevant knowledge from the communities, and **THEN** they will be empowered to disseminate their knowledge at national and international events, promoting best practices and lessons learned in climate change adaptation, **IN ORDER TO** positively influence public policy formulation at regional, national and international levels.

57. The project will include 'Unidentified sub-projects' (USPs), in terms of projects financed through the grants and also the climate change infrastructure works. These form an essential part of Theory of Change, enabling development and ownership of the sustainable adaptation model. The process of identifying needs, analyzing options and developing these projects by communities - in line with local plans - is a fundamental element and a beneficial and innovative component of the project. It is therefore not possible to identify these projects in advance, and essential that USPs are included. The process for identifying and managing the USPs, including risk mitigation, is outlined throughout the project plan.

58. Assumptions and Expected Results: Based on the above assumptions, the project will monitor the following results through specific indicators to ensure alignment with the overall project objectives:

i. **Implementing a granting initiative:** Grants and Seed funding will be established and operated to in the most inclusive manner to facilitate access to financial resources needed for climate adaptation. The success of this outcome will be measured through the number of projects financed, and the sustainability of the mechanisms

implemented.

ii. **Technical assistance and continuous support:** Technical assistance will be provided to ensure the success and sustainability of the funded projects. This will include training and ongoing support, evaluated through the level of satisfaction and success of the beneficiaries in the implementation of their projects.

iii. **Increased capacity of communities to respond to climate change impacts:** Communities are expected to develop greater resilience to climate variations through the effective use of adaptive technologies and sustainable practices. This will be measured through capacity assessments before and after project implementation and reflected in the adoption of ancestral and modern practices.

iv. **Strengthening sustainable and resilient agricultural practices:** The project will promote farming techniques that not only better withstand changing climatic conditions but also promote biodiversity and soil health. Success will be evaluated by monitoring the farming practices adopted and their impact on productivity and sustainability. In addition, the creation and development of innovative agricultural products financed through the innovation fund will be monitored.

v. **Improved climate knowledge and information management at local and regional levels**: Through the systematization of data, the project aims to improve the capacity of local communities and authorities to make informed decisions. Indicators will be established to measure the improved accessibility and use of climate information, including the effectiveness of ancestral-based climate monitoring projects funded by the project.

vi. **Development of more robust and inclusive climate change adaptation policies:** Through collaboration with government entities and community participation, the project will seek to influence the formulation of policies that reflect local needs and conditions. Progress will be assessed through analysis of the policies implemented and their effectiveness in improving community resilience. Particular attention will be paid to the inclusion of best practices and lessons learned from the project in development and adaptation policies and plans at national, local, and international levels.

vii. **Improvements in community infrastructure for climate change adaptation:** Financial support will be provided to improve community infrastructure, which is crucial for the successful implementation of adaptation projects. This will be measured by the number and quality of improved infrastructure and its impact on the capacity of communities to adapt to climate change.

viii. **Improving women's economic independence** through access to grants and seed funds for adaptation practices informed by women's ancestral knowledge and through the Climate Monitoring Network where women will receive training and be involved in climate monitoring.

59. **Presence of the Consortium in the Territories**: The project will be developed in the **Trifinio Biosphere Reserve**, encompassing the municipalities of **Copán Ruinas, Santa Rita, El Paraíso and San Antonio**. The implementation of the project draws on the consortium's extensive territorial experience and established relationships with local communities and municipal authorities.

60. **Participation of Local Organizations:** The consortium includes **Comisión de Acción Social Menonita (CASM)**, **Christian Aid (CA) and Asociación Centroamericana Centro Humboldt (ACCH).** Each of these organizations brings unique expertise and resources, ensuring a comprehensive and collaborative approach. The **active participation of local organizations** is ensured throughout the project, from the design phase, planning through to implementation and monitoring. **CASM** works directly with local organizational structures such as Water Boards, Consultative Councils, and Producer Associations, strengthening community participation and ensuring that local communities are an integral part of the decision-making process. **ACCH** will bring its expertise in climate monitoring and participatory exploratory study and **CA** brings its expertise in climate justice and community resilience, promoting equitable and effective locally-led solutions drawing on eight principles for locally led adaptation which CA and its partners helped develop (Principles for locally led adaptation | International Institute for Environment and Development Principles for locally led adaptation | International Institute for Environment and Development).

Field Code Changed

61. Innovation contributions to the development of the project proposal: The project stands out for its innovative approach in the integration of **ancestral practices with modern technologies** and inclusive granting

initiative for climate adaptative projects. These elements are essential to ensure the sustainability and scalability of the proposed solutions. i. **Climate Resilient Families Model (CRFM):** Jointly developed by ACCH and Christian Aid, this model integrates ancestral knowledge with modern practices to create a holistic and robust approach to climate resilience. It not only addresses the technical aspects of climate adaptation but also promotes community empowerment and cultural preservation; ii. **Climate Monitoring:** ACCH will lead the implementation of climate monitoring systems, using climate data to inform decisions and adaptive strategies. This will enable communities to effectively anticipate and respond to climate variations, strengthening their resilience; iii. **Civil society-institutional articulation:** SERNA will support the permanent articulation of the project's actions with the municipalities' commitment to the implementation of climate change adaptation; SERNA will be able to articulate with other government institutions that work with municipalities, such as the Secretary of Governance and Decentralization.

62. Direct Beneficiaries: The Project will directly benefit vulnerable communities including indigenous people, women, men and youth in the Trifinio Fraternidad Biosphere Reserve, covering four municipalities in the department of Copán, Honduras. The beneficiaries are divided into two main components:

Component 1: Establishment of an Adaptation and Resilience Granting initiative.

i. People reached directly: a total of 3500 people (700 SRFF) reached over the four-year project of which 600 SRFF receive grants and 100 women-headed families receive seed funds aimed at strengthening their capacity to face the challenges of climate change.

ii. People reached indirectly: Indirect reach for the grants, seed funding and community infrastructure component is approximately 58,623 people: approximately half of the total population of the 4 municipalities.

Component 2: Strengthening Knowledge Management and Policy Scaling-up

i. People reached directly: 18,026 people will directly benefit in 4 municipalities (Copán Ruinas, Santa Rita, San Antonio and El Paraiso) through the implementation of climate monitoring at the community level.

ii. People reached indirectly: Approximately 122,246 people (4 municipalities) l) will be reached indirectly through early warning alerts, social media, national coverage of climate services for emergency alerts etc. accessing relevant climate information. This structure will provide comprehensive and equitable coverage, strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities in the Honduran Trifinio region.

iii. Table No. 2 Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries per Outcome

Component/ Product	Direct Beneficiaries/ Targeted and High intensity.	Direct Beneficiaries ~~(individually)~~/ Targeted and High intensity.	Female (%)	Male (%)	Indige-nous People (%) *	Youth (15-24) **	Indirect beneficiaries (people)/ Targeted / No Targeted Medium intensity
Component 1							
Outcome 1.1 Grants and Seed Funding for adaptation practices with SRFF and vulnerable populations customized.							
Grant for SRFFs *(Act. 1.1.a; 1.1.1; 1.1.2a; 1.2b)*	600	3000 (5 family members)	50	50	10	53	
Seed Fund for women-headed families (*Act. 1.1b; 1.1.1; 1.1.2a;)*	100	500 (5 family members)	100	0	10	53	
Technical Accompaniment to SRFFs and women-headed families (Act. 1.1.3, 1.1.3b)	700	1400 (2 * family members)	50	50	10	53	
Outcome 1.2 Community Infrastructures							

(Act.1.2; 1.2b; 1.2.1;1.2.2)	4 Municipalities 3 key municipal actors	18,000 people in 30 communities (3600 families	50	50	10	53	Approx. 11,725 families, equivalent to 58,623 people. It is estimated that 50% of the total population (117,246 inhabitants) will benefit indirectly by infrastructure projects.
Component 2							
Outcome 2.1: A climate adaptation knowledge							
Community and municipal research *(Act. 2.1a,2.1b, 2.1.1; 2.1.2a; 2.1.2b)*	46 observers families (SRFF)	230 people (family members) 92 community climate observers (2 per family - training)	50 50	50 50	10 10	53 53	b. 117, 246people at municipal level (4 municipalities)
Outcome 2.2: Ancestral and contemporary knowledge							
Ancestral and contemporary knowledge on climate adaptation are integrated into local, national and international climate change (Act. 2.2; 2.2.1a; 2.2.1b)	1 Network ROCC of the Trifinio 4 Municipalities (UMA)	92 community climate observers 230 people	50	50	10	53	a.- 117,246 people at municipal level (total population of 4 municipalities
Good practices and lessons learned from the project are captured and shared with local, national and international decision-makers (Act.2.2.2)	4 municipalities, COPECO	16 civil servants, 10 people (UMAS and COPECO)	50	50	10	53	a. 117,246 people at municipal level (total population of 4 municipalities b. 5000 People receiving information at national and international events and forums c. 20,000 young people reached by the municipal environmental campaigning
Sub Total Component 1	1400 families	22900 people					58,623 people
	4 municipalities						
	3 key actors						
Sub Total Component 2	46 families	670 people					376,738 people
	4 municipalities (UMA)						
	1 Network ROCC						
	COPECO						
Less double counting Componet 1	700 families	4900 people					58,623 people

Less double counting Componet 2	4 municipalies 46 families	644 people					254,492people
TOTAL	700 families**	18026 people					122,246people
	~~4 municipalities~~						
	~~3 key actors~~						
	~~1 Network ROCC~~						
	~~COPECO~~						

*The percentage of indigenous population reported in the 2013 Census reflects cultural self-identification, not biological ancestry. Factors such as mestizaje (cultural and biological mixing), loss of language, migration, and historical stigmatization influence why only a portion of the population declares itself as indigenous, even in territories with deep indigenous roots

** the 700 SRFF families include those who will receive grants as well as those who will benefit from the seed fund. It is also expected that these families will participate as climate observer households, contributing to community-level monitoring and the generation of local climate information. For this reason, the 46 families have been considered as double counting, since they fall under both categories of beneficiaries.

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING

Table No. 3 Expected Outputs and Outcomes

Project/Program Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US$)
Component 1: Implementing a granting initiative for innovation actions in adaptation and climate resilience. ($2,084,078.00)	**Outcome 1.1:** Grants and Seed Funding for adaptation practices with vulnerable populations. (1,629,278.00)	Output 1.1.1: Granting Initiative to fund climate change adaptation practices developed and functional.	$ 73,710.00
		Output 1.1.2: Grants disbursed to SRFF for the implementation of climate change adaptation practices	$937,764.00
		Output 1.1.3: Technical assistance and Capacity Building provided to support and guarantee sustainable access to innovative financing.	$617,804.00
	Outcome 1.2 Funding Community Infrastructure for Climate Change Adaptation ($454,800.00	Output 1.2.1: Financial support to improve community infrastructure in coordination with municipalities.	$450,000.00
		Output 1.2.2: Alliances with municipalities and national institutions are formed for the sustainability of community infrastructure	$4,800.00
Component 2: Systematic strengthening of the project's knowledge management and its scaling up in local and international policies. ($1,252,327.00	**Outcome 2.1:** A climate adaptation knowledge management system provides data for community decision-making for climate resilience ($793,646.00)	**Output 2.1.1**: Community and Municipal Exploratory study for Ancestral Approach Climate Monitoring.	$409,128.00
		Output 2.1.2: *Climate Information database*	$384,518.00
	Outcome 2.2: : Ancestral and contemporary knowledge on climate adaptation are integrated into local, national and international climate change policies and plans ($458,681.00)	**Output 2.2.1:** Project results and experiences are presented at events, publications and platforms to strengthen national and international processes on climate change adaptation.	$363,669.00
		Output 2.2.2: Good practices and lessons learned from the project are captured and shared with local, national and international decision-makers.	$95,012.00
6. Project/Programme Execution cost			$350,231.00
7. Total Project/Programme Cost			$3,686,636.00
8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity			$313,364.00
Amount of Financing Requested			**$4,000,000.00**

C. PROJECTED CALENDAR

Table No. 4 Project Timeline

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	October 2026
Baseline	April 2027
Mid-term Review (if planned)	April 2028
Project/Programme Closing	September 2030
Final Evaluation	December 2030

PART II: PROJECT/PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A. PROJECT COMPONENTS

63. The "Resilience and Ancestry" project is strategically framed within the Adaptation Fund's Innovation Window, an initiative that promotes innovative and replicable approaches to climate change adaptation in developing countries. This window provides a unique platform for testing, evaluating and scaling up interventions that can be applied globally to increase climate resilience in diverse vulnerable communities.

64. The general objective of the project is to "To reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity *for vulnerable families in the Trifinio Fraternidad Biosphere Reserve* by scaling up access to finance, implementing an innovative model of livelihood strategies integrating ancestral knowledge with scientific date and locally-managed climate solutions and driving transformative climate policy integration at local, national, and global levels. ". To this end, a granting initiative will be launched (OC 1.1), entirely funded through the Adaptation Fund project funds, to support adaptation practices, offering tailored and inclusive financing models such as grants and seed funds directly to the SRFF and through community saving funds. It also integrates the hydrometeorological science, the locally-managed climate stations and data management with ancestral knowledge (OC 2.1, 2.2) into a connected space that enhances the utility of climate information, the capacity of vulnerable communities to manage forecast uncertainty and make decisions that both enhance livelihood decisions with regular climate information and the effectiveness of early warning.

65. Importantly, funds will be provided from the AF project budget to beneficiaries in the form of grants and seed funds. Firstly, grants will be given to families based on a selection criterion to enable families to adopt adaptation practices, develop financial literacy, build capacity to scale up their adaptation projects and strengthen their capacity to access finance both in the form of grants and seed funds. Families receiving the grants represent the most vulnerable and indigenous people who have no assets or income stability. Hence, the grants (funded through the project budget) will promote equity and inclusion while advancing adaptation outcomes. Secondly, women-led initiatives aimed at implementing economic initiatives aligned with adaptation to improve their family's conditions (strengthening resilience) will be promoted. Improving women's access to finance through Seed Funds allows for women's specific knowledge and practices to be merged with modern techniques leading to income generation, inclusion, scalability and sustainability beyond the project. Moreover, by fostering collaboration with the four municipalities (OC 1.2), the project will strengthen the community's climate adaptation and resilience by ensuring infrastructure projects are aligned with the Municipalities' Economic Development Plans. Finally, a comprehensive training programme will be tailored to the SRFF throughout the project to combine technical climate adaptative training, practical application, and financial literacy, ensuring knowledge translates into tangible outcomes that improve SRFF's stability and community resilience to climate change. Component 1 will directly support700 families in four municipalities through grants and seed funds and 18,000 people in 4 municipalities through the infrastructure. Component 2 will reach 46 families (230 family members), focusing on agriculture, soil and water conservation, renewable energy, forest biodiversity, environmental monitoring, and sustainable tourism to promote their resilience to climate change through adaptation techniques. The durability of the project will be ensured by providing continuous technical assistance to increase the success rate of the small rural families' projects, promoting financial literacy, financing the development of adaptation projects which can be scaled up and continued collaboration with the Municipality and SERNA.

66. The project will also systematically strengthen knowledge management and promote local and international

policies (OC 2.1). This will be achieved by funding participatory exploratory study projects focused on community-based climate monitoring using scientific techniques working in synchronicity with ancestral practices and bio-indicators, generating and systematizing relevant knowledge from the communities such as the development of an early warning and weather forecasting mechanism in the targeted areas. Feminist agro-ecological practices will be adopted by specifically documenting indigenous women's knowledge of bio-diversity practices through a co-created exploratory study and community-design indicators. Technical assistance (1.1.3) will be provided for the development of the exploratory study, ensuring the quality and relevance of the data collected through technical support and adequate infrastructure. In addition, the experiences and results of the project will be documented and disseminated (2.2.2) at national and international events, promoting best practices and lessons learned in climate change adaptation policies at national, local and international levels.

Participating in the innovation window allows the project to access a wide range of international resources, knowledge and networks that strengthen the capacity to implement effective and replicable adaptive solutions. In addition, this international collaboration helps to assemble a body of knowledge that can be useful not only for the Trifinio region, but also for other communities worldwide facing similar challenges. Thus, the project not only addresses the immediate challenges of climate change but it also contributes to the long-term strengthening of community capacities to manage their natural resources more efficiently and sustainably, laying the foundation for a legacy of resilience and adaptability.

67. The project's Components 1 and 2 are strategically articulated to generate a comprehensive process of climate adaptation in the Trifinio region. Component 1 promotes direct action in communities through a customized granting initiative that supports community infrastructure as well as the adoption of appropriate technologies and climate-adapted agricultural practices to strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable families. In parallel, Component 2 develops and consolidates a knowledge management and climate monitoring system, which integrates both modern tools and the ancestral interpretation of the Maya Chortí people. The interaction between the two Components enables climate information to be generated by Component 2 which guides the funding decisions in Component 1 (supporting the allocation of resources to relevant technologies and practices to minimize community-specific risks). The ancestral knowledge incorporated in both components therefore becomes an integrating axis that also guides the selection of funded practices and strengthens the processes of participatory climate analysis, reinforcing the cultural legitimacy of the project.

While Component 1 strengthens the economic and productive resilience of families, Component 2 develops community capacities to monitor, anticipate and plan for climate variability. The combination of these practical and analytical capabilities enables communities to manage climate risks more holistically and strategically. When systematized and evaluated, they constitute evidence and can be disseminated and scaled up in advocacy spaces, allowing their integration into municipal, national and regional policies. Thus, the project not only promotes immediate adaptation actions, but also creates conditions for its sustainability and adoption on a larger scale.

Component 1: A granting initiative customized for innovative actions in adaptation and building resilience to climate change.

68. This crucial component of the project seeks to radically transform the adaptive capacity of families facing challenges posed by climate change in the Trifinio region. By implementing a tailored grants suited to the characteristics and capacities of the most vulnerable population, it builds on the Climate Resilient Families model (CRFM). This model was previously tested in a project led by CA and ACCA in Nicaragua, so this project builds on the learning and the financing mechanism will therefore be strategically merged with appropriate technologies and climate-adapted sustainable agricultural practices (ASAC), integrating the valuable ancestral knowledge of the Maya Chorti indigenous communities in this project.

69. The objective is to promote an agricultural system which is not only environmentally sustainable, but also resilient to climate fluctuations and deeply rooted in local cultural heritage. The component's strategy focuses on three main areas: upgrading agricultural practices to increase productivity and sustainability supported through climate funds, strengthening social and cultural networks to improve community cohesion and resilience, and

continuous evaluation and adaptation of applied techniques to ensure their effectiveness and relevance over time.

70. An initiative made up of grants, seed funding and a community infrastructure fund will be customized to strengthen SRFF's access to fund climate adaptation on an individual level (OC-1.1) and ensure the sustainability of the climate adaptation projects at community-level. Firstly, the Adaptation Fund project budget will be transferred to CA and its partners to reach SRFF as grants to fund their adaptative projects. Secondly, a group of women will be identified and will receive seeds funds to provide flexible early-stage resources to women-led initiatives, enabling them to develop adaptive practices that strengthen resilience, create lasting impact and generate sustainable incomes beyond the project's lifetime. Thirdly, the project will work with four municipalities to identify which community infrastructure should be funding to enable the SRFF's adaptative projects.

71. The grant initiative will be managed by a Technical Steering Committee (TSC), which will have equal representation of men and women. The TSC will be responsible for implementing grant regulations to ensure transparency and equity in the distribution of resources.The Adaptation project funds given as grants (600 grants benefiting 3000 family members) and seed funding (100 women-only seed funds benefitting 500 family members) will finance sustainable agricultural practices adapted to climate (ASAC)/ **CSA**, renewable energy, environmental monitoring, sustainable tourism, among others. To ensure that funds reach the families most in need and with the greatest potential for adaptation, a logical intervention route will be followed with • Call for applications and pre-selection: Open calls will be made and coordinated with municipalities to compile a list of interested parties. These families will be evaluated according to criteria of climate relevance, social inclusion (prioritising women, young people and indigenous populations) and implementation capacity (Table No. 6).• A Diagnostic Phase (OP-1.1.1): 700 families will be evaluated using the seven tools of the Climate-Resilient Family Model (CFRM) process. This diagnosis includes vulnerability analysis, soil health, pest management, and farm maps. The central tool for this phase will be the PERSEL context analysis. • Identification of Practices: The diagnosis phase will map between 15 and 20 specific ASAC practices to determine which ones are best suited to each SRFF. These practices are designed to achieve the three pillars of ASAC: increasing productivity and income in a sustainable manner, strengthening resilience and adaptation to the impacts of climate change, and reducing or eliminating greenhouse gas emissions. Moreover, a Municipal fund dedicated to improving adaptative community infrastructure projects (OC-1.2) will be provided, benefiting 18,000 people in 30 communities across the four municipalities. By the end of the project, at least 40% of all grants will be awarded to women and youth.

72. The project will be implemented in the Cerro Azul Park and the micro-watersheds of Copán Ruinas, benefiting an average of 700 SRFF in the municipalities of Copán Ruinas, San Antonio, El Paraíso and Santa Rita with an integrated approach. Adaptation projects will be presented and selected, defining work plans and corresponding disbursements. Specific grants will be provided for the creation of innovative agricultural products that respond to climate change adaptation needs.

73. In addition, continuous technical assistance (OP-1.1.3) will be provided to beneficiary families, ensuring the effective development of the projects through training and monitoring according to the resilient families' methodology. Enabling community projects that favor climate adaptation and territorial development with a focus on their sustainability and benefit for the communities will be prioritized and financed. To this end, a strategy will be developed to fund community projects in collaboration with existing local and municipal projects (1.2.1,1.2.2) under the Municipal Fund, strengthening the necessary infrastructure for adaptation to climate change.

74. This project proposes a comprehensive training program (1.1.3) to strengthen individual and collective capacities in rural communities, focusing on entrepreneurship, technical skills, and responsible financial management. The program will be delivered through strategic partnerships with local development structures and technical training providers, supported by municipal Local Economic Development (LED) offices. Two key components will structure this initiative:

- **Climate Innovation and Entrepreneurship Program** – A practical program designed to help women heads of household develop sustainable business ideas. It will use a "learning by doing" approach, covering topics such as business modeling, commercialization strategies, financial skills, leadership, and

bio-business development. Seed funding will be provided to support viable adaptive business plans. This program will be delivered by experienced and established training institutions.

- **Financial Pathway for Resilient Families** – A training module for 600 rural households focused on financial literacy, budgeting, savings, risk management, and secure access to financial services. This component aims to reduce debt risks and strengthen economic resilience against climate and market shocks.

Together, these components combine technical training, practical application, and financial support, ensuring knowledge translates into tangible outcomes that improve household stability and community resilience to climate change.

Outcome 1.1 Granting Initiative: Grants and Seed Funds for adaptation practices with SRFF and vulnerable populations customized and accessible to 700 SRFF.

75. The main objective of this outcome is to implement a granting initiative which ensures access to finance and empowerment of women and youth, as well as their families. This flexible, inclusive, accessible granting initiative adapted to local needs, will promote sustainable and resilient livelihood practices. It aims at increasing the adaptive capacity of vulnerable SRFF in the Trifinio region withstanding climate change, to achieve a significant transformation in their livelihoods and strengthening their social and cultural cohesion. By the end of the project, it is expected that SRFF will have adopted sustainable and resilient livelihoods methods, integrating appropriate technologies and ancestral knowledge of the Maya Chorti indigenous communities. Importantly, this initiative will enable SRFF to adopt tailored adaptation practices, beginning implementation on a smaller scale and gradually scaling up to potentially qualify for loans in the future.

76. A central feature of this outcome is access to grants tailored for vulnerable populations that currently lack access to finance. An accessible and flexible granting scheme will enable families to implement innovative and sustainable adaptation projects; invest in appropriate technologies and adopt climate-adapted agricultural practices, resulting in greater food security and economic stability. The project will also develop technologies (applications) with local training institutions. These will be adapted to the context of illiteracy in the region, so that families and communities can develop and enhance financial literacy and capacity for the future.

77. Financial support will not be limited to adaptation projects but will also extend to financing community infrastructure through a Municipal Community Infrastructure Fund Improving local infrastructure, such as irrigation and water storage systems, rural roads and community centers in this project, is essential for the effective implementation of adaptation practices and for strengthening community resilience. Through close collaboration with municipalities, the project will ensure the infrastructure projects funded are aligned with municipal development plans and will establish municipal commitment for future maintenance.

78. In addition, women and youth (girls), particularly, will play a prominent role in this transformation, empowered through a dedicated seed fund earmarked for supporting women-led initiatives and contributing towards improved gender equity and community resilience. This fund is specifically adapted to empower women by providing them with the financial resources necessary to initiate and sustain their projects. By allocating 100% (USD 100,000) of the seed fund to women-headed families, the initiative recognizes the pivotal role women play in community development and climate adaptation, ensuring their contributions are acknowledged and amplified. Women in the Trifinio zone, an area characterized by socio-economic challenges and vulnerability to climate change, will be empowered to implement innovative solutions that address local needs and contribute to sustainable development. The seed fund will support a diverse range of activities, from agricultural projects to small businesses, all aimed at enhancing livelihoods and building resilient communities (see Table 6). Successful women-led projects will serve as role models for other women and girls in the community, inspiring them to pursue their own initiatives and leadership roles. This ripple effect will encourage more women to actively participate in community development and decision-making processes.

79. This initiative aligns closely with national policies on gender equity. Honduras has made significant strides in promoting gender equality through various legal frameworks and institutional mechanisms. Key policies

include the Second Gender Equality and Equity Plan of Honduras (2010-2022), which promotes inter-institutional programs focused on political and social participation, education, and economic rights for women. Honduras is also a signatory to international agreements such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which mandate the adoption of measures to ensure women's full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The National Women's Institute, established in 1998, aims to ensure the fulfillment of the State's plan regarding women's conditions in health, education, housing, employment, and food security. Additionally, the National Plan to Combat Violence Against Women and Girls (2023–2033) addresses GBV and promotes justice for Indigenous and Afro-Honduran women. The seed fund initiative complements these policies by directly empowering women through financial support for their projects, thereby enhancing their economic independence and leadership roles. This approach aligns with national efforts to promote gender equity and also strengthens the social and cultural fabric of the community, making it more cohesive and resilient in the face of climate change.

80. The success of this outcome will be evidenced by the creation of a replicable model of climate change adaptation, which will serve as a reference at regional and global levels. Innovative and sustainable practices adopted by small rural farming families, together with a participatory monitoring and evaluation system, will ensure the long-term relevance and effectiveness of the intervention. The transformation achieved will demonstrate that it is possible to balance innovation with tradition to address environmental challenges, establishing a legacy of sustainable practices, strengthened capacities and more united and resilient communities.

Output Output 1.1.1: Granting Initiative to fund climate change adaptation practices developed and functional..

81. Output 1.1.1 focuses on a granting initiative for climate change adaptation practices in the Trifinio region. This flexible model will provide families grants via CA. Grants will be given to families who cannot access finance for climate adaptation (Act 1.1.1 Diagnosis of CFRM and Farm Family Plan*)*. Project beneficiaries will receive all necessary support and training on access and managing finances, throughout the project to improve financial literacy.

82. The initial phase of the project will involve a comprehensive synthesis of national policies, as well as the development of product proposals. A technical steering committee will incentivize project grants in appropriate technologies and climate-friendly practices, resulting in greater economic stability and new opportunities for those populations historically marginalized and trapped in a recurring cycle of poverty.

83. **Structure of the granting initiative 'Climate Resilience Families Model (CRFM):** The granting model proposed will be tailored and inclusive. Three types of funding will be available in this project: (i) grants, (ii) a seed fund for women and (iii) a municipal fund for community infrastructure projects. The **grant** will be a non-repayable funding provided by CA. The **Seed fund** will be ring-fenced for women-headed families only. It will fund women's start-ups to help them develop their product and importantly support their ability to secure finance in future. The **Community Infrastructure Fund** targeted to municipalities will support community infrastructure projects' implementation deemed essential to enable climate adaptation projects and fully aligned with Municipal plans. The three types of funding will be provided upon submission of a proposal for climate adaptative projects and may have conditions on how the money is used. Below is a summary of the structure of the mechanism:

84. The granting initiative has a specific line for women and for vulnerable people (Maya Chorti families). A total of USD 600,000 will be allocated as follows. Table 5 indicates cash directly allocated to the families and women is USD 600,000.00 and USD 450,000.00 to Municipalities.

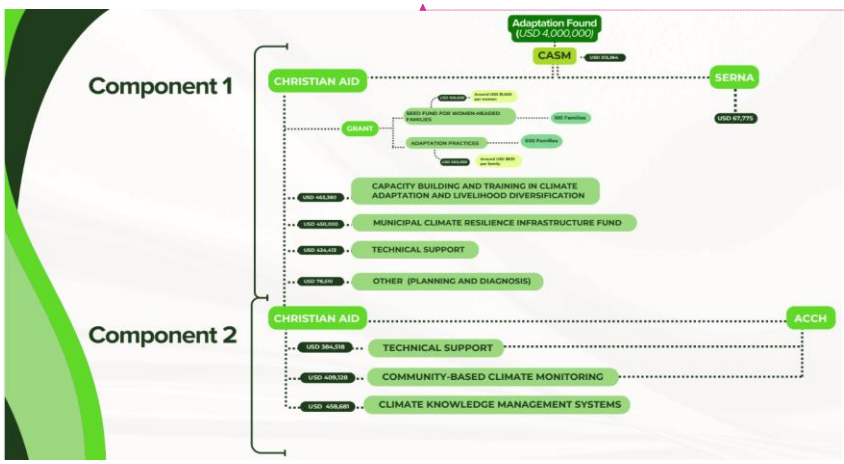
Grants for Women-headed families: USD 100,000 will serve as seed funding for women-headed families, with the potential to evolve into a women-exclusive rural savings group at the end of the project, thereby introducing the women to loan management and financial planning and timely repayments.

Grants for Families: USD 500,000 will be provided as direct subsidies to small rural farming families, aimed at strengthening climate adaptation practices (Please refer to Table 6).

Table No. 5: Structure Financing-distribution mechanism

Type of funding	Percentage of Project Funding (Adaptation Funds)	Beneficiaries	Implementation
Grants for women and families $500,000.00	52%	SRFF who cannot access any finance	CA
Seed Funds for women headed families $100,000.00	10%	Women headed SRFF keen in launching a small start-up	CA
Municipal Fund for Community Infrastructure $450,000.00	38%	Funding essential infrastructure to enable the implementation of community adaptation projects	CA & 4 Municipalities

Figure No.1 below illustrates the flow of funds under the financing mechanism (Outcome 1.1):



85. **Selecting grants beneficiaries and projects:** will follow a step-by-step approach: process including: (i) preparation of an SRFF Grants Manual and open community calls; (ii) project presentations in 30 communities with local authorities, municipalities, and community leaders; (iii) registration and pre-selection of eligible families; (iv) CRFM Diagnosis-household assessments and farm plans; (v) analysis and TSC's selection of SRFF; (vi) formal agreements signed; and (vii) 24-month project implementation with ongoing training, technical support, and grant disbursement(See Table 8).

Additionally, Table 6 details the combinations of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices which will be identified at the CRFM Diagnosis. Based on this assessment, a Farm Family Plan will be developed, financed by the Grants budget allocated to each family. A combination of these ASAC practices will be implemented, integrating the ancestral knowledge of the Maya Chortí indigenous communities with a cross-cutting gender approach. Table 6 specifies the projects that could be eligible for financing through grants and seed funds for women.

Table No. 6: Possible projects to be financed by grants

Type of project	Description	Beneficiaries of the impact of the Project
Agroecology	Implementation of ASAC practices, CSA e.g agroecology, crop rotation and organic fertilizers. Incorporation of ancestral Mayan Chortí techniques such as the use of terraces for erosion control and crop diversification. The diversification of livelihoods will be prioritized with the forest element, whether it is energy, fruit, timber.	Rural Farming Families (including men, women and

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Biodiversity	Conservation and sustainable use of local biodiversity through the protection of natural areas and the promotion of biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices, using ancestral conservation knowledge, such as the planting of native species and the protection of biological corridors. Initiatives aimed at the conservation of ecologically important species (pollinators, seed dispersers, pest population controllers, or in the food chain).	young people)
Water Care/ Watersheds	Conservation of water sources and watersheds, applying ancestral water management techniques e.g. construction of infiltration ditches, management of natural regeneration, reforestation and delimitation and protection to restrict access to the source of catchment.	
Forestry/Forest – Thinking about Protected Areas	Reforestation and sustainable forest management to improve carbon sequestration and protect biodiversity, incorporating ancestral management practices of the Maya Chortí Forest, such as the use of multipurpose tree species and selective pruning.	
Seed Fund	Proposals made by women for activities to adapt their livelihoods at the family and community level. These proposals could include Strategic Grain Banks, Production of organic fertilizers, Beekeeping (Meliponias and African Bees), Agro-transformation, others. It includes certifications and registrations to commercialize, as well as the promotion of local/community markets. Support may be included for women's community alliances/organizations for the provision of technical services for the implementation of the items described above.	Women from the four municipalities, mainly rural.

86. Application of the Climate Resilient Families Model (CRFM): It is a methodological proposal adapted to optimize conceptual and methodological elements related to Livelihoods, Social Risk Management and Agroecology, with the objective of providing personalized accompaniment to the needs identified in the beneficiary families. The CRFM combines ancestral knowledge, experiences, climate information and technical information to mitigate potential losses and damages to their livelihoods. Based on the climate services that the project will provide, SRFF will be able to efficiently plan their livelihood activities. The process will start with updating the socio-environmental context of the prioritized area to adjust the CRFM tools.

Figure No . 2 Process of the Grant Initiative using the CRFM methodology

87. A diagnosis (Act1.1.1 Diagnosis of CFRM and Farm Family Plan) phase targeting 700 SRFF will analyse and define the SRFF's needs and of the type of adaptation practices to receive grants (see Table 6: Possible projects to be financed). The diagnosis will begin after the open calls, manuals developed and the list of pre-selected families is completed.

88. During the Diagnoses Phases, the seven tools of the CFRM (Climate Field Risk Management) process which have been adapted to help analyze and manage risks effectively, will be used. These tools represent the seven tools under the Diagnosis Phase of the "Four Phases". Crucially, the diagnosis will be carried out using the tools (below) which best relate to the projects that the SRFF present. This application consists of four phases, developed from the experience of the consortium in the *Nicaragua Climate Project* for coffee producers (organic and traditional) between 2020 and 2022. These tools will assess the following: (i) Climate Vulnerability Analysis: Assessing the susceptibility of areas to climate-related risks; (ii) Soil Analysis: Evaluating soil conditions to understand its impact on crop production; (iii) Pest and Disease Diagnosis: Identifying and managing pests and diseases that affect crops; (iv) Farm Plans: Implementing strategic plans for farm management; (v) Farm Maps:

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Creating detailed maps of farms for better planning and monitoring; (vi) Harvest Estimates: Predicting crop yields to plan for harvest and sales and (vii) Operational Plans: Establishing detailed plans for farm operations and activities. The most important tool of the Diagnostic Phase which will be used in this project is the PERSEL or context analysis.

89. Following this diagnosis by the technical team (1.1.1), the planning phase and customized implementation plan will begin. A plan will be developed for each family with ongoing technical assistance and training for 24 months. The most important tools in the Planning and Implementation phases are the Capacity Building Plan, the Farm Plan, the Gender and Resilience Plan, and the SWOT analysis. Finally, the process will conclude with the feedback and evaluation phase, in which the level of resilience will be assessed in a sample of 30% of the SRFF, adjusting the model according to the characteristics of the territory and providing feedback. The most important tool in the Feedback phase is the evaluation of the farm-family plan.

90. Training and Accompaniment: Access to grants will be accompanied by permanent technical support. Families will receive training in basic administration and accounting, with a gender, ethnic and differential approach. The implementation of adaptation projects will also include ongoing technical assistance to ensure that practices are effective and sustainable.

91. Expected impact: By the end of the project, the 700 SRFF are expected to have adopted sustainable and climate-resilient farming methods, integrating appropriate technologies and ancestral knowledge. Additionally, by supporting community infrastructure with municipalities, the project aims to improve the living conditions of these vulnerable families, strengthen community resilience and be durable beyond the project's lifetime. Women, empowered through a dedicated seed fund, will contribute significantly to gender equity and community resilience. The success of this outcome will be evidenced by the creation of a replicable model of climate change adaptation that will serve as a reference at regional and global levels. Innovative and sustainable practices adopted by families, together with a participatory monitoring and evaluation system, will ensure the long-term relevance and effectiveness of the interventions. Overall, with the grants, seed funds and community infrastructure projects, Component 1 will reach 700 SRFF families with the grant and seed fund and 18,000 people in 30 communities through the community infrastructure projects.

Output 1.1.2: Grants disbursed to SRFF for the implementation of climate change adaptation practices.92. This output will focus on the provision of grants to implement adaptation practices and develop innovative agricultural products, with the objective of increasing the adaptive capacity of vulnerable families in the Trifinio region. Funds will be provided from the Adaptation Fund project budget to beneficiaries in the form of grants (Act 1.1.2 Provision of *Grants and Seed Funding*). At the start of the project, inclusive and open calls for proposals will be made by communities in coordination with municipalities and local leaders, under a programme for each municipality. The scope of the project will be presented and an initial list of interested parties will be drawn up by community (free choice to participate). Based on this list, an analysis of prerequisites for the pre-selection of families will be carried out (Table 7). With the preliminary list, families will be invited to begin scheduling visits for the diagnosis phase, based on a logical route of intervention by community. 93. Table No. 7 outlines beneficiary pre-selection criteria, which aim to ensure that the beneficiaries supported are those most vulnerable to climate change and most likely to benefit from the proposed solutions, especially women and indigenous groups, thereby reinforcing the project's focus on gender inclusion and ancestral knowledge.

Table No. 7: Beneficiary pre-selection criteria

Criteria	Description
Climate relevance	Families and communities located in areas vulnerable to the effects of climate change within the Trifinio region in the four prioritized municipalities. Communities that have recently suffered adverse weather events such as El Niño, La Niña, hurricanes and floods. Families who understand the effects of climate change on their environment and who have a clear idea of how the grant will support improving their adaptive capacity will be considered. The potential for improving the adaptive capacity (reduction of vulnerability and increase of the family's capacity) will be assessed. The entire initiative must have at least a 75% contribution to the improvement of adaptive capacity and a maximum of 25% contribution to GHG mitigation.
Previous capabilities and	Families who have participated in previous consortium projects or who are familiar with the consortium's processes and

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Criteria	Description
application potential	practices*. Assessment of local capacities to implement and manage projects, including the existence of functional community organizations. This is mentioned in the Climate Resilient Families Model (CRFM). Likewise, two municipalities are included where there is no influence of the consortium, but which has a Municipal Development Plan that guides the process of prioritization of the most vulnerable communities. The reference to families previously engaged with consortium projects is not intended to facilitate early-stage implementation through communities already familiar with the processes and consortium members. This familiarity supports more efficient mobilization and helps ensure initial effectiveness and accountability. Importantly, however, all families will be assessed by the same selection criteria, including any who were involved in previous projects, prioritizing first-time beneficiaries—particularly those from marginalized and climate-vulnerable groups. Specific outreach, selection criteria, and support measures will ensure that participation opportunities are transparent, inclusive, and non-discriminatory. Lessons learned from prior engagement will also inform the onboarding and empowerment of new participants.
Social inclusion	Prioritization of women and youth, ensuring that at least 50% of the beneficiaries belong to these groups and that 40% of the communities include Maya Chortí indigenous populations. Families in poverty or extreme poverty, using local socioeconomic indicators for identification.
Innovation and sustainability (Grants)	Families interested in participating in establishing CSA in their livelihoods and who have available labor and area. That there is an interest in participating in the training processes with the planned topics
Innovation and sustainability (Seed Fund)	Women-headed families that present innovative and sustainable ideas/projects, with a clear potential for scalability and replicability. Initiatives that seek to combine appropriate technologies with ancestral knowledge for greater climate resilience.

94. The participation of families previously engaged with consortium projects is not intended to imply preferential treatment but rather to facilitate early-stage implementation through communities already familiar with the consortium's processes. This familiarity supports more efficient mobilization and helps ensure initial effectiveness and accountability. However, the same pre-selection criteria will be applied to all families who are selected in this project. In addition, and consistent with the Adaptation Fund's commitment to equity and inclusivity, the project design includes clear mechanisms to reach and prioritize first-time beneficiaries—particularly those from marginalized and climate-vulnerable groups. Specific outreach, selection criteria, and support measures will ensure that participation opportunities are transparent, inclusive, and non-discriminatory. Lessons learned from prior engagement will also inform the onboarding and empowerment of new participants.

95. Grant management (Outcome 1.1.2): To ensure the proper implementation of this outcome, a Family Grant Manual will be developed. This document will detail the budget allocated to each practice or combination of practices; for example, the installation of drip irrigation in agroforestry systems for basic grains. The manual will include grant agreement templates and formalize the families' commitments in terms of implementation, training and technical education. In addition, it will serve as a guide for the allocation of resources based on the SRFF diagnoses. Finally, the lists of beneficiaries and their respective budgets will be reviewed and approved by the Project TSC, composed of representatives from SERNA, CASM, CA, and ACCH.

Table No. 8: Beneficiary Selection Process

Step	Description	Expected Result / Deliverable
1	**Preparation of the SFFR Grants Manual/ Open and inclusive** call in each community to present the project and begin registering interested families.	SFFR Grant Manual approved. Defines the value (Currency Lempiras) of key practices, indicators and documents (e.g. Agreement with SFFR, monitoring form) / Calls made in at least 30 communities in the four municipalities. Gender equality is guaranteed, with accessible schedules and a duration of approximately two hours
2	**Official presentation** of the project through a community event with the participation of project staff.	Presentation event carried out with CA and support from the municipality and community leaders (Approx 30 events).
3	**Registration of applicant families** using a pre-selection form that has been duly completed, signed, and identified.	Consolidated list of interested families by community, meeting the pre-selection criteria (Reference: Table 7).
4	**Diagnosis of the CFRM per family.** If possible, a simultaneous tour of the farm will be conducted for validation purposes.	Visit to each family completed, including completion of the assessment and field survey to validate the existence and location of the plots. Preparation of the Farm Family Plan.
5	**Selection of families** based on needs analysis, availability of livelihoods, actual demand, and commitments to implement adaptation practices. Submission of applications to the TSC Committee.	Endorsement issued by the TSC Committee. Commencement of contract structuring, defining scope, amounts and other formal clauses.
6	**Signing of the agreement** between the selected families and CA.	Formal definition of implementation timelines and commitments, the training plan, and the projection at the end of the project.

7	**Implementación del proyecto** por un período de 24 meses.	Ejecución continua de Asistencia Técnica (AT), plan de formación y entrega de subvenciones (*Grants*).

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96. The community awareness and education process are an integral part of the output. Awareness-raising activities will be carried out through community dialogue spaces, social media campaigns, voice-to-voice communication methods and local radio programmes. Inclusive language will be adopted to ensure the Maya-Chortis' engagement in the process. These activities are designed to inform families about funding opportunities and to promote effective participation in the programme.

97. The project will provide grants and seed funds to 700 SRFF in a phased manner (Figure No. 2), allowing for a process of capacity-building and behavioral change. This staggered approach is essential for raising awareness and enabling families to better understand and manage the grants.

98. The disbursement of funds will always be accompanied by project finance staff and a project coordinator to ensure timely and provide ongoing support through three-monthly visits. The latter will work in close collaboration with CA for administering the grants.

99. The expected impact of this output is significant. At the end of the project, the 700 SRFF are expected to have implemented climate change adaptation practices and developed innovative projects. The technical and financial support will guarantee the sustainability of these projects and promote positive behavioral change. In addition, they will represent an accessible and effective granting initiative for rural communities.

100. In summary, Output 1.1.2 will not only contribute to the necessary financial resources for climate change adaptation but will also strengthen local capacities and promote long-term community resilience. This output is a direct contribution to Outcome 1.1, as it strengthens sustainable climate change practices and enhances the adaptive capacity of vulnerable SRFF in the Trifinio region.

Output 1.1.3: Technical assistance and Capacity Building provided to support and guarantee sustainable access to innovative financing..

101. Output 1.1.3 is crucial to ensure that families can effectively access and manage available financial resources, minimizing risks and ensuring the sustainability of projects. Technical assistance (Act 1.1.3a Provide *technical Accompaniment to SRFF*) is structured along three main tracks: technical accompaniment, training and capacity building, and strengthening gender and new masculinities. This ongoing assistance will focus on training in sustainable livelihoods practices (ASAC), monitoring and evaluation of projects, and the incorporation of new masculinities training and a gender approach. This will ensure that communities have the necessary support to implement their projects effectively and sustainably.

102. Track 1: The technical accompaniment will be carried out by three Agricultural technicians focusing on technical assistance and training the SRFF. Their responsibilities will include supporting the implementation of of Component 1 under Output 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3 identifying projects that require funding through grants, implementing a grant manual as well as providing training. In addition, they will provide technical expertise in ASAC practices, risk management and adaptation practices identified during the diagnostic process. The three technicians will guide families through the four phases of the CRFM: diagnosis, planning, implementation and feedback, thus strengthening the resilience of families. In addition, Community Climate Change Adaptation Committees will be formed as interlocutors of the technical team for the construction of project strategies and the accompaniment of the work developed by the families, with the purpose of leaving installed capacity in the prioritized territories. The three Agricultural technicians are key to Component 1 as they will work directly with families to facilitate access to grants and seed funding. They will assess and prepare lists of eligible families and identify 100 women to begin training and access seed capital. Each officer will provide tailored technical assistance to approximately 46 SRFF (230 people) through technical assistance, individual and group training sessions. All three technicians will receive specific training from meteorological specialists. They will collaborate in designing the training plan, with one Agricultural technician specifically overseeing group training processes.

103. Track 2:

The delivery of four annual workshops to 1,400 participants (700 SRFF families) is the central *innovation mechanism* through which the hybrid scientific–ancestral model achieves the Adaptation Fund's LLA/innovation criteria of social diffusion, scalability, behavioural adoption, and long-term sustainability. Sessions will be facilitated by national and international experts (at least 50% women) such as the Vulnerable Central America Forum, Climate Action Network Latin America (CANLA) and ACT Alliance. and tailored to the SRFF needs. The content will address climate adaptation, basic administration, family economy and the integration of ancestral knowledge with modern practices. Innovation in low-income rural contexts does not scale through individual training but become a community-owned innovation if it reaches a social "tipping point" in which new practices diffuse through local networks and are internalized beyond pilot groups. This rationale is grounded in innovation theory and consistent with Rogers' *Diffusion of Innovations* (2003), innovations become normative only when a critical mass of 10–20% of the target population adopts them. Training 700 families in this project (approx. 40%) thus ensures the density required for the model to shift from externally introduced knowledge to community-owned adaptive practice.

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This approach is also reinforced by SRFF's empirical evidence and comparable projects. Programmes that achieved broad, repeated engagement such as the WLEE project in Honduras (where photovoltaic micro-enterprises sustained reinvestment after strengthening financial capacities) and the Hibiscus Cooperative in Nicaragua (where financial and marketing training enabled entry into formal supply chains) demonstrated that innovation becomes sustainable only when adoption extends beyond small pilot groups. Conversely, initiatives with minimal coverage or insufficient reinforcement, like the Organic Coffee Cooperative project in Honduras and several egg-production projects, showed that innovations failed to consolidate, leading to debt, loss of certification and deterioration of productive assets.

The frequency of four workshops per year is grounded in adult-learning and behavioural-change models (Kolb, 1984), which show that reinforcement every 60–90 days is essential for consolidating new practices, particularly in communities with low formal education levels. Annual or one-off trainings in past SRFF work consistently led to a reversal of practices and loss of assets, while quarterly reinforcement supported sustained adoption of new financial, productive and climate-adaptive behaviours.

OC 1.1.3 is not simply a training programme; it is the capacity transfer mechanism that allows the entire innovation model to function, ensuring that families can access project grants, manage them responsibly, and sustain benefits after project closure. The combination of *scale (1,400 people)* and *frequency (four annual workshops)* is an evidence-based design choice that positions innovation as a social process. It reduces operational risk, accelerates community diffusion of the hybrid scientific–ancestral model ensuring information is multiplied informally in their neighborhood networks and promotes generational sustainability of climate-smart agriculture and knowledge-management capacities by engaging two members per family, especially women and youth. This structure is therefore essential to ensure the innovation becomes embedded, self-sustaining and community-owned beyond the project cycle.

104. In Year 1, the training programme will be designed and topics tailored to the needs of the SRFF. In Year 2, the training will be on the introduction to climate change, its local impacts and adaptation and mitigation strategies focusing on: Financial Pathway for Resilient Families, Climate Innovation and Entrepreneurship Program /Baseline and Adaptation infrastructure design. In Year 3, family finance management, savings and financial planning will be addressed, as well as agroecology techniques and climate-adapted sustainable practices. In the Year 4, the focus will be on implementing innovative and sustainable projects, integrating Maya Chorti ancestral knowledge into modern Livelihoods. This comprehensive training program will be designed to strengthen both individual and collective capacities in rural communities, fostering entrepreneurship and responsible financial management as key pillars of climate resilience. It will be implemented through local development structures and strategic partnerships, ensuring accessibility and relevance to the Trifinio context. The approach emphasizes

practical, inclusive learning that integrates climate adaptation principles into economic development, enabling families to diversify income sources and reduce vulnerability. By focusing on entrepreneurship and financial literacy, the initiative aims to empower rural households—particularly women heads of household—while promoting social equity and sustainable livelihoods. The training features two parts: Part 1- a *Climate Innovation and Entrepreneurship Program* will guide 100 women through a hands-on process of transforming ideas into viable businesses, using a "learning by doing" methodology. The curriculum will cover business modeling, commercialization strategies, financial and administrative skills, leadership development, and bio-business creation, with seed funding provided to support adaptive business plans. In parallel, a *Financial Pathway for Resilient Families* will train SRFF in financial education, including budgeting, savings, reinvestment, risk management, and secure access to financial services. Together, these elements combine technical training, practical application, and financial support, ensuring that knowledge translates into tangible outcomes that enhance household socio-economic stability and community resilience to climate change.

105. Tables 9 and 10 (below) describe the training curricula that strengthen the capacity of beneficiaries in climate adaptation, sustainable livelihoods, and gender and social equity. These training workshops enable effective implementation of the supported projects and promote climate knowledge management and systematized learning, as called for in the project objective.

Table No. 9: Tentative 3-Year Curriculum

Yr	Thematic	Description
1	Adaptation to Climate Change	Introduction to climate change, local impacts, adaptation strategies and risk management. + **Gender Dimension:** Analyze how climate change affects women and men differently within the community, highlighting caregiving roles, food security, and water management. Include participatory tools so that women can express their perceptions and solutions.
	Basic Admin and Accounting	Fundamentals of management and accounting for small rural farming families. + **Gender Dimension:** Promote women's participation in financial management, encouraging joint decision-making within households and ensuring that women can manage resources independently and ensuring the sustainability of their initiatives supported by the project.
2	Household Economy	Family financial management, savings and financial planning. + **Gender Dimension:** Incorporate methodologies for women's economic empowerment (e.g., income control, access to credit, leadership in savings groups) and foster co-responsibility in family expense management.
	ASAC Internships	Agroecology techniques and sustainable practices adapted to the climate. + **Gender Dimension:** Ensure that young women and mothers can access these internships by providing adequate conditions (flexible schedules, childcare spaces, transportation support)
3	Agricultural Innovation	Development of innovative and sustainable agricultural products. + **Gender Dimension:** Encourage women's participation in designing innovative products, valuing their knowledge of seeds, local foods, and markets. Include equality criteria in access to inputs and technology
	Ancestral Knowledge	Integration of Maya Chorti ancestral practices in modern agriculture and territorial planning. + **Gender Dimension:** Document and highlight ancestral knowledge transmitted by women (e.g., natural medicine, native seeds, land stewardship practices) and ensure they serve as spokespersons in planning spaces.

106. Track 3: Given the Maya-Chorti cosmovision, where gender roles are very well defined and decisions are generally made by men, the project will develop specific trainings on gender and new masculinities. The masculinities training will be delivered by the trained and experienced male facilitators twice a year for three years. Acknowledging the sensitivities during new masculinities training and in line with Do No Harm principles, separate training sessions will be conducted for women regarding gender equality issues. The curriculum will include an introduction to the concepts of gender, rights, equality and equity in the first year. (Act 1.1.3b Conduct *Awareness programs on GBV)*. It will also address the redefinition of male roles and their impact on the community and the family. Community-wide campaigns raising awareness about the prevalence and impact of GBV will be developed.

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Table No. 10: Proposed Curriculum on Gender and New Masculinities

Yr	Thematic	Description
1	Introduction to Gender	Basic concepts of gender, equality and equity.Appropriate referrals, mapping of local GBV organizations and appropriate safeguarding measures.
	New Masculinities	Redefining male roles and their impact on the community and the family.
2	Inclusive Decision Making	Promotion of women's participation in family and community decision-making.
	Assertive Communication	Development of effective communication and conflict resolution skills.
3	Women's Leadership	Promoting women's leadership in community and agricultural initiatives.
	Women's Empowerment	Strategies for women's economic and social empowerment.

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107. In the second year, training will focus on promoting women's participation in family and community decision-making, as well as carrying out effective communication and conflict resolution skills. New masculinities training will however continue as it is so important in the context the project operates in. Importantly, support for childcare, appropriate referrals and safeguarding measures will be ensured during all training and phases of the project. In the third year, the focus will be on promoting women's leadership in community and agricultural initiatives, and on strategies for women's economic and social empowerment both through the dedicated fund for women and through training to facilitate the process for women's future access to loans. The gender plan will be monitored on an ongoing basis to guarantee women's access to finances through a tailored financial mechanism.

108. The expected impact of this output is significant. Families will acquire greater capacity to effectively implement climate change adaptation practices and promote economic stability with appropriate technical accompaniment. Training on family and new masculinities will foster greater gender equity, increase women's participation and improve their decision-making within the family, and promote community resilience. The implementation of ASAC practices and the development of innovative agricultural products will improve resilience and food security.

109. This output will contribute significantly to Outcome 1.1 by providing comprehensive technical assistance thus contributing to the success and sustainability of the funded projects. By implementing robust technical accompaniment, SRFF will be able to effectively manage resources, minimize risks and improve their resilience to climate change. Ongoing training and capacity building will increase families' knowledge and skills, while strengthening gender and new masculinities will promote more equitable and effective participation in decision-making, ensuring inclusive and sustainable development.

110. Output 1.1.3 is therefore a critical part of achieving the objectives of the granting initiative, ensuring that climate change adaptation practices are successfully and sustainably implemented, and aimed at strengthening the capacity of vulnerable communities to cope with climate challenges.

Outcome 1.2 (Subcomponent): Municipal Community Infrastructure Fund for Climate Change Adaptation.

111. Outcome 1.2 focuses on providing funding for essential community infrastructure to facilitate climate change adaptation in the Trifinio region. This outcome addresses critical vulnerabilities identified during the community consultation, such as destroyed bridges, inaccessible roads, damaged schools and lack of community aqueducts. The main expected transformation is the creation of resilient infrastructure that not only improves the quality of life of communities but also facilitates the implementation and sustainability of climate change adaptation projects. The **Community Infrastructure fund**: 450,000 USD will be provided through collaboration with the four municipalities to support the implementation of 30 municipal projects aligned with local development plans will be included under Component 1 (Act 1.2.1 *Develop a Municipal Infrastructure Grants Manual).*

112. The financing of these community infrastructures is essential to enable and complement the projects financed under Outcome 1.1, promoting sustainable territorial development. These infrastructures will both respond to the immediate needs of communities and also be integrated into a long-term sustainable development framework.

Output 1.2.1: Financial Support to Improve Community Infrastructure in Articulation with Municipalities

113. Output 1.2.1 focuses on providing targeted financial support for the improvement of critical community infrastructure, in collaboration with local municipalities. Its objective is to ensure that adaptation infrastructure is established near the communities delivering SFFR projects under Output 1.1, thereby contributing to sustainable territorial development. To this end, USD450,000 will be allocated to municipal governments in the form of grants for community infrastructure projects based on adaptation practices (see Table 12).

114. To ensure proper selection, a Municipal Infrastructure Grants Manual (Act 1.2.1) will be developed. This document will define the criteria and processes for selecting at least 30 municipal projects during the programme's duration, ranging from $7,000 to $18,000 per/project. Priority will be given to initiatives derived from the SRFF diagnosis and community consultation processes, ensuring their alignment to municipal development or adaptation plans. This process will be supported by POC-SERNA, the entity responsible for validating the alignment of projects with territorial needs and commitments, thus ensuring their relevance and sustainability.

115. . Priority infrastructure funding will cover the construction or improvement of aqueducts (from the catchment to the community intake), photovoltaic energy systems for irrigation or water distribution, pedestrian walkways, collective grain storage centres and the strengthening of agrotourism initiatives under the ASAC approach. During the first year, selection criteria will be established, prioritising collective benefit and community commitment to ensure long-term maintenance. These works will be the result of an initial consultation process, ensuring their alignment with local needs. It is estimated that these actions will directly benefit 18,000 people and indirectly benefit some 58,623 people in four municipalities (Output 1.2.1).

116. Table 11 presents infrastructure investments that are tailored to support the selected projects and trained communities. These include facilities for water harvesting, storage, and other resilience-building infrastructure that are crucial for scaling up the Resilient Family Model and integrating traditional climate-resilient practices.

Table No. 11: Priority Infrastructure types

Community Aqueducts	Installation of community aqueducts to improve the accessibility, quantity and quality of drinking water.
Bridges	Reconstruction and reinforcement of bridges to guarantee access and connectivity for rural communities.
Way	Repair and maintenance of rural roads to facilitate the transport of agricultural products and the safety of the inhabitants.
Schools	Renovation and adaptation of school infrastructures to improve safety and functionality. In schools, drinking water and energy systems can be improved.
Photovoltaic Energy	Photovoltaic energy systems for irrigation and water distribution, promoting the use of clean and sustainable energies. Collective irrigation or irrigation districts can be encouraged.
Collective Grain Storage	Seed banks and grain silos, which guarantee long-term food security.
Biodiversity	Projects for the conservation and protection of biodiversity, including protected areas.
Agro-ecotourism	Support for sustainable tourism initiatives based on CSA practices, boosting the local economy.

117. In the first year, the criteria for the selection of these projects will be defined, weighing collectively to ensure their maintenance and sustainability. The participation of the municipalities in the prioritization of these works is crucial. This fund will promote municipal plans regarding infrastructure improvement and adaptative projects that the municipalities have prioritized for these communities. It will also consider proposals that involve more than one community. In case of external climatic events or early warnings, the reorientation of investments to address urgent needs will be evaluated with the municipalities. In some municipalities, the priority could be the strategic storage of basic grains as a food security measure.

118. Actions prioritized in municipal development and/or adaptation plans will be leveraged, especially those linked to adaptation and innovation. Possible actions include projects for conservation and protection of protected areas, integration of wildlife and climate monitoring technologies, mapping and monitoring of areas vulnerable to forest fires and expansion of the agricultural-livestock frontier, automated weather stations and generation of climate bulletins, and sustainable energy.

Table No. 12. Likely Municipal Development Actions

Conservation of	Projects focused on the protection and conservation of natural areas and biodiversity. Considering fire protection

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Protected Areas	systems, signage and contemplation infrastructure such as viewpoints and towers.
Wildlife and Climate Monitoring	Implementation of appropriate technologies for the monitoring of wildlife and climatic conditions.
Mapping of Vulnerable Areas	Mapping and monitoring of areas susceptible to forest fires and agricultural and livestock expansion.
Weather Stations	Installation of automated weather stations to improve prediction and response to weather events.
Sustainable energy	Promotion of the use of clean and renewable energies in rural communities.

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119. The creation of these enabling conditions is crucial for project success. Community infrastructure improves the resilience and adaptive capacity of communities, enabling more effective implementation of climate change adaptation projects funded under Outcome 1.2. These works will respect the cosmovision of the Maya Chorti, including elements of their culture in the construction of these works. The active participation of municipalities and communities will ensure that the infrastructure is maintained and sustainable in the long term, creating a safer and more resilient environment for future generations. Activities under Output 1.2.1 will benefit 18,000 people directly (approx. 56,623 people in 4 municipalities indirectly).

120. Articulation with the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA) and the development and/or adaptation plans of the four Trifinio municipalities is fundamental. A project officer will be in charge of ensuring that all interventions are aligned with local territorial commitments and complement or integrate with SERNA's and the municipalities' plans. This articulation ensures that infrastructure investments not only respond to immediate needs but are also integrated into a long-term sustainable development framework, ensuring sustainability beyond the project's lifetime.

121. Output 1.2.1 therefore seeks to transform the communities of the Trifinio by improving key infrastructure to facilitate adaptation to climate change. This intervention, aligned with local development and/or adaptation plans and PCO-SERNA strategies, will not only address the immediate needs of the communities, but will also build a solid foundation for sustainable and resilient territorial development.

Output 1.2.2: Alliances with municipalities and national institutions are formed for the sustainability of community infrastructure

122. Output 1.2.2 focuses on financing community infrastructure for climate change adaptation. Act 1.2.2 *Strengthen Local Capacities* will promote alliances with municipalities and national institutions such as the Trinational Committee of the Trifinio Plan and the communities to ensure the long-term sustainability of community infrastructure. The creation and maintenance of these alliances are essential for the implementation of community works, maximizing the impact of investments, and guaranteeing that the infrastructure developed are both sustainable and resilient to climate challenges with accompaniment and commitment from SERNA.

123. The primary objective is to establish a solid strategy for jointly overseeing community infrastructure projects by forming strong partnerships between the municipality, SERNA and the communities. Alliances with the government of Honduras and other territorial allies will be sought. These alliances will facilitate the transfer of knowledge, technologies, and best practices to strengthen the resilience of community infrastructure. The strategy will be based on the articulation of efforts with various stakeholders, both public and private. Periodic coordination and monitoring meetings will be held to ensure effective collaboration and alignment of objectives. The participation of these actors will be crucial to ensure the success of community expansion projects after the Adaptation Fund project is completed. PCO-SERNA will support these spaces for alliance generation, ensuring the project aligns with national and local governmental strategies. Through such alliances future funding could be explored to allow the SRFF to scale up their activities after AF's four-year project.

124. Key Strategies and Actions: The first strategy involves identifying projects and strategic allies through a comprehensive mapping of key projects and actors in the Trifinio region, including other national projects and government initiatives. This mapping will help identify possible collaboration opportunities and potential opportunities to scale up the current Adaptation Fund project to other regions or larger beneficiary reach in the region or globally.

125. To ensure effective collaboration, periodic meetings with strategic allies will be organized to discuss

progress, resolve challenges, and adjust strategies as necessary. These meetings will serve as platforms for collaborative decision-making and ongoing evaluation of alliances. Additionally, training and knowledge transfer programs will be implemented in collaboration with strategic allies, aimed at strengthening local capacities in infrastructure management, maintenance, and sustainable practices.

126. A participatory monitoring and evaluation system will be established, involving all stakeholders, to measure the impact of the infrastructure and alliances, ensuring transparency and accountability. In the Trifinio region, connections will be established with projects that share the goals of sustainable development and climate change adaptation.

127. Examples of Projects and Alliances: Collaboration on other national initiatives promoting climate resilience and sustainable development, such as rural infrastructure programs and water resource management. **Government Initiatives**: Integration with plans and programs of the Honduran government focused on climate change adaptation, infrastructure improvement, and rural development.

128. Expected Benefits and Results: The implementation of output 1.2.2 will generate multiple benefits, including improved infrastructure quality, strengthened local capacities, and increased community resilience. The transfer of technology and knowledge from strategic allies will improve the quality and resilience of community infrastructure. Training and knowledge transfer programs will increase local capacities to manage and maintain infrastructure effectively and sustainably. These achievements will be further supported by actions outlined in Component 2, which includes a participatory exploratory study for a better understanding of climate change and its direct effects on livelihoods, promotion and support of municipal authorities' environmental management efforts, and knowledge management to disseminate the project's achievements and lessons learned locally, nationally, and internationally, completing the project's comprehensive strategy.

COMPONENT 2: Systematic strengthening of the project's knowledge management and it's scaling up in local and international policies.

129. The objective of component 2 is to strengthen the capacity of communities in the Trifinio region to anticipate, understand, and adapt to climate variability and extremes. It leads the generation of climate-related technical information, identifying adaptation practices that families can implement to improve their conditions and livelihoods. This will be achieved through the modernization of local climate monitoring systems, the generation of actionable climate information and its integration with ancestral knowledge held by Maya-Chortí communities. The combination of scientific data and traditional ecological knowledge enhances the precision, cultural relevance, and local acceptance of climate-adaptation strategies. The following are the axes of interaction where technical knowledge meets generational observation to generate precision solutions:

Climate Challenge	Ancestral Knowledge (Bioindicators)	Scientific Innovation (Data)	Strategic Result
Water Stress and Drought	Living covers and stubble management (cane and chasuble) to create root microclimates.	Short-term weather prediction models and soil moisture sensors.	**Food Security:** Scheduled planting and moisture conservation in dry corridors.
Early Warning Systems (EWS)	Animal ethology (ants, migratory birds) and botanical phenology (irayol bloom).	Seasonal forecasts (CENAOS-COPECO) and networks of automatic stations via SMS.	**Operational Resilience:** Cross-validation of data that increases community trust and expedites evacuation or early harvesting.
Crop Optimization (Corn/Bean)	Selection of landraces by history of genetic adaptability and territorial memory.	Weather fitness maps and real-time thermal anomaly monitoring.	**Adaptive Productivity:** Pairing of native genetics with the specific prognosis of the production cycle.
Coffee Management	Observation of bee and flowering cycles to predict "flower washing".	Extreme weather event alerts and atmospheric pressure data.	**Competitive Advantage:** Reduction of post-flowering losses and proactive harvest planning.

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Climate risk management in the Trifinio region will move from a reactive response to where the precision of modern science and the depth of the Maya-Chortí worldview enhance each other through a hybrid system. It is expected that communities will not only "resist" climate change but also use environmental variability as an engine of innovation to improve their livelihoods beyond this project.

130. To operationalize the integration of ancestral and scientific knowledge, the project will implement the following strategies: (i) **Deployment of community-based and automated weather stations (a hybrid infrastructure)**in prioritized communities and municipalities connected to a network of community observers (SRFF/CRFM families) trained in technical meteorology and bioindicator registration, ensuring local ownership and sustainability. Data collected at the community level will feed into a centralized climate information platform. (ii) **Establishment of an accessible, multi-channel climate information system** wherebylocal climate data both quantitative (precipitation, temperature) and qualitative (signals from Mother Earth) data, translate into culturally relevant agroclimatic bulletins disseminated through SMS messages, radio spots, social media, community meetings, and municipal information boards; ensuring it reaches the most vulnerable.131. In addition, capacity-building and training on meteorological issues will be developed, including the use of bio-indicators according to the Maya-Chorti vision. This output will cover the use of monitoring technologies and the interpretation of climate data, strengthening the capacity of communities to manage climate risks. Bioindicators in the Maya-Chortí worldview are natural signals from plants, animals, and weather phenomena that allow farmers to predict rainfall, soil fertility, and crop success. They are based on respect and balance between human beings and nature (Mother Earth). This dual-system approach enhances predictive accuracy and makes climate adaptation practices culturally meaningful and easier to adopt.

132. **Knowledge Management, Learning, and Policy Uptake:** A dynamic catalogue of lessons learned will be developed to document the success of science-ancestry integration. Documentation of project experiences, success stories and lessons learned will be fundamental to disseminating results in national and international spaces, positioning best practices and promoting knowledge sharing. The catalogue s will also serve as an advocacy tool, enabling the integration of lessons learned and good practices into local and national development and adaptation plans,, Municipal Development Plans, Trifinio cross-border cooperation frameworks fostering inter-institutional articulation to ensure that development policies and plans reflect the project's innovations and positioninindigenous knowledge as a valid technical asset at climate negotiation tables. In addition, a competition will also identify high-impact local innovations to further scale adoption

133. **How the Integration Will Be Operationalized in Practice** The innovation of this project lies in moving from **parallel** to **joint** climate intelligence systems. It is in creating climate intelligence which goes beyond just generating technical data—it integrates the wisdom and lived experiences of generations, their observations and responses to environmental changes for centuries with the precision of modern science. By merging ancestral knowledge with scientific forecasting, it unlocks a more holistic and resilient approach to adaptation. This synergy will allow real-time technical data to be validated with the ethnoclimatology of the communities. A critical pillar will be the recovery and systematization of the specialized knowledge of rural women and Maya-Chortí leaders, who have historically acted as custodians of agrobiodiversity and phenological cycles. By integrating its soil management and seed conservation practices with cutting-edge technological solutions, the project will generate a robust knowledge base, capable of feeding both on-plot decision-making and the design of adaptation strategies at the regional level.

134. Learning will not be limited to technical training for the operation of stations; it will function as knowledge co-creation hubs, where young people will use digital tools to document elders' wisdom encouraging intergenerational dialogue. This participatory approach ensures that the information generated is "actionable" and culturally relevant, transforming users from passive receivers of alerts into active managers of their microclimate, which is innovative in itself. Learning in this project refers to: **1. Co-production of Climate Knowledge** where community workshops will gather local indicators, farming calendars, and traditional observations, meteorologists and technicians will present scientific forecast information. Both knowledge sets will be compared to identify convergences, divergences, and combined indicators. Each target municipality will establish a *Local Climate Interpretation Committee* composed of: community elders, trained youth observers, agricultural extension staff, local meteorological staff. These committees will meet to: jointly interpret weather station data and ancestral indicators, generate community advisories and validate climate messages before dissemination. Scientific forecasts (COPECO + local stations) will be combined with: phenology observations (tree flowering

cycles), soil moisture cues, insect and bird behaviors, atmospheric signs used historically by Maya-Chortí farmers. This hybrid EWS increases accuracy while maintaining community trust. **2**. **Integrated Decision-Support Tools** will be developed for farmers, including: planting calendars that merge phenological knowledge with rainfall forecasts, variety-selection guides combining traditional knowledge of native seeds with probabilistic climate scenarios, soil and water management guides linking ancestral soil observation techniques with modern drought indices. As a result, the 4 Municipalities will incorporate integrated climate intelligence into climate adaptation plans, agricultural extension methodologies and municipal early warning protocols.

Moreover, the project will be implementing a hyperlocal climate monitoring model in western Honduras, a region historically characterized by gaps in meteorological information. Unlike conventional systems, this model integrates real-time point data to strengthen COPECO-CENAO's predictive capacity. By establishing itself in the strategic Trifinio zone, the initiative not only optimizes tactical response in the territory, but also sets an innovative regional standard, specifically designed to be scaled up as a comprehensive climate resilience solution at the national and cross-border levels.

The CRFM redefines family planning for livelihoods (farms) by integrating the community context with a focus on adaptation, market intelligence and sustainability. More than just an intervention, the grants act as a catalyst for assets, enabling families to convert their internal inputs into sustainable and regenerative business modelsThis synergy, enhanced by real-time climate monitoring systems, provides families with a "decision compass" to optimize the planting of coffee, basic grains and vegetables, among other crops. This strategy not only seeks adaptation, but also anti-fragility: it diversifies livelihoods to ensure that, in the face of climate uncertainty, each household thrives. It is not a one-way transfer of technology, but a process of co-creation. By providing families with a tool which speaks their language (rural/indigenous) with the power of modern science, we aim to reshape the climate uncertainty into a competitive advantage.

By the end of the project, it is expected that communities will have significantly improved their capacities to manage and adapt to climate change impacts using accurate and relevant climate data. These developed capacities will contribute to the reduction of the vulnerability of the communities, improving their economic and environmental sustainability. The results and lessons learned from the project will be systematized and projected for scaling up, allowing replication of these good practices in other regions and contexts, ensuring a lasting and sustainable impact beyond the project's lifetime.

Outcome 2.1: A climate adaptation knowledge management system provides data for community decision-making for climate resilience

135. The main objective of this outcome is to strengthen the climate resilience of communities in the Trifinio region by improving and expanding climate monitoring infrastructure and increasing local capacities to effectively use such infrastructure for planning response to climate variations. To this end, a network of climate monitoring stations will be established in accordance with WMO protocols, equipped with appropriate technology and strategically distributed, which will provide vital data in real time. This data will be essential for implementing adaptive strategies to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change on agricultural activities and local livelihoods. In addition, ancestral knowledge, especially women's traditional/generational knowledge of agro-ecology will be integrated with appropriate technological solutions, promoting culturally relevant and technologically appropriate adaptation practices. This will create a robust knowledge management system, strengthening the capacity of communities to manage and adapt to climate variabilities.

136. In addition, intensive training programmes will be implemented for communities, especially farmers, youth and women, to operate, maintain and make use of the data collected by these stations. This participatory exploratory study/community engagement approach not only promotes the sustainability of the monitoring network, but also ensures that communities are better equipped to respond to immediate and long-term climate challenges. The expected outcome of these interventions is a local community that is not only informed and enabled to make data-driven decisions, but also empowered to proactively and effectively adapt to climate

challenges, ensuring the sustainability and resilience of their livelihoods in the face of climate adversity.

Output 2.1.1: Community and Municipal Exploratory study for Ancestral Approach Climate Monitoring.

137. Communities will Act 2.1.1 Establish a network of monitoring stations for the Community Climate Observation Network (ROCC) and implement a Community climate data collection and analysis Training..A network of local Climate Observation and) monitoring stations will be established, and communities will be trained in climate data collection and analysis. This will enable communities to plan adaptation measures based on accurate and relevant data. Exploratory study will include the use of ancestral practices, such as bio-indicators, and the development of community-based knowledge management. The installation and maintenance of community climate monitoring stations and the training of observer families for data collection, operation and maintenance of the stations are key aspects. In the first year of the project, climate monitoring stations will be installed or improved in the communities served, generating information from each locality so that they can plan adaptation measures according to their own realities and needs; contrasted with the data from the automated stations installed in the municipalities. This will guarantee information on climate variables trends in the target communities, promoting adaptation practices in the face of climate risks as well as multi-hazard early warning of climate shocks, including drought, flood, cyclone & heatwave and appropriate anticipatory action.

138. Since 2015, CASM, CA and ACCH have developed a community-based climate monitoring methodology. In the Trifinio zone, CASM serves 17 community climate stations and an equal number of observer families. This group of people forms part of The Red de Observadores Climaticos Comunitarios (ROCC), which is a Community Climate Observation Network of organizations and producers in Honduras. However, it is proposed to expand the ROCC of the Trifinio to 46 thermohydrometric- stations (25 new weather stations will be purchased, and 21 existing community stations will be repaired, calibrated, and commissioned, bringing the total operational stations to 46) and 4 automated stations operating in the municipalities under the supervision of the Environmental Unit (UMA) of each municipality. Two meteorological specialists will train the three Agricultural technicians to diagnose the identified sites for the new stations and to have the technical knowledge to follow up as observers. These specialists under Component 2 will lead climate monitoring and projections, producing bulletins and early warnings. Their expertise includes equipment calibration, climate variable surveys, database management (e.g., MCH-Meteo-Climatic Hub), numerical prediction models for Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF), and satellite tools (Windy, NOAA GOES-16, Google Earth). They will work in coordination with COPECO-CENAOS in Honduras through a cooperation agreement to generate national forecasts. As part of the project's technical team training, 2-day workshops will be held, with 7 participants (women and men), on climate observation methods and techniques and the development of tools for climate monitoring.

Table No. 13: Thermohydrometric Station Network Design

Item	Detail	Quantity
Station Diagnostics	On-site visit and maintenance of 17 stations	17
Installation of Stations	25 new thermohygrometric ~~thermoplutometric~~ stations and 4 automated stations	29
Training	1-day workshops for 46 women and 46 men	46
Materials	Climate and bio-indicator data logbooks, pens, markers, flip charts, ruler, small calculator, white sheets and backpack for two observers per station	92

139. The second step is the reconnaissance visit where the locations where the stations will be installed are identified. The communities where the stations will be installed will be selected during the baseline process, and the process of selecting the observer families will be carried out in conjunction with the diagnostic phase of the Resilient Families model. It is foreseen that there will be two main observers to take on the task of data recording. These activities will be carried out by the Agricultural technicians together with the meteorological specialists, and this activity will take place between the second and third semester of the project.

140. The third step is firstly, the installation of the stations by the meteorological specialists and the SRFF and secondly, the training of the observing families, which will take place in the third semester of project implementation. Both the installation and the training of the observing families will be carried out on the same day using WMO protocols. Each year a kit of materials will be provided to the climate observers, consisting of climate and bio-indicator data recording notebooks, pens, markers, flip charts, ruler, small calculator, white sheets of paper and a backpack. They will also be given visibility material, including a T-shirt, cap, among others, so that they can be recognized as members of the ROCC in their communities.

141. The fourth step is the accompaniment and technical assistance for climate monitoring. Accompaniment will be provided to 92 community climate observers (46 SRFF), distributed in different communities of the four prioritized municipalities, as part of the strengthening of the ROCC of Honduras. These people work on a voluntary basis in this Network; therefore, they contribute their time and willingness both to collect climate data and to disseminate the information in their respective communities.

142. An on-site technical assistance visit will be made each year to the 46 climate monitoring stations in the target communities. This is to identify the difficulties and good practices of the observers in the climate monitoring exercise, as well as the maintenance needs of the stations throughout the life of the project. These visits also help to improve the quality of the climate data collected, as observers receive on-site feedback on their work.

143. Contact and coordination will be maintained with these 92 climate observers (46 SRFF), including young women and young men through a WhatsApp group organized by the project, interacting with each other to share information and learn from each other. These observers will provide further support to women and young people. In addition, they will be invited to the activities that arise within the framework of the national network. These activities will be permanent from the moment the stations are rehabilitated or installed.

144. To strengthen the knowledge and capacities of the climate observers in the intervention communities, two training workshops will be held annually, with the participation of one observer per station, Municipal Environmental Officers from the UMAs and two Agricultural technicians including women, men and young people. The meetings can be held in the town halls. During these sessions, training talks will be given on the following topics:

Table No. 14: Formative Curricula

Yr	Workshop	Themes and Activities
1	First Workshop	**Importance of climate and water source data collection:** Introduction to basic concepts of climatology; Climate data collection methods; Source water monitoring techniques
		Basic meteorology: Fundamentals of meteorology; Elements of climate and its measurement; Use of meteorological equipment
	Second Workshop	**Analysis of monitoring data:** Climate data analysis methods; Software and tools for data analysis; Interpretation of results.
		Charting and comparative interpretation with historical standards: Data visualization techniques; Comparison of current data with historical data; Interpretation of climate trends
2	First Workshop	**Bioindicators:** Bio-indicator concepts; Identification and use of bio-indicators in climate monitoring; Examples of bio-indicators in the Maya-Chorti vision
		Monitoring of wells and their relation to climate behavior: Well monitoring techniques; Relationship between water levels in wells and climate; Interpretation of well data
	Second Workshop	**Early Warning System Protocol:** Development of early warning systems; Protocols for responding to extreme weather events; Communicating early warnings to the community
		Impact of climate on pests and crops: Relationship between climate and agricultural pests; Impact of climate on crops; Integrated pest management strategies under variable climatic conditions
3	First Workshop	**Dissemination of climate information in the community:** Effective communication techniques; Use of traditional and digital media; Community awareness-raising strategies
		Integration and application of knowledge: Practical workshops on the integrated use of learned tools and techniques; Development of community-based climate monitoring projects; Impact Assessment and feedback
	Second Workshop	**Evaluation and continuous improvement workshops:** Assessment of acquired knowledge; Identification of areas for improvement; Action planning for improved climate management

145. After the training, observers are expected to improve their understanding and analysis of the climate information collected, relating it to their livelihoods. It is important to mention that the workshops include methods and techniques that comply with the standards set by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

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In addition, participants will receive information and knowledge related to the methodology of recording, controlling and sending data for its proper storage, processing and analysis by the organizations responsible for this task, ensuring a constant flow of information for the preparation of bulletins and corresponding reports.

146. Application development: Effective use of information for practical purposes in communities depends on the speed with which it is transmitted from the climate monitoring stations to the data processing and analysis centre. The information generated from the stations needs to reach the Community Climate Analysis and Processing Unit in near real time. This requires the design of a user-friendly application for community observers, which allows them to send climate data to the database of the Community Climate Analysis and Processing Unit in an organized and fast way. The application must be accessible to users with technological difficulties and with low academic or illiteracy levels, as well as allowing data to be sent in places with little access to the internet. It is worth mentioning that the application will be intuitive, including images and figures recognized by the Maya-Chorti cosmovision, making possible a synchronicity between technology and ancestral knowledge.

147. In addition, a mobile application is needed to facilitate the availability of processed and analyzed climate information to different users and target groups of the project. This application will allow relevant information on climate behavior to reach a broad group of the target population in real time and in a practical way. To develop these applications, the services of application development specialists will be contracted to design mobile solutions for use on smartphones, tablets or other similar devices. The design of the application should start in the second semester of the project, and the applications should be tested and validated by the users and the technical team of the project. Once validated, they will be available to all observers collaborating in climate monitoring in Honduras, as well as to anyone interested in receiving climate information easily and quickly. These applications will facilitate the submission of recorded data to the Data Analysis Unit, thus improving the efficiency and usefulness of community-based climate monitoring.

Output 2.1.2: Climate Information database 148. Technical assistance will be provided to develop an exploratory study on the practical integration of ancestral knowledge into daily climate adaptation practices through the creation of a Climate Data Analysis Unit in the Honduran Trifinio region (Act 2.1.2a *Provide* **Technical Assistance for an Accompanying Exploratory Study.***)*. This unit will generate climate forecasts and reports, essential for decision-making. Specific training and capacity building of the Agricultural technicians in climate data analysis will be provided, along with the development and implementation of a data analysis platform. This unit will process and analyze the climate information collected, generating reports and early warnings vital for food security, climate risk mitigation and the protection of local livelihoods. Act 2.1a The planned *Ancestral Approach study* will ensure climate analysis includes an ancestral lens through a participatory exploratory study exercise, the adaptation of the municipalities' development plans and the systematization of the project's learning and achievements. These practices will be disseminated in participatory spaces at national and international levels to promote their adoption. The active participation of officials and communities is fundamental in this process. This component’s innovation lies in its ability to empower communities, especially SRFF, women and youth by providing them with advanced tools and knowledge embedded in their traditional practices that will enable them to anticipate and respond effectively to climate challenges.

149. To this end, people’s skills will be specialized through courses or internships at regional climate centres or institutions with recognized experience in climate modelling and long-term forecasting. Training will take place throughout the life of the project to ensure that the team is kept up to date with advances in climate information analysis and climate scenario modeling. In addition, a robust and efficient platform will be developed to function as a database, allowing storage and systematization of climate data collected at the community monitoring stations, thus facilitating the processing of this data into useful climate information. This tool will contribute to the technological development of the ROCC, streamlining the flow of data and information between the different members of the Network.

150. The Data Analysis Unit will also require the necessary technical equipment to adequately support the computer requirements of the modelling programmes, as well as regular computer equipment for technicians who are linked to the thematic, who oversee processing and analyzing information to expand climate services.

Collaboration will be established with universities, COPECO and SENAO for data analysis. The acquisition of at least 2 desktop computers with their respective accessories, 2 laptops, a server, 3 smart screens, acclimatization system, voltage regulators, projector, blackboard and furniture are foreseen to equip the Data Analysis Unit.

151. **Reports, climate bulletins and early warnings:** Each year, specific information products will be produced for the Trifinio intervention zones, based on the data generated by the target observers, also considering available regional/international climate information. In this regard, the following will be produced:

- **Quarterly weather outlook reports** during the rainy season (7 in total). This information allows producers to be informed about possible weather incidences prior to the start of the agricultural period, facilitating timely decision making for their crops. The reports will be distributed through the different platforms and/or applications in electronic version to the target producers.
- **Special bulletins per rainy sub-period** (6 in total). These bulletins will compile climate monitoring data from the target communities on rainfall behavior, comparing observer data against historical norms to identify climate variations. These bulletins allow for the systematization of climate behavior in the intervention zones, showing how rainfall and temperature influenced each zone, and include articles of interest on the interrelationship between climate and production according to their livelihoods. In this way, climate observers gradually strengthen their analysis by relating climate to their daily activities.
- **Climate alerts in the event of** climatic phenomena that warrant it. One of the purposes of climate monitoring is to serve as an Early Warning System for extreme weather and climate events that could affect the targeted territories. Therefore, the technical team constantly monitors atmospheric weather and international climatological information, identifying the development of adverse climatic events some time in advance. These are timely warnings given to the population in general, when the possible formation of some climatic phenomenon (hurricanes, drought or others) that could directly affect their lives or livelihoods is detected. This allows them to prepare themselves to reduce losses and damage due to these phenomena.

152. All climate information services described here will be developed with the aim of generating useful information for decision-making regarding productive activities in the communities, to reduce crop losses and damages and/or increase productive yields. In addition to targeting the project's target groups, the reports and bulletins produced will be shared on the project's community climate observers' WhatsApp groups and social networks in order to reach more people. They will also be shared with partner networks and other stakeholders involved in the project.

153. Collaboration with national entities such as PCO-SERNA (as project partner) and COPECO in Honduras will ensure that the information generated is recognized and used at the national level, thus strengthening the national and sub-national climate monitoring system and giving sustainability to this community-based initiative. With these interventions, the project seeks not only to strengthen the capacity of communities to manage and adapt to climate change impacts, but also to position them as leaders in climate innovation and community resilience, ensuring that project interventions are scalable and replicable.

Outcome 2.2: Ancestral and contemporary knowledge on climate adaptation are integrated into local, national and international climate change policies and plans

154. The main objective of this outcome is to strengthen the capacity of communities to cope with and adapt to climate change through the effective and sustainable integration of ancestral and contemporary knowledge. Through innovative Act 2.2 *Establish knowledge networks to facilitate continuous exchange of information*, based on the systematization and dissemination of knowledge acquired during the project, it empowers communities, researchers, planners and policy makers. It seeks to provide resources and adaptation strategies that foster transdisciplinary and multicultural collaboration. This approach includes the creation of knowledge networks for the continuous exchange of information and experiences, the development of tools and methodologies for impact assessment and monitoring, and the implementation of adaptive practices that combine ancestral knowledge with modern technology. This ensures that solutions are culturally relevant, technically advanced and sustainable, promoting social cohesion and strengthening cultural identity while increasing the resilience of communities to climate change.

155. The strategy underlying this outcome is to create robust knowledge management systems that not only respond to immediate adaptation needs, but also prepare communities for future environmental challenges. In this way, the capacity of communities to cope with and adapt to climate change will be strengthened through the effective and sustainable integration of ancestral and contemporary knowledge. By combining ancestral knowledge with appropriate technological solutions, the project promotes culturally relevant and technologically effective adaptation practices, ensuring their long-term relevance. This innovative component is based on the systematization and dissemination of knowledge acquired during the project, empowering communities, researchers, planners and policy makers. This will include training on climate change and adaptation for public officials (municipal officers) and the updating of adaptation and/or municipal plans, integrating good practices and lessons learned into Municipal Development Plans and/or Municipal Adaptation Plans. This will help ensure that the solutions implemented are sustainable and effective, promoting social cohesion and strengthening cultural identity, while increasing the resilience of communities to climate change.

156. This outcome is distinguished by its focus on producing high-quality multimedia content designed to engage young audiences and broaden public understanding of climate change adaptation. The creation of this content seeks not only to inform, but also to inspire action and active participation in climate resilience management. Ultimately, it aims to be a replicable model of how knowledge management can be a powerful tool for socio-environmental change, demonstrating that the combination of accessible and engaging information can motivate younger generations to get involved in protecting the environment.

157. By the end of the project, it is expected that this output will have generated a significant body of locally applicable and globally replicable knowledge on climate change adaptation policy and practice. This will demonstrate how the innovative combination of digital tools and collaborative approaches can improve the capacity of communities to manage their resources sustainably in a changing climate.

Output 2.2.1: Project results and experiences are presented at events, publications and platforms to strengthen national and international processes on climate change adaptation.

158. The project will document and analyze case studies focusing on access to local financing mechanisms, the resilient families model, ASAC with an ancestral approach and climate monitoring. During the life of the project, these methodologies will be systematized, and annual publications of case studies will be generated from the third year onwards (Act 2.2.1a. *Best Practice Framework)*. The information generated will be translated into reports, articles and lessons learned guides, which will be disseminated for educational and awareness-raising purposes. These activities will keep the community informed about the progress of the project and its achievements, positioning the results and experiences of the project as an opportunity to strengthen national and international processes in climate change adaptation.

159. The project will prioritize the development and dissemination of comprehensive reports, scholarly articles, and guides on lessons learned. Additionally, it will organize events to share this information nationally, regionally and in key global spaces. The data generated from various project activities will be utilized for capacity-building purposes, awareness-raising, and knowledge exchange. Digital events will be conducted to present the project's progress, and regular reports will be published in an accessible format to keep the community informed. Furthermore, thematic guides will be produced on the project's key topics, promoting their application in regional and Latin American contexts.

160. The production of high-quality multimedia content, such as testimonials, success stories and learning videos, will broaden public understanding of climate change adaptation. This content, designed to be accessible and engaging, will be disseminated on social media and digital platforms, engaging new generations and encouraging greater participation in climate resilience management (Act 2.2.1b *Platform for Women)*.

161. The importance of being present in strategic meetings for the dissemination of the proposed model will be highlighted through participation in national and international forums and events, such as the Vulnerable Central America Honduras Forum, the ACT Alliance Forum, the Honduran Alliance on Climate Change, the LAC Climate Week, CBA and the COPs on Climate Change and Biodiversity (UNCBD) as well as relevant provisions

of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction & the UN Early Warnings for All (EW4A) initiative managed by the WMO.

Output 2.2.2: Good practices and lessons learned from the project are captured and shared with local, national and international decision-makers

162. The objective of this output is to integrate the good practices and lessons learned from the project into climate change policies at national, local and international levels, contributing to effective and sustainable adaptation. To achieve this, various strategies will be developed to strengthen the capacities of municipal officials in the management of adaptation to climate change. Work will be coordinated with municipalities, actively involving them in the projects of SRFF. In addition, the existence of municipal ordinances related to climate and adaptation issues will be facilitated, and municipal campaigns on the control of burning and forest fires, care of rivers and solid and liquid waste management will be supported, depending on municipal priorities. These activities will advocate that climate change policies at national, local and international levels incorporate sustainable and effective practices learned during the project. POC-SERNA will support the project's good practice discussion exercise within climate change adaptation plans.

163. Act 2.2.2 *Municipal Engagement*: Work with municipalities will be coordinated to promote the active inclusion of SRFF and communities in the process. Municipal ordinances related to climate and adaptation issues will be reviewed and strengthened, facilitating access to this information for communities and promoting municipal campaigns on the control of burning, forest fires, care of rivers and the reduction and management of solid and liquid waste.

164. To support these actions, a comprehensive plan will be developed that will include intensive training of municipal officers (SERNA and Mayor's offices) and project staff in adaptation management. This training will cover the integration of the local financing model and CRFM, and the updating of municipal development plans. The CRFM, with its focus on ancestral practices and the use of bio-indicators, will be a crucial component in these trainings, highlighting its capacity to promote culturally relevant and effective adaptation.

165. Funds will be earmarked for the Agricultural technicians, Municipal Environment officers, SERNA Adaptation officer as well as project participants' transport and mobilization to 16 workshops and training sessions, ensuring that all stakeholders can actively participate. The necessary capacity-building and logistical materials for the training will be provided, facilitating participants' access to the necessary resources to make the most of the trainings. In addition, technical support will be provided for the construction or updating of municipal development plans, integrating adaptation practices learned during the project.

166. The promotion of the exchange of experiences between municipalities will be another key component of this product. Annual itinerant sessions will be organized that will allow the exchange of knowledge and successful practices among the different communities and municipalities, fostering inter-institutional articulation and promoting the replicability of good practices in other regions. By the end of the project, at least 40% of all participants to this exchange of knowledge and successful practices events will be women who will be supported supported through adapted schedules, locations, and outreach.

Table 15: Institutionalized activities

Activity	Description
Capacity building of municipal officials and technicians	Implementation of training programmes for municipal and governmental officials and all project technicians focused on climate change adaptation management. This includes the integration of the CRFM and the updating of municipal development and/or adaptation plans. The training will cover topics such as the use of ancestral practices, the use of bio-indicators and the interpretation of climate data for informed decision making.
Municipal Development/ Adaptation Plans	Technical support for the construction or updating of municipal development plans with a focus on climate change adaptation. This includes the integration of good practices and learning from the project, ensuring that local policies reflect and support innovations in resilience and sustainability. The project's knowledge management outputs will be considered to ensure that plans are inclusive and representative of local needs.

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Activity	Description
Exchange of experiences between municipalities	Organization of 2 annual sessions for the exchange of experiences between municipalities. These sessions will focus on the discussion of successful practices, innovation in climate change adaptation, and inter-institutional articulation. Participants will include municipal officials, community leaders, agricultural technicians and representatives of partner organizations. These meetings will foster collaboration and mutual learning, allowing for the replication of effective strategies in different contexts.
Articulation with Municipal Campaigns on environmental issues	Technical support for municipal campaigns on control of burning and forest fires, caring of rivers, and reduction/management of solid and liquid waste. These campaigns will be integrated into climate change adaptation strategies which are key for the Trifinio zone, ensuring a coordinated and effective response to environmental challenges. Collaboration with municipalities will strengthen the capacity of communities to implement long-term adaptation actions.

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167. The work with municipalities will be coordinated, and as far as possible, the involvement of these bodies with the work that the project carries out with the small rural farming families. The existence of municipal ordinances related to climate and adaptation issues will be shared with the communities, as well as the link with municipal campaigns on control of burning and forest fires, care of water sources and the reduction and management of solid and liquid waste.

168. By actively integrating and disseminating adaptation knowledge and experiences, this component seeks to establish a legacy that transcends the geographical areas of the project, influencing policies and practices at various levels and contributing to a broader, coordinated effort to address climate change effectively and sustainably.

B. HOW THE PROJECT PROMOTES NEW AND INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS TO CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

169. The project promotes new and innovative solutions to climate change adaptation by integrating a range of approaches, technologies, and mechanisms that are both context-specific and scalable. Central to this innovation strategy is the **Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)** approach, which holistically addresses food security and climate resilience. CSA practices promoted under the project will be selected based on their ability to meet at least two of three core objectives: increasing productivity and income, enhancing resilience to climate impacts, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. These practices will be tested, monitored, and evaluated to generate evidence for broader replication.

170. A second innovative component is the **Participatory Climate Services Mechanism**, which establishes a community-based Climate Monitoring Network with 46 stations. This system empowers trained local climate observers to collect and interpret climate data, disseminated through agroclimatic bulletins. This localized, participatory model enhances decision-making for farmers and public institutions, improving preparedness and adaptive capacity.

171. The project also introduces **innovative livelihood diversification strategies** with a climate adaptation lens. For example, renewable energy systems such as solar-powered water pumps will be linked to agricultural productivity, while ecotourism initiatives will contribute to forest conservation and watershed protection. These interventions will be assessed using CSA-aligned criteria to ensure they contribute meaningfully to resilience, productivity, and mitigation.

172. In addition, the project supports **community adaptation through improved infrastructure**, combining gray (e.g., flood gates, drainage systems), green (e.g., parks, stormwater management), and social infrastructure (e.g., climate-resilient schools and health centers). These investments are designed to reduce vulnerability to climate risks and enhance long-term sustainability.

173. Finally, the project introduces a **grant and seed fund facility specifically for climate adaptation**, which is customized for the climate risks and challenges faced by the indigenous SRFF in the region. Unlike conventional agricultural financing, this facility will fund practices, technologies, and infrastructure that are explicitly evaluated for their adaptation potential. This ensures that resources are directed toward interventions that build

resilience rather than simply support production.

174. Some grants will be provided to **locally managed community associations** such as: Strategic Grain Bank Associations, Water Boards, Fire and Forest Protection Brigades, Associations of organic product producers, among others. These associations that have established community-managed crop storage facilities to provide food security to buffer fluctuations in local supply (esp. in times of drought or flood) which require some grains in return to replenish supply for longer-term. Together, these components form a cohesive innovation strategy that not only implements new solutions but also builds the systems and capacities needed to scale effectively across vulnerable communities.

C. HOW THE PROJECT ROLLS OUT SUCCESSFUL INNOVATIVE ADAPTATION PRACTICES, TOOLS, AND TECHNOLOGIES AND SCALES UP VIABLE INNOVATIVE ADAPTATION PRACTICES, TOOLS, AND TECHNOLOGIES

175. The project will implement and scale up innovative and proven adaptation practices, tools, and technologies by building on approaches that have already demonstrated success in similar regional contexts. These include climate-resilient agricultural techniques, community-based water management systems, and inclusive financial mechanisms. To ensure effective implementation and scalability, the project will use a multi-pronged strategy:

- **Evidence-Based Promotion**: Practices and technologies selected for implementation have been tested and validated in comparable settings. Their proven success provides a strong foundation for replication and scaling.
- **Community-Led Selection and Ownership**: Through participatory processes, communities and families will be selected based on clear criteria, ensuring that interventions are contextually appropriate and locally owned. Collaboration with municipal governments and grassroots organizations (e.g., water boards, savings groups) will strengthen local buy-in and sustainability.
- **Capacity Building and Technical Support**: Beneficiaries will receive tailored training and ongoing technical assistance to adopt and adapt practices and technologies to their specific socioeconomic and environmental conditions. The comprehensive training program which strengthens individual and collective capacities in rural communities, fostering entrepreneurship and responsible financial management is innovative as it leverage local development structures and strategic partnerships to provide practical, inclusive learning opportunities that enhance climate, economic, and social resilience. By integrating climate adaptation principles into business development, the project aims to empower rural families, particularly women heads of household and the Maya-Chorti, to create sustainable livelihoods, diversify income sources and engage in responsible financial management.
- **Knowledge Sharing and Learning Loops**: The project will facilitate joint reflection sessions with beneficiaries and local authorities to assess feasibility, capture lessons learned, and share evidence of impact. These insights will inform future adaptation strategies and policy formulation.
- **Strategic Communication and Scaling Pathways**: Success stories and case studies will be actively disseminated to inspire uptake in other communities. The project will also explore partnerships with local institutions and government programs to embed successful practices into broader development frameworks.

By integrating ancestral knowledge together with climate science, both locally collected from community-managed climate stations and from national hydrometrological services (forecasts, early warnings, etc.) the project adopts an innovative approach, especially the establishment of community data gathering and management capacity which brings SRFF into the system as knowledge providers. This is innovative in itself as it shifts the perception from being seen as vulnerable people and "passive" recipients of forecasts or early warning information who need training onto active agents on change who know how to use the systems successfully. This is rooted in the locally-led approach and from the Consortium's experience including recent discussions with CENAOS, leads to significant resilience, decision-making capacity and sustainability of early warning systems as they are integrated into regular use of forecasts (short-term, seasonal, etc.). The innovative aspect of this project is the interconnectedness of these three parts in this proposal: the hydrometeorological science, the locally-managed climate stations and data management and local knowledge - into a space that enhances the utility of

climate information and forecasting and especially the capacity of vulnerable communities and people to manage forecast uncertainty and make decisions that both enhance livelihood decisions with regular climate information and the effectiveness of early warning.

Components 1 and 2 of the project are strategically articulated to generate a comprehensive process of climate adaptation in the region of intervention. Component 1 promotes direct action in communities through a customized granting initiative which also supports community infrastructure projects such as bridges, schools architecturally adapted to climatic conditions, care and conservation of water sources, etc. as well as the promotion of the adoption of appropriate climate-adapted agricultural practices and technologies to strengthening the most vulnerable families' resilience. In parallel, Component 2 develops and consolidates a knowledge management and climate monitoring system, which integrates both modern tools and the ancestral interpretation of the Maya Chortí people.

The interaction between the two components enables the climate information generated by Component 2 to guide funding decisions in Component 1, supporting the allocation of resources to relevant technologies and practices to minimize community-specific risks. Similarly, the ancestral knowledge incorporated in both components becomes an integrating axis that also guides the selection of funded practices and strengthens the processes of participatory climate analysis, reinforcing the cultural legitimacy of the project.

While Component 1 strengthens the economic and productive resilience of families, Component 2 develops community capacities to monitor, anticipate and plan for climate variability. The combination of these practical and analytical capabilities enables communities to manage climate risks more holistically and strategically. When systematized and evaluated, they constitute evidence and are the basis for their dissemination and scaling up in advocacy spaces, allowing their integration into municipal, national and regional policies. Thus, the project not only promotes immediate adaptation actions, but also creates conditions for its sustainability and adoption on a larger scale.

The innovation under Component 2 lies in the generation of climate-related technical information, which will identify adaptation practices that families can implement to improve their conditions and livelihoods. By combining this information with ancestral knowledge, the possibilities of tackling climate change are significantly expanded. In addition, a punctual and specific climate monitoring system for the intervention area will be strengthened. This system will support the work of the Honduran Permanent Contingencies Committee (COPECO), providing it with timely information that will facilitate decision-making and the execution of actions in the territory. Finally, this approach constitutes a model that can be scaled up to other regions of Honduras and to the countries that make up the Trifinio.

Together, both components form a cyclic model in which climate information and ancestral knowledge drive funding in adaptation, the results of which generate evidence for advocacy and the possibility of mobilizing new resources. This integration enhances the adaptive capacity of the communities in the intervention region and contributes to generating a replicable model of climate resilience at the regional level.

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

176. The project is designed to deliver integrated economic, social, and environmental benefits, prioritizing vulnerable communities, including women, youth, and Indigenous Maya Chortí populations. It aligns with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental, Social, and Gender Policies to ensure inclusive development and safeguard against negative impacts.

177. The project *"Resilience and Ancestry: Community-based Adaptation in the Honduran Trifinio Biosphere"* is designed to provide significant economic, social and environmental benefits, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable communities and groups within these communities, including gender considerations. The project aligns with the Environmental and Social and Gender Policies of the Adaptation Fund to avoid or mitigate negative impacts.

178. **Economic Benefits:** The economic benefits of the intervention are as follows:

Access to Grants and Seed Funds: Grants supporting climate-resilient agricultural practices and income diversification, will reduce the economic vulnerability of these small rural farming families (Act 1.2.2). Facilitating access to funds to implement adaptation practices in their livelihoods boosts the local economy and generating employment (Act 1.1.2). Additionally, by strengthening livelihoods with practices and knowledge from families, the project facilitates these families' access to loans in future.

Climate Resilient Families Model Livelihoods: The CRFM encourages family ownership, enabling access to appropriate knowledge, information and methodological tools to design livelihood strategies, based on the capitalization of their productive activities. It will support small rural farming families in adopting ASAC techniques to become climate-smart, such as efficient water use, crop rotation and integrated pest management, among others. This will not only improve their livelihood yields and food security but also reduce reliance on unsustainable agricultural practices. Small rural farming families will receive training and access to technologies that will enable them to better adapt to changing climatic conditions, ensuring sustainable and resilient agricultural production (Act 2.1b).

Market Access and Value Addition: Through better market access for agricultural products and added value through training in post-harvest handling and processing (Act 1.1.3), the project will increase the market value of agricultural products and strengthen local economies. It will foster capacity building in administration and accounting for better livelihood management, enabling more efficient market entry. In addition, it will generate innovative agricultural products that are attractive to the market, enhancing and differentiating the local market.

179. Social benefits: The social benefits of the project are presented below.

Women and Youth Empowerment (Gender): The project will ensure that 40% of the beneficiaries are women and youth, including Maya Chortí Indigenous populations. To achieve this, training programmes and leadership opportunities will be implemented to promote gender equity and social inclusion, empowering these groups to actively participate in community decision-making (Act 2.1). Skills development workshops will be developed to strengthen the leadership and entrepreneurial capacities of women and youth (Act 1.2b). These workshops will promote their economic independence and facilitate their inclusion in the economic and social chain of the region.

Women and youth will be trained in areas such as natural resource management, sustainable agricultural techniques and climate change adaptation, which is crucial for community development and climate resilience, thereby enabling an increased role of women and youth in community decision-making (Act 2.1.1). Inclusive spaces will be created where their voices are heard and valued such as focus groups and women-only training sessions. Active participation in the management of community resources, such as water and land, will be a priority, ensuring that women's needs for access to potable water in a way that reduces the drudgery of fetching drinking water (for example) is reduced and youth have a meaningful role in these processes (Act 1.2b). Women and youth's entrepreneurship programmes will receive support in the form of funding and mentoring, encouraging the creation of sustainable businesses that contribute to the climate and economic resilience of communities. GBV awareness and prevention programmes will be implemented by the Gender and Safeguarding officer promoting new masculinities that strengthen the role of women in the community (Act 1.1.3b). Help with psychological and legal support routes for survivors of GBV will be provided. Greater access to finance and entrepreneurial activities will lead to economic security among women and eventually lead to women exercising greater control over their own lives, decision making and economic independence. For women in abusive/GBV situations they will be able to exercise a degree of control over their own lives, seek legal intervention and envision an alternative existence.

Community Capacity Building: Building technical capacity in local organizations and municipal authorities for climate monitoring and adaptation planning (Act 1.2.2). This will enable communities to make informed decisions and advocate for their needs in local and national policy forums. Ongoing training and technical assistance programmes will be developed to strengthen local capacities in climate change adaptation, risk management and territorial planning.

Preservation of Ancestral knowledge: Integrating indigenous knowledge with scientific data to develop effective climate adaptation strategies, while respecting and preserving the cultural heritage of the Maya Chorti

communities (Act 2.1a). This holistic approach will combine ancestral practices with modern technology to create sustainable and culturally appropriate solutions. Exchanges of knowledge and experiences between indigenous and scientific communities will be promoted to enrich adaptation strategies and strengthen cultural identity. Women's ancestral/traditional/inter-generational knowledge will be drawn upon to ensure the CRFM is inclusive and has a gender focus (Act 2.1b).

Active Community Participation: Promoting active community participation in project planning and implementation and ensuring that the voices of all vulnerable groups are heard and considered in decision-making. Community Climate Change Adaptation Committees with at least 40% women will be established, whereby community representatives from all sectors of the community can collaborate in the implementation and monitoring of project activities (Act 2.2). These committees will ensure transparency and accountability, fostering a sense of ownership and commitment among participants.

180. Environmental benefits: The environmental benefits of the intervention are:

Climate Monitoring and Data Use: The installation of community climate monitoring stations, adhering to the technical recommendations of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), will provide real-time data on weather patterns, allowing communities to anticipate and respond effectively to climate risks (Act 2.1.1). Similarly, bio-indicators will be documented to recognize Maya-Chorti ancestral knowledge, linking it with technical knowledge for greater accuracy of weather phenomena (rainfall, droughts, hurricanes, etc.). This will support sustainable agricultural practices and reduce environmental degradation (Act 2.2.1b). The data collected will be used to develop predictive models and early warning systems that will improve response and planning capacity at local and regional levels (Act 2.1.2a).

Ecosystem Protection: Campaigns developed by municipalities on environmental issues to reduce negative anthropogenic effects and promote reforestation and sustainable land management practices to restore degraded ecosystems (Act 2.2). These actions will contribute to the care of biodiversity, soil health and carbon sequestration capacity, contributing to climate change mitigation. Evidence indicates that adoption of agroecological farming methods increases on-farm biodiversity by 30% and connects landscapes so that biodiversity of protected areas (forest reserves, national parks, watershed catchment & micro-catchment protection forests, etc.) biodiversity is also enhanced. This is important to restore food critical ecosystem services (soil microbiome, pollinating insects, etc.) that are fundamental to building resilience in agriculture and food production. Crucially, this will also strengthen Honduras's capacity to meet its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NDSAP) objectives under the UNCBD.

Knowledge Management: Robust knowledge management component will capture and share best practices and lessons learned from the project, facilitating the replication of successful strategies in other regions and contributing to broader climate resilience efforts (Act 2.2.1a). Knowledge sharing platforms and collaborative networks between communities, researchers and decision makers will be created, fostering continuous learning and innovation (Act 2.2.2).

181. Mitigation of Negative Impacts: The project contemplated the following negative impacts.

- **Environmental Safeguards**: In the case of community works, the intervention will adhere to environmental regulations and standards to minimize adverse effects on natural habitats and biodiversity. Support will be provided to municipal entities or SERNA to carry out environmental impact assessments to identify and mitigate possible negative effects, and environmental management plans will be implemented to ensure the sustainability of project interventions.
- **Social Safeguards**: Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be obtained for all project activities affecting indigenous lands and resources. Grievance and conflict resolution mechanisms will be established to address any issues that arise during project implementation.
- **Gender Equality**: Gender-sensitive approaches will be integrated into all project components and specific measures will be taken to address gender disparities and empower women. Gender indicators will be developed to monitor and evaluate the impact of the project on gender equity and social inclusion.
- **Ongoing Monitoring and Evaluation**: Implement a robust monitoring and evaluation system to track

project impact and adjust strategies as necessary to maximize benefits and minimize negative impacts. All project participants will be tracked in a database tracking which activities they have benefitted from or engaged with to avoid double counting. Evaluations will be conducted and detailed reports will be produced to provide feedback on project progress and recommendations for continuous improvements.

D. COST-EFFECTIVENESS

182. The project focuses on implementing innovative climate adaptation strategies and mechanisms that are both effective and economical, maximizing benefits for vulnerable communities in the Trifinio region.

i. The granting initiative, combined with targeted financial education, offers a cost-effective strategy to improve economic access, facilitating the reduction of poverty in the communities. Enabling vulnerable populations to invest in sustainable agriculture, adaptation technologies, and local enterprises, will promote long-term economic empowerment and fosters a culture of savings and responsible financial management in future.

CRFM for Livelihood Management: The CRFM will guide targeted projects to strengthen the livelihoods of small rural farming families. Through participatory workshops and targeted training in sustainable agriculture, resource management, and climate adaptation, the model ensures that interventions are locally relevant, effective, and scalable-maximizing impact per dollar invested.

Table No. 16: Cost-Efficiency CRFM

Activity	Cost (USD)	Economic Benefits
Implementing the Climate Resilient Families Model	US$1,629,278	Increased household productivity and resilience, improved food security, reduced dependence on external support. 15% increase in revenue (approx.). More environmentally friendly, efficient practices and agroecology approach leading to more resilient families, reduced households vulnerability to climate change (80%). CRFM's income diversification + investment in sustainable technologies means reduced market fluctuations.

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ii. **Climate Monitoring and Capacity Building:** With the generation and management of climate information from the community and the Data Management Unit, informed decision making will be enabled that will reduce the negative impact of climate change on their crops and livelihoods. In addition, capacity building in climate information analysis and financial resource management will create an enabling environment for positive social and economic transformation.

Table No. 17: Cost-Efficiency of Climate Monitoring

Activity	Cost (USD)	Economic Benefits
Capacity building and climate monitoring	US$409, 128.00	Reduced agricultural losses, improved resource management, increased production efficiency. Studies in Nicaragua and Honduras indicate a 20% reduction in crop losses due to early warnings and anticipatory warnings. Total Cost US$7409,128/ 46 communities x 20% reduction in losses from early forecasts: US$1,7793,05. An average of US$8,894per community is invested in Climate Monitoring. The 20% represents agricultural losses. It translates as up to 80% of deaths likely avoided 24 hours before a disaster.

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iii. **Participation in National and International Spaces:** Participation in national and international spaces will allow the results and lessons learned from the experience to be scaled up in other regions, increasing the impact of the project and promoting the replication of best practices. These activities will foster knowledge sharing and strengthen collaborative networks, allowing the communities to access new resources and opportunities.

Table No. 18: Cost-Efficiency Participation

Activity	Cost (USD)	Economic Benefits
Participation in forums and conferences	US$363,669	Dissemination of knowledge, creation of support networks, access to new funding opportunities

iv. **Support to Municipalities and Community Works:** Elaboration of adaptation plans and awareness campaigns by municipalities and the construction of prioritized community works, will strengthen municipal environmental management and improve the environmental conditions of communities and protected areas. This includes the implementation of green infrastructure, water management systems and reforestation projects.

Table No. 19: Cost-Efficiency Support to Municipalities and Community Works

Activity	Cost (USD)	Economic Benefits

Support to municipalities and community works	US$454,800.00	Improved infrastructure, reduced vulnerability to climate change, creation of local jobs. Crop losses of less than 20% (approx.) can be considered in the four municipalities by implementing their adaptation structures. Avoiding direct impacts on the prioritised communities. This is equivalent to a return of US$22,740 per municipality by avoiding loss.

v. **Education and Awareness Raising:** Education programmes and awareness campaigns will promote the adoption of sustainable practices and the equitable participation of women and youth in all project activities. These programmes will contribute to cultural and behavioral change that will support community resilience.

Table No. 20: Cost-efficiency of training programmes and awareness-raising campaigns

Activity	Cost (USD)	Economic Benefits
Education and awareness-raising campaigns	US$1,351,5336	Increased awareness and adaptive capacities, improved gender equity, strengthened social fabric through training that provide tools and processes for new women's entrepreneurship, financial management, agroecology, forecasting and early warnings. This would include 1492 people from the SRFF, including climate observers families.

vi. **Technological infrastructure:** Weather stations and early warning systems will be established to enable communities to respond in a timely manner to adverse weather conditions. This infrastructure will also facilitate data collection and analysis to improve the planning and implementation of adaptation activities.

Table No. 21: Cost-Efficiency Technological infrastructure for climate monitoring

Activity	Cost (USD)	*Economic* Benefits
Technological infrastructure for climate monitoring	US$703,198	Improved risk management, reduction of losses due to climatic disasters, optimization of agricultural resources

vii. **Strengthening Community Networks:** The strengthening of community networks and the creation of local partnerships will allow for better coordination between the different actors involved in the project. These networks will facilitate the sharing of knowledge and resources and promote the long-term sustainability.

Table No. 22: Cost-effectiveness of strengthening community networks

Activity	Cost (USD)	Economic Benefits
Strengthening community networks	$ 104,220	Improved co-ordination, access to new resources, increased sustainability of initiatives. Connecting 46 new weather stations in 4 municipalities, which would foster early warnings as a Community Weather Observers Network, linked to other stations managed at the national level (approximately 90). Cost-effectiveness would be USD 42352 per community (approx.) out of USD 2,266 per community for this important network. The loss reduction in agriculture of 20% is used (approx.).

viii. **Public Policy Development:** The project will also work in collaboration with local and national authorities to develop and promote public policies that support climate change adaptation and community resilience. These policies will ensure that the benefits of the project extend beyond its duration, creating an institutional framework that supports long-term adaptation initiatives.

ix.**Strengthening the Social Fabric:** The project also seeks to strengthen the social fabric through activities that promote community cohesion and intergenerational collaboration. Workshops and community events will foster the exchange of experiences and the building of solidarity ties, thus contributing to greater social resilience.

x. **in Agricultural Practices:** Innovative agricultural practices that integrate ancestral knowledge with modern technologies will be implemented and promoted. These practices will not only improve the productivity and sustainability of agricultural activities but also preserve the cultural heritage of the communities. **Entrepreneurship Programmes:** The project will include entrepreneurship programmes that train youth and women in the creation and management of sustainable businesses. These programmes will provide training in entrepreneurial skills and access to finance, fostering job creation and local economic development.

xi.**Profitability of the project.** Based on past projects (ProClima, PRECOR and CREALA) with climate services (reducing at least 20% of losses in agriculture by anticipatory warnings – six months before the event), increased producer organisation capacity and management, access to finance and agroecological support, livelihoods should experience 10-20% increases in productivity and reductions in input costs and/or losses of up to 10%. Further strengthening of risk management along value chains and increases in use and protective capacity

for early warning & early action to extreme shocks would increase the differential (as per the cost effectiveness evidence provided). Ongoing initiatives in Honduras have delivered similar levels of benefits: 12% lower food prices for local food security through improve productivity and post-harvest storage; 43% higher cashew prices to producers as a result of cooperativities and better management & processing; 30% per annum expansion in honey production capacity through better cooperative management. All of these current CA-supported partner initiatives also rely on enhanced use of climate services, locally-managed climate stations and locally led adaptation planning (PVCA for community planning & PICSA for climate services). These results affirm the project's cost-effectiveness and its potential as a scalable model for inclusive, gender-equitable, and climate-resilient development interventions, on which this project will build on.

183. The project ensures cost-effectiveness through strategic investment in adaptation practices, infrastructure, and knowledge systems that deliver long-term resilience and economic benefits.

Outcome 1.1 – ***Grants and Seed Funding for Adaptation Practices with SRFF and vulnerable populations is customized and accessible for 700 families and women***
Cost-effectiveness is achieved through careful project selection, flexible grants, and efficient risk management. By supporting scalable and high-impact adaptation practices—such as efficient irrigation, drought-tolerant crops, and water harvesting—the project reduces long-term disaster-related losses. These projects improve agricultural productivity and economic resilience, while also generating employment in sectors like renewable energy and sustainable agriculture. **Quantified benefits**: Households adopting these practices are expected to reduce input costs by 20%, increase agricultural yields by 20–40%, and improve food security for over 700 vulnerable families. Employment generation in sustainable sectors will benefit women, youth and vulnerable people.

Outcome 1.2 Community infrastructure and services for climate change adaptation designed and built in collaboration with municipalities
Investing in resilient and green infrastructure—such as drainage systems, nature-based solutions, and protective works—reduces the economic impact of climate-related disasters. These interventions are more cost-effective than post-disaster recovery and also create jobs, stimulate local economies, and improve access to essential services. Community involvement ensures relevance and sustainability, while monitoring systems track progress and optimize resource use. **Quantified benefits**: Infrastructure projects are expected to reduce disaster-related economic losses by 40–60% in targeted communities and improve access to basic services for over 18,000 people during implementation.

Outcome 2.1: A climate adaptation knowledge management system provides data for community decision-making for climate resilience
Generating and applying local and scientific knowledge reduces the economic cost of inaction and poor planning. Early warning systems, climate-smart planning, and informed investment decisions help communities avoid losses and optimize natural resource use. This outcome strengthens human capital and supports more efficient, targeted adaptation measures. **Quantified benefits**: Improved climate risk management is expected to reduce crop losses by 20%, enhance resource efficiency, and inform local planning processes in at least four municipalities.

Outcome 2.2: Ancestral and contemporary knowledge on climate adaptation are integrated into local, national and international climate change policies and plans .
Combining traditional and modern adaptation strategies enhances food security and resource management while reducing production costs. This approach also creates new economic opportunities rooted in cultural revitalization, contributing to sustainable livelihoods and long-term resilience. **Quantified benefits**: Integration of ancestral practices is expected to reduce agricultural input costs by 20%, improve water efficiency by 20%, and support the development of at least 30 culturally rooted micro-enterprises.

xii. **Evaluation and Monitoring:** A robust evaluation and monitoring system will ensure transparency and accountability, ensuring that resources are used effectively.

184. Studies on resilience building have demonstrated the cost effectiveness of such programmes. The *Economics of Early Response and Resilience* study (DFID, 2013) found a range of $2.3-13.2 for every $1 spent, based on

research results from Ethiopia, Kenya, Bangladesh, Mozambique and Niger, concluding that *"the cost of building resilience is more than the cost of early response, but when the wider benefits of resilience are accounted for, the argument for building resilience is significant, and far less expensive than humanitarian response."*

185. CA's work in Malawi through the Enhancing Community Resilience Project (ECRP, 2011-17) was externally evaluated as generating between $2 - $3 in resilience for every $1 spent, despite *"repeated climate shocks affecting its beneficiaries and weak economic growth limiting job creation or improvements in Government services"* including a major El Nino-related drought in 2015. From 2007, CA partner Rice Watch Action Network (R1) supported locally led Climate Resiliency Field Schools in partnership with 33 local municipalities and the national hydrometeorology agency. This combined farmer group-led resilience planning, on-farm research to adopt agroecological farming methods and agrometeorology support. Research in 2016 showed an increase in access to relevant climate forecast to 80-99%, on-farm research yields of locally-improved rice varieties of 8-11 MT/ha as compared to an average of 4 MT/ha for conventional hybrid rice and reduced seed and fertilizer costs of 55% and 50% respectively – also reduced wastage of inputs of 80-100% through better timing of fertilizer/compost application, better irrigation management reducing costs by 20-50% and reduced pest control costs due to forecast-based anticipation and observation. Similar assessments of locally led adaptation combined with support for increased access to climate forecasts and agrometeorological assessments in Kenya, Nicaragua and India found broadly similar ranges of cost reductions (10-50%) and yield increases (10-30%) achieved through more effective use of inputs (incl. water, labor), increased use of agroecological methods, both combined with local knowledge and expertise (often shared between farmer groups).

186. Christian Aid research in Nicaragua in 2016 sought to understand how communities that had received support for locally led adaptation since 2012 maintained resilience to the severe El Nino drought experienced in 2015 as compared to those outside the project areas who only received early warning and forecast support. While 60% of the comparison group saw no reduction, 48% of project participants felt they had managed to mitigate substantial drought damage to crops and livestock, with a further 30% able to achieve significant or some reduction. Maize yield for direct participants was 72% higher. In some areas, 70% did not plant in the primera season, saving inputs on a crop that would have failed (as it did for the 30% who did plant) but having these ready when late postrera rains did eventually arrive. Community involvement in collecting data through rain gauges and providing this information resource for the development of forecasts and drought resilience advice in Nicaragua contributed to its effectiveness through increased understanding of forecasts, ownership of the forecast development process and motivation to apply early warning and forecast information. Post-drought recovery was faster due to being better prepared for the 2016 season and increased use and understanding of forecasts. This network of locally managed climate stations subsequently expanded to over 300 in Nicaragua and is being replicated in Honduras.

187. Review of our climate resilience work in Honduras across three interventions in 2024 revealed a range of impacts that depended on a locally led adaptation approach. These included a focus on post-harvest processing and storage that has reduced losses, increased food security and increased produce quality for staple crop, coffee, cashew and honey producers; innovation on solar irrigation systems to reduce drought vulnerability; capacity strengthening of producer groups that has expanded membership (for example, from 15 to 600 cashew producers) and strengthened economic sustainability, while enabling producers to adopt more climate resilient and environmentally enhancing production systems; gender transformative support that has ensured that women producers are participating equally and taking leadership positions in all areas; and increased access to early warning and agrometeorological information through both enhanced linkage to forecast providers and an expanding network of locally managed climate stations. Partners also translate this experience into increased community participation at all levels in policy making processes, such as the development of Municipality Adaptation Plans that feed into both the National Adaptation Plan and the NDC development processes.

E. STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT (national and sub-national development plans)

188. The proposed project is strongly aligned with Honduras' national, regional, and international climate and development frameworks. It supports commitments under the **Kyoto Protocol** (signed on February 25, 1999, and

ratified in July 2002) and the **Paris Agreement**, (ratified by the National Congress of Honduras on July 20, 2016) which call for increased adaptive capacity, climate resilience, and low-emission development without compromising food security. The project contributes to these objectives by promoting **climate-smart agriculture (CSA)** and resilience-building measures for vulnerable communities.

189. Honduras' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs): Honduras' **updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2021)** sets ambitious targets: reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 16% by 2030, restoring 1.3 million hectares of forest, and reducing fuelwood consumption by 39%. The project directly aligns with these commitments through resilient agricultural practices, forest conservation, and inclusive participation of women, youth, and indigenous and Afro-descendant communities in decision-making and implementation of solutions ensuring that the perspectives and needs of the most vulnerable groups are considered thus strengthening cohesion and promoting equity. The NDC update also incorporates a human rights approach, innovation and technology transfer as central to finding win-win environmental, ecological and climate solutions. The project integrates technology transfer and ancestral knowledge, ensuring adaptation actions are innovative, equitable, and sustainable.

190. **National Adaptation Plan (NAP):** I The project also aligns with the **National Adaptation Plan (NAP, 2018 Executive Decree PCM-002-2018)**, which prioritizes water resource management, biodiversity, and agro-food sovereignty. The project's activities such as efficient irrigation systems, natural flood barriers, sustainable agricultural practices improve rural communities' food security and resilience. The NAPA also highlights the importance of strengthening institutional capacity for climate risk management and the need to develop resilient infrastructure which the project does through training for local actors and building climate-resilient infrastructure, which not only protect communities from extreme weather events, but also improve agricultural productivity and environmental sustainability.

191. National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS): Similarly, the project aligns with the NCCS, specifically with action lines No. 1, No. 3, and No. 6:

i. **Line of Action No. 1**: Building and strengthening institutional and human capacities for planning, implementing, monitoring and improving national and local efforts to address climate change.
ii. **Line of action No. 3**: Strengthening spaces for intersectoral and territorial consultation and participation, improving the effectiveness of the participation of relevant actors for the adaptation and mitigation of climate change.
iii. **Line of Action No. 6**: International cooperation and financial mechanisms, taking advantage of opportunities to mobilize and obtain technical and financial resources for the implementation and monitoring of the ENCC and its Action Plan.

192. Regional Strategies: 1. Regional Strategy to Address Climate Change and Mechanism for a Resilient Central America: The Regional Strategy to Address Climate Change (ERCC) and the Mechanism for a Resilient Central America, were developed by the Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD). This strategy, adopted in 2010, promotes the exchange of experiences and regional coordination for risk management and climate resilience. The project aligns with this regional strategy by improving the understanding of extreme weather events and risk management through the implementation of early warning systems and the strengthening of hydrometeorological services and meteorological observation networks. These actions will enable communities to make informed decisions and reduce the negative impact of climate change on their livelihoods. The incorporation of ancestral knowledge in risk management and the implementation of nature-based solutions also strengthens the resilience capacity of rural communities, in line with regional priorities.

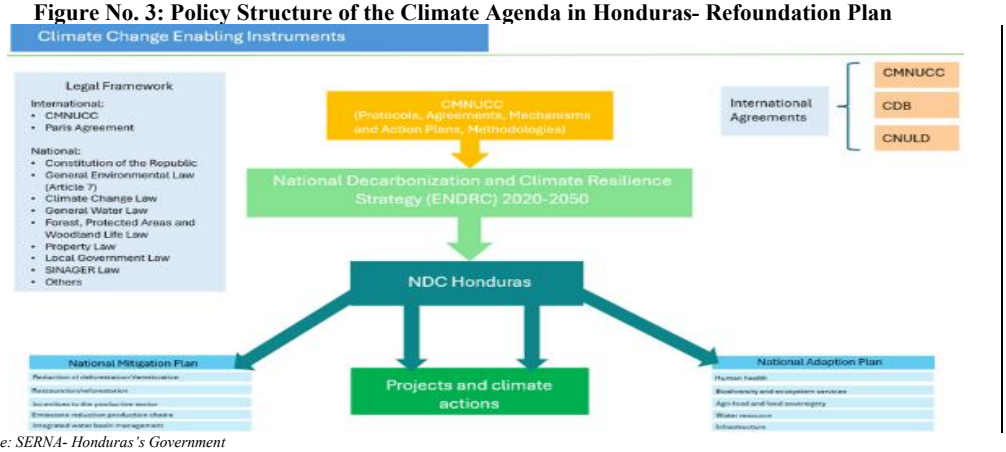
193. International Commitments: 1. 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Internationally, the project advances the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, particularly SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems), and SDG 10 (Reducing Inequalities) by implementing climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies that reduce the vulnerability of rural communities and improve their resilience to disasters (SDG13), by promoting sustainable land management practices and biodiversity conservation, ensuring that forest and agricultural ecosystems can continue to provide essential services and maintain their ecological

function (SDG15) and by strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communication through inclusive and participatory actions (SDG10).

194. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): The project aligns with UNFCCC's objectives and Honduras' commitments, through activities, such as forest conservation and the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices and livelihoods, contribute to global efforts to combat climate change, reaffirming Honduras' commitment to the UNFCCC. The project not only addresses national and regional priorities but also contributes significantly to Honduras' international commitments by providing an integrated and holistic model for climate resilience and sustainable development. The implementation of resilient agricultural practices, forest conservation, and the inclusion of vulnerable groups in decision-making ensure that the project maximizes its positive impact and strengthens community resilience in the face of climate change.

195. The proposed project is strongly aligned with Honduras' Government Plan for 2022–2026, which prioritizes participatory democracy, social equity, and a more active role of the state in driving sustainable, inclusive economic development - all of which are supported by the project's promotion of climate-smart agriculture (CSA) to reduce climate-related risks for small-scale farmers. The project is also consistent with the **Reconstruction Plan for Sustainable Development (PRDS)**, created after Tropical Storms Eta and Iota. The project is aligned with the PRDS focus on social and productive recovery, strengthening governance, and enhancing resilience to future disasters by targeting resilience-building among affected local communities and supporting inclusive, participatory climate adaptation planning. In implementing the Adaptation Fund's **Environmental and Social Policy**, the project will apply a standardized methodology to identify and manage environmental and social risks according to the Adaptation Fund's ESP principles—particularly compliance with national law, equity and inclusion, protection of marginalized groups (including women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples), human rights, and safeguarding natural habitats. This methodology will explain the process for carrying out the identification of environmental and social risks in accordance with the 15 principles of the ESP, the assessment of impacts, the identification of appropriate measures to avoid, minimize or manage these impacts, and the implementation of a plan to apply these measures.

Figure No. 3: Policy Structure of the Climate Agenda in Honduras- Refoundation Plan



Source: SERNA- Honduras's Government

196. An initial assessment has already been carried out against the 15 principles, as outlined in Table 26, in paragraph 263. Critical elements running through project design include:

- *Principle 1: Compliance with the Law.* As outlined, the project aligns with national legislative and technical requirements. Continued assessment will be taken to ensure compliance with any updated requirements.
- *Principle 2: Access and Equity; Principle 3: Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups; Principle 4: Human*

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Rights; Principle 5: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; Principle 7: Indigenous Peoples. These principles were each fundamental in the project design and for the project goals. It will continue to engage with SRFF in the Trifinio Fraternidad Biosphere Reserve, through the transfer of the resilient families' model that integrates ancestral practices and gender inclusion. The project will constantly assess the extent to which its mechanisms are reaching the most vulnerable and enabling them to identify appropriate interventions, avoiding risks connected with project participation, and preventing 'project capture'.

- *Principle 9: Protection of Natural Habitats*. While the project aims to restore and conserve areas of forest and other natural habitats, the project will assess any unintended consequences relating to activities at inception.

197. The project further supports the **National Climate Change Strategy (ENCC)**, especially its components on agriculture, soils, food security, and risk management, by promoting sustainable agricultural practices and strengthening early warning systems. It also aligns with Honduras' **National Climate Change Adaptation Plan** mission, which seeks a resilient, productive, and inclusive country with reduced socioeconomic vulnerabilities. Consistent with the **National Strategy for Adaptation in the Agri-food Sector**, the project aims to lower vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity by supporting 700 SRFF in four Trifinio municipalities through grants and resilience-building initiatives.

198. The project equally aligns with the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA - carried out in 2015 through the National Directorate of Climate Change) and the Technology Action Plan (TAP - 2017) for Honduras. Both documents prioritize and define actions in the sectors a) agri-food and b) water resources, which make up the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change aligning with this project as set out below:

Table No. 23 Project Alignment with TNA and TAP

Prioritized Technology Needs	Ambition according to TAP	Project alignment
Climate change and drought tolerant varieties: development and use of seeds and varieties resistant to projected climate change, especially staple grains such as maize, beans and sorghum, as well as sesame and vegetables.	Development and dissemination of at least one new variety of corn and beans for high altitude and Drought tolerance with high protein content, to respond to the adverse effects of climate change and improve the nutrition of the population, thereby reducing the vulnerability • Identify new rice varieties • Identify new varieties of the potato that are tolerant to pests and diseases • Identify and disseminate varieties of sorghum	The project will promote the use of seeds of drought-tolerant species of beans, maize and some vegetables. They will be promoted under the CSA approach in component 1 and subcomponent 1.1. This seeks to ensure that families who suffer recurrent losses due to prolonged droughts have access to improved germplasm technology that allows them to minimize the impacts of climate change by ensuring their agricultural crops.
Efficient irrigation systems: rational use of water for agricultural irrigation, in order to increase productivity and reduce waste. It contributes to climate change mitigation, when the systems work with solar energy. The most common systems are drip irrigation and underground capillary irrigation.	Increase the number of hectares under efficient irrigation in the main areas producing basic grains, locating drip irrigation on at least 123,000 hectares, on a scale of up to 8 projects in reference to the development regions with the highest agricultural production.	The project will support **drip irrigation systems and capillaries in western Honduras**. The systems will be promoted under the CSA approach in component 1 and subcomponent 1.1. The promotion of these systems takes into consideration the barriers identified in the TAP, especially financial, technical, and socio-cultural barriers.
Community Drought Monitoring: Monitoring of 4 factors related to drought: meteorological (climate forecasts and measurements of weather stations), hydrological (measurement and measurement of flows of water sources), agricultural (soil moisture, crop yields, pests and grain reserves) and socioeconomic (fluctuations in the prices of basic grains, food and nutritional deficiencies, poverty, etc.).	Establishment and operation of 81 community drought monitoring systems, based on the number of of municipalities affected by severe drought, distributed in 12 departments, such as Intibucá, La Paz, Ocotepeque and Lempira; Choluteca, El Paraíso, Comayagua, Olancho, Francisco Morazán, Valle, Yoro and Copán; of which the first four are mostly affected.	The project will promote the implementation of an intermunicipal system made up of 46 community climate monitoring stations in four municipalities affected by drought in the department of Copan. This system will measure meteorological and hydrological and agricultural factors. These will be promoted under the line of community and municipal exploratory study for climate monitoring with an ancestral approach in component 2 and subcomponent 2.1.

F. TECHNICAL STANDARDS (ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL POLICY)

199. The project is linked to and complies with the sustainable development strategies of actions/activities outlined in each of the norms, legislative policies, and national decrees of law established in the country. Honduras, being a signatory country of the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) with its approval via the National Congress in 1995, has contributed to its currently and robust legal and strategic framework regarding climate change. The project will be implemented in coordination with local, national governments and the inhabitants of the Trifinio area to strengthen their capacities to fulfill their responsibility for the sustainable management of natural resources with a focus on adaptation to climate change, as established by the laws, regulations and standards that remain in force. To ensure compliance with the relevant technical standards, the following activities will be carried out in a cross-cutting manner:

- Continuous training of technical personnel for the knowledge and understanding of the legal framework and technical regulations related to the project.
- Continuous training and reflections with the beneficiary population on the application of the legal framework and technical regulations related to the activities in which the project will accompany them.
- Adequate coordination with municipal governments and SERNA for the application of technical regulations, with special emphasis on the infrastructures that will be promoted from component 1.
- Adequate coordination with COPECO, as the entity that governs the National Risk Management System and the Center for Atmospheric, Oceanographic and Seismic Studies (CENAOS); the National Institute of Water Resources of Honduras, in order to ensure compliance with technical standards associated with climate monitoring systems in component 2 of the project.

Among the country regulations that are linked and relevant to the project are the following:

200. NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE LAW, approved in November 2014, establishes the principles and regulations necessary to plan, prevent, and respond in an adequate, coordinated, and sustainable manner to the impacts of climate change. The law establishes the creation of the Inter-Institutional Committee on Climate Change as a consultative and advisory body to formulate policies, monitoring, and social control to manage the impacts of climate change.

201. Likewise, the Secretary of State in the Office of Natural Resources and Environment created the **National Directorate of Climate Change** as a technical entity specialized in adaptation and mitigation. The Project will work directly with the national directorate responsible for coordinating and concerting actions in the Trifinio area of Honduras. Likewise, the project will coordinate with SERNA throughout its duration in relation to climate change adaptation actions in this important area of Honduras, together with the four municipalities.

202. The **General Environmental Law (Decree No. 47-2010)** declares the protection, conservation, restoration, and sustainable management of natural resources as a matter of public utility and social interest. It mandates central and municipal governments to promote rational and sustainable resource use and requires environmental impact assessments under a defined protocol. Local communities must participate in environmental protection, and private organizations are recognized as key actors, consulted in planning and conservation measures. The declaration of protected areas and buffer zones must involve prior consultation with municipalities of the corresponding jurisdiction before being made public. It is to be noted that the project has already consulted the relevant municipalities and SERNA (National Secretariat of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Livestock) in the project design phase and during the elaboration of this proposal. Continuous engagement will be prioritized during the project's implementation phase and prior consent will be sought for community infrastructure funds and the weather stations component.

203. REGULATION OF THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SINEIA): The objectives of the law are as follows:

The **Regulation of the National System of Environmental Impact Assessment (SINEIA)** establishes the framework to organize, coordinate, and regulate the National System for Environmental Impact Assessment (SINEIA in Spanish), creating links between the Ministry of the Environment entities from the public, private, and international sectors to ensure that any plan, policy, program, project, industrial facility, or activity with

potential to contaminate or degrade the environment undergoes an environmental impact assessment to prevent harm. The regulation defines procedures and mechanisms to harmonize SINEIA with other sectoral laws, ensuring consistency across environmental regulations.

204. The project will adhere to the relevant provisions contained in general laws such as the **General Environmental Law (Decree 104/1993), the Forestry, Protected Areas and Wildlife Law (Decree No. 156-2007)**, and the **National Contingencies Law (Decree 9-90-E)**. Municipal ordinances related to the establishment of commercial, industrial, agricultural and livestock activities will also be taken into account. These laws and ordinances provide a comprehensive regulatory framework that ensures that all project activities are carried out in a responsible and sustainable manner. This measure will be achieved through active coordination with municipal technical units and **SERNA** as regulatory bodies. It is linked to Outcome 1.2: Community infrastructure and services for climate change adaptation designed and built in collaboration with municipalities.

205. According to **Ministerial Agreement No. 705-2021** of SERNA, all projects must be classified according to their potential environmental impact. This agreement establishes the technical basis for determining the environmental risk category of activities, works or projects, guiding the authorities of the National System of Environmental Impact Assessment (SINEIA) in administrative procedures related to environmental permits and authorizations. The environmental classification ensures that each project is managed according to its level of impact, allowing for a more efficient and accurate management of environmental risks. This measure is directly linked to OC 1.2: Community infrastructure and services for climate change adaptation designed and built in collaboration with municipalities. The project includes construction of 20 community infrastructure projects for adaptation to climate change, collaborating with the four municipalities. The activities were related to knowledge management for climate resilience (OC 2.1), the design and dynamization of the financing mechanism for CSA practices (subcomponent 1.1), infrastructure financing (OC 1.2) and the integration of ancestral and contemporary knowledge for climate adaptation (component 2.2); They are classified as actions with a positive environmental impact. In fact, a non-negotiable criterion for the project to finance community infrastructures (OC1.2) will be that they have a low environmental impact (Category 1), which will be guaranteed by the SERNA delegations in the project's intervention area. To determine the category of potential environmental impact or environmental risk, SERNA will carry out the necessary procedure in coordination with the municipal government through its technical and/or planning unit and the beneficiary communities. The route to follow will be as follows:

- Identification and characterization of the work to be carried out (Municipality + community)
- Determination of the environmental category (SERNA + municipality)
- The infrastructure works are framed in **Category 1** of the environmental categorization (MINISTERIAL AGREEMENT No. 705-2021) and correspond to projects, works or activities considered to have Low Potential Environmental Impact or Low Environmental Risk. Activities, works or projects whose dimensions, according to the parameter used, are below Category 1, correspond to activities classified as Very Low Potential Environmental Impact or Very Low Environmental Risk, therefore, they are not likely to be subject to the Environmental Impact Assessment process.
- Approval or rejection of the work according to its environmental impact category (SERNA + Municipality + Christian AID)
- Start of the execution of the works (CA + Municipality + Community)

The infrastructures are also part of a manual, which will guide which activities can be funded or subsidized by the project. Although the project will not declare new protected areas or promote large-scale agriculture, and therefore is not legally required to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) under Honduran law, the Adaptation Fund policy mandates an Environmental and Social (E&S) assessment. To comply with this requirement, an E&S assessment has been conducted during the proposal development in March 2024.

206. Under Decree No. 76-2006, projects classified as low environmental impact do not require a full EIA; instead, applicants must submit an environmental form to the relevant municipal authority for permit processing. Projects with moderate impacts (Category B) that may generate cumulative effects must undergo an Environmental Assessment as a prerequisite for authorization. This process is managed by SERNA's Territorial

Delegations to ensure potential impacts are identified and mitigated before implementation. For community infrastructure supported under Subcomponent 1.2, SERNA's Territorial Delegations will oversee compliance, linking directly to Outcome 1.2: Community infrastructure and services for climate change adaptation designed and built in collaboration with municipalities.

207. Environmental Categorization Table – Ministerial Agreement 705-2021 This regulation establishes the categorization of projects by sector, subsector, and activity to determine which works or projects are subject to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. It also classifies projects according to their potential environmental impact and serves as a technical basis for defining the Environmental Risk Category of activities already in operation. The table guides authorities within the National System of Environmental Impact Assessment (SINEIA) in applying proportional administrative procedures related to permits, authorizations, and environmental control.

For agricultural activities in the intervention communities, this categorization will be used to verify whether supported items require an EIA under Honduran law. For community infrastructure works, a construction license from the municipal Construction Control Management will be mandatory. This license will only be issued once the project complies with all technical parameters outlined in the **Building Code (Decree 173-2010)**, municipal ordinances, and environmental licensing requirements, and after obtaining favorable certificates from competent entities, which the project will fully adhere to. Proof of compliance with all related institutions will also be required. These procedures ensure that technical and legal standards are met before construction begins and will be implemented, in this project, through active coordination with municipal technical units and SERNA as regulatory bodies. This measure is relevant for Outcome 1.2: Community infrastructure and services for climate change adaptation designed and built in collaboration with municipalities.

208. Forestry, Protected Areas, and Wildlife Law (Decree No. 156-2007) This law establishes the legal framework for the administration and management of forest resources, protected areas, and wildlife, including their protection, restoration, sustainable use, and conservation in line with Honduras' social, economic, environmental, and cultural interests. The project will adhere to this framework in the Trifinio Zone to prevent negative impacts on protected areas.

To ensure compliance and environmental responsibility, Christian Aid applies its **Environmental Policy & Guidelines for Programmes**, which align with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy. A core element is **Environmental Risk Screening (ERS)**, required for all projects over £50,000 and lasting more than two years. The ERS process includes four stages:

1. **Identification:** Brainstorming potential positive and negative environmental (including unintended) impacts
2. **Risk Scoring**: Ranking negative risks and defining mitigation measures for those below a threshold score.
3. **Detailed Assessment**: For higher-risk impacts, breaking down components, specifying mitigation actions, and integrating monitoring into project evaluation.
4. **Positive Impact Tracking**: Listing anticipated benefits and methods to verify them through the M&E system.

Additionally, **Decree No. 181-2009** regulates water use rights. Municipalities may grant rights for family subsistence or areas under 1 ha with consumption below 0.06 liters per second. Larger irrigation or renewable energy projects require concessions from the Water Authority under the Concession Law. For project activities involving water use (Subcomponents 1.1 and 1.2), technical evaluations and community consultations will be conducted to ensure compliance and workplans developed accordingly. These measures directly support Outcome 1.2: Community infrastructure and services for climate change adaptation designed and built in collaboration with municipalities.

Finally, a full **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment** will be completed during inception and applied throughout implementation to guarantee that all funded initiatives meet environmental and social standards.

209. Gender assessment: Given the project's emphasis on women and vulnerable groups, a comprehensive gender assessment was conducted during project design to identify barriers and opportunities for inclusion. Based on this assessment, specific actions will be developed to ensure women's effective participation and equitable

access to project benefits. The methodology will draw on CA's gender programming approach, including strategies for promoting new masculinities to challenge harmful norms and foster shared responsibilities. Communities will receive targeted training on gender equality, leadership development, and inclusive decision-making processes. Additional actions will include:

- **Capacity-building workshops** for women on climate-smart agriculture and entrepreneurship.
- **Leadership and governance training** to increase women's representation in local decision-making bodies.
- **Awareness sessions for men and community leaders** to promote gender-sensitive practices and reduce resistance to change.

This integrated approach not only advances gender equality but also strengthens community resilience by ensuring that adaptation strategies are inclusive and socially transformative.

210. Monitoring and Evaluation: Compliance with national technical standards, the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP), and Gender Policy will be ensured through a structured monitoring and evaluation system. This system will track adherence to participation requirements, delivery of gender and environmental training, and implementation of enabling conditions for inclusivity. Key mechanisms include:

- **Quarterly compliance reviews** to verify alignment with technical standards and safeguard policies.
- **Gender-disaggregated data collection** to monitor participation and benefit distribution among women and vulnerable groups.
- **Environmental and social compliance checklists** applied at each project stage to identify risks early.
- **Community feedback sessions** to validate inclusivity and responsiveness of interventions.
- **Integration of indicators into the M&E framework**, such as:
    - Percentage of women participating in training and decision-making processes.
    - Number of environmental awareness sessions conducted.
    - Compliance rate with ESP principles across all subcomponents.

Any deviations identified will trigger corrective actions documented in progress reports, ensuring that project activities consistently meet the highest standards of sustainability, gender equality, and social responsibility.

G. DUPLICATION

211. Project Duplication with Other Funding Sources: The project design builds on lessons learned from previous and ongoing initiatives by consortium members in the Trifinio region, ensuring synergies and economies of scale. During the design phase, the team consulted with all relevant government institutions such as SERNA and Local Mayors (at community, district, provincial and central level) and local partners to integrate lessons learned and maximize synergies with the proposed project, thus avoiding possible duplication.

212. We have a track record of lessons learned from similar mechanisms in Honduras or the region going back to 1997 in the region supporting:

- Disaster risk reduction & locally-led community resilience building (Nicaragua, Colombia, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala) from 2006.
- Climate risk modelling and forecast provision, including agroecology + agrometeorology support and early warning systems (from early warning systems to long-term climate scenarios for basic grains/coffee/cocoa/honey flood, drought and cyclones) to support locally led adaptation (Nicaragua, Honduras since 2011), see Developing Climate Services in Nicaragua (March 2014); ADAPTA project review (Final 2020); Resilience to El Niño Research Summary (Final 2017); Disasters - 2019 - Building resilience to El Niño-related drought experiences in early warning and early action
- Producer cooperative development (coffee, cocoa, honey, cashew, fish, basic grains storage & retailing) (from 1997 in Nicaragua, more recently in Honduras), including development of the CRFM approach, microfinance and agroecological development, see ADAPTA project review (Final 2020); CLIMA evaluation (Final External version, July 2023); CCASE Mid-Term Review 2024

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- Development of women-led enterprises (including microfinance provision & MFI development) in renewable energy (Honduras, Breaking the Barriers, 2018 – 21)
- Climate and peace-building nexus issues, including cooperative development, agroecology and women-led peacebuilding (since 2022, Guatemala, Colombia)
- combining locally led adaptation with municipal adaptation planning & Southern-led advocacy (since 2022, CCASE Mid-Term Review 2024).
- Climate Resilient Microfinance in Bangladesh ITL Microfinance Project Bangladesh April 2025

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213. A cross-programme review of 6 of CA's locally led climate resilience-building interventions (Honduras, Colombia) – was published in May 2025. The lessons learned have informed the design of this project including the mechanisms to be further customized to meet the needs of the Trinifio SRFF. The Resilience Review lessons show consistent progress and strengthened productivity, income, dietary diversity, soil health, and biodiversity through home gardens, crop storage, and solar driers. Adaptation planning was participatory, with strong consultation at community and municipal levels. Women played key roles in grain storage, home gardens, and community leadership, though gender outcomes were more responsive than transformative. Despite challenges such as migration and limited institutional support, farmers and staff widely recognize women as central to advancing agroecological sustainability. Greater advocacy for agroecology at local, national, and international levels could further reinforce climate resilience and promote gender justice.

214. With reference to the projects identified in the region, no duplication with other funding sources was found. There are other initiatives that share the objectives of sustainable development and climate change adaptation, but the innovations proposed in this intervention are unique. These include the integration of digital technologies for knowledge management and the provision of rural financial services through strategic partnerships.

Table No. 24: Projects or Initiatives in the region.

Project	Implementing/ financing entity	Complementary actions
MOTAGUA Project (2022-2025)	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA)	Integrated management of the Motagua River Basin, with a particular focus on Copán Ruinas and Santa Rita. Watershed management actions complement the initiatives of the "Resilience and Ancestry" project by addressing environmental and water resource issues that directly affect local communities.
Protection of the Trifinio Fraternidad Transboundary Biosphere Reserve (2020-2027)	Trifinio Plan / KFW (German Development Bank)	Improving the management of protected areas, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in the RBTF. These actions complement the project's objective of promoting sustainable management practices and resource conservation in the region.
Education for Integral Development URL-KFW III (2019-2025)	Trifinio Plan / KFW (German Development Bank)	Community training and scholarships for higher education focused on improving land management. These activities enhance local capacities to implement and sustain the climate adaptation interventions of the "Resilience and Ancestry" project.
Climate Resilience and Advocacy in Latin America (2023-2025)	Commission for Mennonite Social Action (CASM) / Christian DAI	Climate monitoring and promotion of Sustainable Agriculture Adapted to Climate (SACA) practices. These activities complement the adaptation and resilience objectives of the project by providing critical climate data and promoting sustainable agricultural practices.
Strengthening Sustainable Livelihoods of Urban and Rural Families in Three Municipalities of Copán	Commission for Mennonite Social Action (CASM) / United Hands	Climate monitoring and promotion of ASAC practices. By working in the same region and with similar objectives, synergies between projects will allow for better coordination and effectiveness in the implementation of sustainable practices.
Reducing Conflict through Indigenous Women and Youth in Honduras (2023-2026)	Christian Aid / USAID Honduras	This three-year, $1.3 million project focuses on strengthening the role of indigenous women and youth as peace builders in their communities through natural resource management, conflict resolution and early warning systems. Activities include the development of self-protection modules for human rights defenders, training in conflict resolution and strengthening the capacity of indigenous councils.

215. During the project design phase, the team reviewed all relevant documentation of previous programmes and projects supported by international organizations, donors and NGOs in the Trifinio region. Meetings and interviews were also held with local authorities and development partners to ensure that the project does not duplicate activities with other funding sources. During implementation, the project team will ensure non-

duplication of activities and harmonization with national programmes and projects supported by related partners in the region. This coordination will be done through active participation in existing partnership groups and collaboration with development partners such as GIZ, Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF), Bread for the World, USAID, World Bank and other relevant organizations. In this way, the project is designed to avoid duplication and maximize coordination with other initiatives in the region, ensuring a positive and sustainable impact.

H. LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

216. The knowledge management component of the project is designed to capture, systematize and disseminate lessons learned, both locally and internationally. This approach is essential for building adaptive capacity in communities and institutions, and for bridging adaptation exploratory study, investments on the ground, and the development of policy reforms and instruments for institutionalizing adaptation finance mechanisms.

217. Knowledge Management Strategies: The step-by-step process is presented below.

i. **Systematic Learning Capture**: The project will systematically capture learning and make it available to all relevant users within and outside the project municipalities. Monitoring and evaluation activities will capture data and information generated through: The application of the four phases of the CRFM; Climate monitoring considers lessons learned on community participation and the incorporation of their ancestral knowledge for the construction of livelihood strategies, recognizing the needs of each family; Follow-up or accompaniment of SRFF to measure socio-economic changes during the life of the project.

ii. **Impact Assessment and Adaptive Planning**: Access to this data and information will be essential for the project implementation team and stakeholders to strengthen the effectiveness of the promoted adaptation financing mechanisms and provide recommendations to improve capacity, efficiency and impact on the prioritized population. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) team will be responsible for implementing the M&E and Knowledge Management activities of the intervention. The project M&E system is integrated into the project management information system and is a key instrument for results-based and adaptive management.

iii. **Policy and Institutional Change**: The project team will identify necessary changes in municipal development and adaptation plans and campaigns on prioritized environmental issues, through traditional social networks and new ICTs, to increase the reach of adaptation financing mechanisms and ensure the sustainability of interventions.

iv. **Detailed Knowledge Management Plan**: A detailed knowledge management plan will be implemented which will consist of capturing, documenting and disseminating lessons learned from project activities at local and institutional levels. Communication materials summarizing the success stories will be produced and distributed through communication systems including radio, television, websites and social media.

v. **Capacity Building and Training**: The project will organize conferences, workshops, events, exchanges and learning routes to enable stakeholders and beneficiaries to exchange experiences and learn from each other. In addition, case studies will be developed to enable the identification and generation of lessons learned and their dissemination among local implementing entities and other entities at national and international level.

218. Knowledge and Learning Outputs: The implementation of this component will generate some of the following knowledge and learning outputs as well as specific outcomes:

i. **Exchange Event Reports**: Detailed reports, minutes or summaries documenting the content, discussions and outcomes of local, national and international exchange events.

ii. **Case Studies on Implementing Adaptation Measures**: A series of detailed case studies, focusing on the implementation of adaptation measures, the role and experiences of women, youth and older people, the challenges faced and how they were overcome, as well as the identification and discussion of lessons learned.

iii. **Adaptation Manuals**: Comprehensive guides detailing best practices, methodologies and step-by-step instructions on the implementation of specific adaptation measures, highlighting participation and access to project benefits by vulnerable groups such as women, youth, children, the elderly and people with disabilities.

iv. **Communication materials**: Fact sheets, infographics, press releases, podcasts, interviews, narratives and articles published in local, national and international media, videos created detailing project processes, successes and challenges, and digital content for platforms such as YouTube, Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.

v. **Webinars**: Online seminars presenting findings, progress updates or technical knowledge, often with the

participation of experts or practitioners in the field.

vi. **Field Visit Reports**: Documented accounts of project site visits, capturing observations, stakeholder comments and ideas.

vii. **Technical Reports**: Short documents focusing on specific technical aspects of the project, such as new technologies, methodologies or innovative solutions.

219. Expected Knowledge Management Results: The knowledge management results will include:

- Policy briefs based on actual case studies and lessons learned to encourage replication or scaling up of successful approaches.
- Educational materials that allow for behavioral or knowledge changes in the target population, leading to greater local, national and international capacity.
- Scaling up the experience through the exchange of national and international spaces.

I. CONSULTATIVE PROCESS

220. The consultation process for the project was comprehensive and participatory, designed to involve a wide range of stakeholders, especially vulnerable groups, indigenous communities (Consejo Nacional Indígena Chortí de Honduras (CONICHH) and Coordinadora Nacional Ancestral de Derechos Indígenas Maya Chortí de Honduras (CONADIMCHH)), and institutions such as municipalities, La SERNA, SAG, and ICF, among others. This process was essential to ensure that project actions responded to local needs and priorities, promoting sustainable and adaptive solutions to climate change.

221. The **objective of the consultation process** was to facilitate an inclusive and participatory dialogue among stakeholders in four municipalities in the department of Copán to identify sustainable and adaptive solutions to climate change. The project seeks to promote strong relationships and alliances with local and national organizations. The project has already started discussions with the municipalities at the local level and with COPECO-CENAO at the national level so that the project results can be incorporated into their development and adaptation plans. The project will also draw upon the Consortium's extended network to facilitate integration and alliances. Moreover, the new Develop Plan for each Municipality must include an adaptation. The secretary will design and develop the adaptation plan. There is an agreement between the project and SERNA to ensure that the project uses the development plan which includes the adaptation plan. So, discussions are already in place.

222. **Methodology of the Consultation Process**: The consultation process was carried out in three ways:

- **Inter-municipal sessions:** The inter-municipal sessions were held on 26 and 29 April 2024, with the participation of 32 people (12 women and 20 men). Two inter-municipal focus groups were held, the first in San Antonio de Copán and the second in Copán Ruinas. The participants, coming from different sectors, included representatives of municipalities, producer associations, community leaders, as well as organizations such as the Secretary of Natural Resources, Environment and Mines (SERNA), the Institute of Forest Conservation (ICF), the Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG) and the Tri-national Commission (Plan Trifinio). These groups were divided into sub-groups by thematic area to review and provide feedback on the Consultation Instrument.
- **Community Sessions and Individual Interviews:** Between 2 and 14 May 2024, community sessions and individual interviews were held in 11 communities in the four municipalities involved. A total of 264 people participated in these sessions and discussed their perceptions of climate impacts in their communities. The main findings indicated that 95% of the respondents perceived that climate impacts were becoming more frequent, and 57.95% considered these impacts to be high. These sessions highlighted the need to strengthen local capacities in risk management and climate adaptation.
- **Interviews with public officials and organizations:** On 10 June 2024, interviews were conducted with public officials and representatives of local organizations in the four municipalities, collecting detailed information on current policies and practices in environmental management and climate adaptation. The entities interviewed in the consultation were: SERNA and the Institute of Forest Conservation, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF) and the Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG).

223. **Main Findings of the Consultation Process**.

i. Climate Change Impacts

- **Community:** Most community respondents indicated that climate impacts are becoming more frequent and severe. Ninety-five per cent stated that these impacts occur every one to two years, and 57.95% considered impacts in their community to be high. These findings underscore the urgent need to implement strategies to increase the resilience of communities to adverse weather events.
- **Public Officials:** 100% of the people interviewed in the municipalities stated that weather events have a frequency of occurrence of 1 to 2 years. 75% of respondents consider that there is currently a higher intensity, severity and frequency of weather events compared to previous years. This indicates a shared perception of the high frequency and severity of climate impacts, which has led the project to prioritize interventions that strengthen the response and adaptive capacity of local communities.

ii. Preventive and Reactive Actions

- **Community:** Only 14.77% of community respondents carry out preventive, reactive and post-affected actions. The most common preventive actions include cleaning gutters and culverts, while reactive actions are minimal. This lack of preparedness and response to climate events highlights the need for improved community training and awareness of climate risk management.
- **Civil servants:** 50% of the people approached in the municipalities mentioned that in their community reactive actions are taken (during), 25% take post-affected actions (after) and 25% say that all three types of actions are taken: preventive (before), reactive (during) and post-affected (after). The project has designed training programmes in risk management and climate adaptation to address this critical need.

iii. Infrastructure and Livelihoods

- **Community:** 68.94% of respondents reported significant impacts on community infrastructure due to climate change, and 75.76% indicated that climate change severely affects their means of agricultural and livestock production. These data highlight the vulnerability of local infrastructure and livelihoods.
- **Civil servants:** 25% of municipal civil servants consider bridge boxes and gabion construction as priority infrastructure works to contribute to climate resilience. Another 25% prioritize the construction of retaining walls, dredging of rivers and activation of the road network, and aqueduct systems. The improvement of community infrastructure is a key component of the project to ensure resilience and long-term sustainability.

iv. Gender and Vulnerability

- **Community:** 89.02% of respondents perceive that women and girls face problems of violence in their communities, and most feel that women do not have a strong voice in community decision-making. This perception underscores the need to address gender inequalities as an integral part of climate adaptation strategies.
- **Civil servants:** Specific data on gender and vulnerability of civil servants is not available in the document. However, the inclusion of strategies to increase women's participation and leadership in the project ensures that adaptation interventions are inclusive and equitable.

v. Access to Finance

- **Community:** 92.05% of respondents do not have access to financial services for savings and loans, which limits their resilience to climate emergencies. This finding highlights the importance of implementing accessible grant and seed fund initiatives for vulnerable communities.
- **Civil servants:** 25% of civil servants consider that the effective grant and seed fund initiatives to build climate resilience is required.

224. Contribution of Findings to Project Design: The findings of the consultation process have been crucial to the project design. The identification of high frequencies and severities of climate impacts has led to the prioritization of interventions that strengthen the response and adaptive capacity of local communities. The limited implementation of preventive and reactive actions has underlined the need for capacity building programmes in risk management and climate adaptation.

225. Recognition of the vulnerability of infrastructure and livelihoods has led to a focus on climate-resilient infrastructure projects and promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Identified gender inequalities have

influenced the inclusion of specific strategies to increase women's participation and leadership in climate initiatives. Finally, the lack of access to finance has led to the design of project components that promote funding tailored to the needs of smallholder farmers, thus improving their resilience to adverse climate events.

226. The exhaustive and detailed consultation with communities and local and national institutions has allowed the project design to be aligned with local needs and priorities, ensuring that the proposed interventions are innovative, relevant, effective and sustainable in the specific context of the communities of the Honduran Trifinio.

J. HOW THE PROJECT DRAWS ON MULTIPLE PERSPECTIVES ON INNOVATION

227. The project integrates diverse perspectives on innovation by combining community-driven insights, ancestral knowledge, and technical expertise from research institutions and development partners. This inclusive approach ensures that adaptation solutions are contextually relevant, scalable, and transformative for vulnerable populations.

Innovation in Agriculture through Climate-Smart Approaches (CSA): The project promotes Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) as a holistic and innovative framework for managing landscapes and food systems under climate stress. CSA practices - such as efficient irrigation, crop diversification, and integrated pest management—are selected and adapted through participatory workshops with smallholder farmers, ensuring local relevance and ownership. These practices are informed by both scientific research and community experience, enhancing productivity, resilience, and environmental sustainability.

Participatory Climate Services: The establishment of a community-based Climate Monitoring Network is a novel initiative in the region. It draws on lessons from previous projects (e.g., ACCA in Nicaragua) and integrates local leadership and Indigenous knowledge with technical standards from the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Trained community climate observers will collect and interpret data, which will be disseminated through agroclimatic bulletins to support decision-making in agriculture and risk management. This participator model strengthens local capacity and institutional linkages for climate resilience.

Innovation in Livelihood Diversification: The project supports innovative livelihood strategies that integrate climate adaptation, such as solar-powered water pumping systems linked to agricultural productivity, and ecotourism initiatives that promote forest conservation. These interventions are evaluated using CSA-aligned criteria to ensure they contribute to resilience, productivity, and greenhouse gas mitigation. The approach encourages community entrepreneurship and links adaptation to economic opportunity.

Community-Based Infrastructure for Adaptation: Investments in adaptive infrastructure—ranging from green and gray solutions to water and energy systems—are designed through participatory planning processes with municipalities and communities. These infrastructures are tailored to local climate risks and development priorities, promoting innovation in engineering, nature-based solutions, and inclusive service delivery. The integration of social infrastructure (e.g., schools, health centers) ensures that adaptation benefits extend to broader wellbeing and safety.

Climate Adaptation Financing Mechanism: The project introduces a grant and seed funding facility specifically designed to finance climate adaptation measures. Unlike conventional agricultural grants, this initiative evaluates each proposed practice or technology to ensure it meets adaptation criteria. This targeted grants fills a critical gap in existing financial systems and empowers families and communities to invest in resilient solutions. The training component also promotes financial literacy, financial inclusion and builds an understanding of savings and the principles of responsible borrowing.

Innovation through Collaboration: Working with research organizations such as the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH), research centers and related NGOs, the project will contribute to scientific and technical knowledge, validating the solutions proposed by the communities and implementing new technologies or innovative approaches. Experience in climate monitoring, modelling and impact assessment will be valuable in ensuring the effectiveness and sustainability beyond the project's lifetime. Other partners, such as municipal governments, civil society organizations and community organizations such as water boards, boards of trustees,

and rural savings associations will be able to provide infrastructure, and logistical support for the implementation of the project's activities. Thus, collaboration between these actors will ensure a comprehensive solution that addresses the needs of communities and promotes sustainable development in the region which will continue even after the project ends. By drawing on the lived experiences of vulnerable communities, the technical expertise of research organizations, and the operational knowledge of local institutions, the project fosters a dynamic innovation ecosystem. This approach ensures that adaptation solutions are not only technically sound but also socially inclusive, culturally grounded, and economically viable.

K. JUSTIFICATION FOR FUNDING

228. This funding request aims to bridge an important gap since existing projects carried out in the proposed areas generally do not include vulnerable groups, women, children, youth, and the indigenous population. The project has CSA practices and EWS among its core activities, to enhance greater climate resilience and improve adaptability with climate-smart systems. The project also integrates diverse perspectives on innovation, drawing on the experiences and knowledge of communities vulnerable to climate change, research organizations (such as Universidad del Valle and Universidad Landívar in Guatemala and Universidad José Cecilio del Valle in Honduras and the RC4 Network) and other innovation partners. This holistic approach ensures that the project uses a wide range of ideas and knowledge to effectively address the challenges of climate change in the region.

229. Justification for selecting this mechanism: Based on CA's 25 years of experience working on participatory vulnerability & capacity assessment, climate risk forecasting & management and disaster risk reduction, it is clear that a locally-led approach to adaptation is both the most cost-effective and the optimum strategy in strengthening the capacity of households, their communities and their producer groups in managing the shocks and stresses they are now experiencing as a result of climate change. A major deficit is the lack of appropriate and adaptation-oriented investment, which CA and partners addressed in both the ADAPTA project (Nicaragua, designing microfinance and granting mechanisms tailored supporting coffee farmers diversify to cacao production as a climate change enterprise management strategy) and Breaking the Barriers project (in Honduras, supporting the development of microfinance products and grants for women-led renewable energy enterprises). Combining resilience strengthening through the Climate Resilient Family Model (which was successfully used in a context of cooperative producer development in Nicaragua), increased knowledge of forecasting and understanding of local climate risk through locally led climate monitoring that enhances anticipatory capacity and increased access to investment for livelihood enterprise development and diversification addresses this. Demonstrating this approach at scale is also needed to support the Municipal Adaptation Plans, some of which CASM started in 2022 through the CREALA project, developed to support Honduras's National Adaptation Plan. This can then provide a mechanism for the prioritization of locally-led adaptation approaches not just in the municipalities directly involved in the programme, but also for replication more widely. The alternative is a top down, non-participatory and instrumental approach, treating the community as beneficiaries of technocratic solutions developed without their vital local knowledge of their environment, risk profile and livelihood priorities.

230. Its innovative aspects and its potential for scaling up: The grant and seed fund will be distributed by CA. Experience working with similar funds will ensure the project funds remain transparent. CA's strong financial teams will work with the project team to plan disbursements of the Adaptation fund project budget.

231. All the project components have been diligently budgeted and as with previous projects, the Adaptation Fund budget will be utilized to implement the project in its entirety.

232. Applicability of the initiative to future family investments, community infrastructure and municipal works: The items and types of activities to be funded are detailed in tables 3.1 and 3.2. Projects in climate change adaptation practices at the household level and community infrastructure will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Labor Payment
- Purchase of construction supplies and materials
- Acquisition of agroecological fertilizers
- Purchase or lease of minor equipment
- Seedlings and seeds

- Purchase of work tools
- Payment for drayage of materials

233. Communities: At the core of the intervention are local communities, particularly vulnerable groups such as indigenous peoples, women and youth. These beneficiaries are the main agents of change, whose experiences and ancestral knowledge are key to developing innovative climate change adaptation strategies.

Access to Grants and Seed Funds under the Climate Resilient Families Model (CRFM): One of the significant challenges identified is the lack of access to finance. Traditional banking systems often require collateral, which many community members are unable to provide. This project addresses this problem by providing inclusive grants and seed funds promoting adaptive practices and scaling up climate smart projects with income-generating goals. In addition, the tailored training aims to build the women, youth, men and indigenous communities' confidence in financial literacy, financial management and an in-depth understanding of savings and responsible borrowing. The aim is to prepare the communities so they are better equipped to access financial services from rural savings banks or microfinance institutions in future.

ICT Tools and Community Participation: The project integrates Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools to improve community participation and decision-making. For example, climate monitoring stations will be installed, and the data collected will be made available through accessible platforms. This will enable communities to make informed and timely decisions based on real-time climate data. Training programmes will ensure that community members, especially women and youth, can effectively use these tools.

Synchronicity of participatory research: Community observers in conjunction with the Data Analysis Unit play a crucial role in understanding the direct effects of climate change on communities, and in ensuring that SRFF make informed and timely livelihood management decisions based on scientific evidence but recognizing the tradition of Maya Chorti use of bio-indicators.

Innovative Products: The project leverages knowledge management to design and support ecological farming/livelihood practices and community-led conservation efforts. By aligning financial incentives with sustainable practices, the project encourages wider adoption of climate-resilient techniques.

234. Allocation of subsidies for individual families and seed fund for collective groups of women: The grants will be made through a mixture of cash payments and in-kind grant where relevant, for instance when, supplying seeds, tools and minor equipment.

235. Allocation of subsidies for community infrastructure: Delivery will be made in-kind,i.e., the inputs, materials, tools and minor equipment that are required will be delivered. In the case of deliveries in kind and when the subsidies are for several beneficiaries in the same community or sector of communities, the search for collective acquisitions to achieve better prices for the products will be discussed.

236. Training Institutions: The project will implement a comprehensive training program to strengthen individual and collective capacities in rural communities, fostering entrepreneurship and responsible financial management with a novel approach to climate change adaptation. By integrating climate adaptation principles into business development, the initiative aims to empower rural families, particularly women-headed household, to create sustainable livelihoods and diversify income sources.

237. Two key components will drive this effort. The *Climate Innovation and Entrepreneurship Program* will support 100 women in developing climate adaptive business ideas through a "learning by doing" approach, focusing on business modeling, financial and leadership skills, and bio-business development, inclusive bio-businesses with a territorial identity; generating employment opportunities; income diversification (adaptive approach); and participation in collective territory management. This group will benefit from seed funding to promote their adaptive business plans. It will last 2 to 3 years, involving a baseline of knowledge and skills, and an impact assessment. The program will be delivered during the project through support from established Training institutions in Honduras. The *Financial Pathway for Resilient Families* will train 600 SRFF in financial literacy, budgeting, savings, and access to secure financial services, reducing debt risks and strengthening economic resilience. Together, these components combine practical training with financial support, ensuring knowledge

translates into tangible outcomes that improve household stability and community resilience to climate change.

238. Importantly, the project team together with the financial officers will draw up the requirements through the grants manual and then proceed to the quotations and purchase process. Thus, materials, resources and equipment will be delivered as needed. This ensures that the community infrastructure funding is adequate for what has been requested by the small rural farming families.

239. Government agencies: Government agencies at various levels are essential partners for scaling up and institutionalizing the innovative models introduced by the project. These agencies facilitate the integration of project innovations into national policies and programmes, ensuring that successful approaches are replicated and sustained beyond the duration of the project. Collaboration with government agencies ensures that the project is aligned with national priorities and benefits from political support.

240. Community infrastructure will be identified and implemented as priorities in the Municipal Investment Plans (PIM) in Santa Rita, Copan Ruinas, San Antonio and El Paraíso; and the Municipal Adaptation Plan of Santa Rita. These instruments annually prioritise infrastructure works in the communities of each municipality. Most of them include a budget and municipal monitoring, as well as a maintenance mechanism that involves community members. The 20-infrastructure works (5 for each municipality) will begin to be implemented after the prioritization of the project in year 2. This will be managed through each municipality and would not require external conditional funds for its implementation. The municipality could assume its design, monitoring and future maintenance together with the community.

241. It is important to note that the project, through CASM, will sign a cooperation agreement with each municipality. When funding an infrastructure project, it will be handled as a project, but it can also be funded in phases of a larger project, for example drinking water systems, protection of protected areas, ford bridges on a road of importance to the community, all of this developed in phases of 1 to 2 years. For each infrastructure project, the direct and indirect beneficiaries and their age ranges (SAF) will be counted, as well as the identification/quantifying of the impacts on the beneficiary communities.

242. Justification for the requested funding (cost rationale): The project aims to develop scalable approaches to climate change adaptation and innovative natural resource management in the Trifinio Honduras Region. Through this project, it aims to conserve biodiversity, promote adaptation measures and improve livelihood options for local communities vulnerable to climate change. The funding requested from the Adaptation Fund is essential to scale up lessons learned and good practices through analysis and dissemination of these practices, resource planning, capacity building, implementation and policy advocacy.

Table No. 25: Current situation vs. value added

Current Situation	Value added (cost reasoning)
Component 1: Establishment of a granting initiative for innovative climate change adaptation and resilience-building actions	
Limited access to finance for sustainable and climate-resilient livelihood practices.	The project provides a tailored granting initiative to offer access to grants to vulnerable populations. This fund will enable the implementation of sustainable climate-adapted agricultural practices, renewable energy and environmental monitoring. With funding from the Adaptation Fund, specific financial products will be created for smallholder farmers and indigenous communities, facilitating investment in technologies and practices that improve their resilience to climate change.
Reliance on traditional farming practices with low yields and high climate vulnerability.	The project will promote the adoption of advanced and sustainable agricultural techniques, integrating ancestral knowledge of the indigenous Maya Chorti communities. Training in modern and sustainable agricultural techniques will increase productivity and crop resilience to climatic variations. In addition, agro-ecological and soil conservation practices that contribute to the long-term sustainability of natural resources will be introduced.
Limited participation of women and youth in community decision-making.	At least 40% of the granting initiative will be earmarked exclusively for women, promoting their participation and leadership in climate change adaptation initiatives. The project will include specific training programmes for women and youth, strengthening their capacity to make informed decisions and lead adaptation projects. This not only promotes gender equality, but also ensures a greater diversity of perspectives in community management.

Current Situation	Value added (cost reasoning)
Community infrastructure vulnerable to climate events.	Climate-resilient community infrastructure will be financed, improving the resilience of communities to adverse weather events. The funding will enable the construction and rehabilitation of essential infrastructure, such as rainwater harvesting systems, water storage, and rural road improvements, which are crucial for climate change adaptation. These infrastructures will not only mitigate the impacts of extreme events, but also improve the living conditions and food security of communities.
Component 2: Systematic strengthening of the project's knowledge management and its scaling up into local and international policies	
Lack of accurate and relevant climate data for adaptive planning.	The project will establish a network of climate monitoring stations and train communities in climate data collection and analysis, integrating bio-indicators according to the Maya-Chorti vision. The creation of a monitoring network will enable the collection of real-time data on critical climate variables, facilitating a rapid and effective response to changing conditions. This information will be vital for adaptation planning at the community and regional levels.
Underutilized ancestral knowledge in climate change adaptation.	The integration of ancestral knowledge with advanced technologies will be promoted, creating a robust knowledge management system for climate adaptation. The combination of traditional and modern knowledge will enable the development of innovative and culturally appropriate solutions for natural resource management and climate change adaptation. This will also strengthen cultural identity and social cohesion within communities.
Local and national policies that need to fully reflect community adaptation needs and practices.	Project learning and best practices will be documented and disseminated at national and international events, promoting their inclusion in local and national climate change adaptation policies. The project will support the development of evidence-based policies that integrate the practices and needs of local communities. It will also encourage the participation of communities in policy formulation and implementation, ensuring that their voices are heard, and their interests are represented.

243. Scalability: *Resilience and Ancestry* not only addresses the immediate challenges of climate change, but also lays the foundation for a legacy of resilience and adaptability. Integrating ancestral knowledge with modern practices and strengthening community infrastructure ensures that interventions are sustainable in the long term. The active participation of communities in climate data collection and analysis, as well as in decision-making, ensures that solutions are locally appropriate and accepted.

244. The focus on training and capacity building enables communities not only to adapt to current challenges, but also to be better prepared to cope with future climate impacts. Collaboration with local, national and international institutions ensures that successful practices are replicable and scalable, expanding the project's impact beyond the Trifinio region. In addition, the project will establish ongoing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to measure the progress and impacts of interventions, allowing for timely adjustments and continuous improvement of adaptation strategies.

L. SUSTAINABILITY REVIEW

245. Project sustainability has been carefully integrated into its design, ensuring long-term impacts in the institutional, social, environmental, technical and economic dimensions. In addition, a logic of innovation has been incorporated to ensure that the practices and models developed are replicable and scalable. The project will firstly establish strategic and operational structures such as a **Strategic Steering Committee (SSC)** and a **Technical Steering Committee (TSC)**. These structures will play an important role throughout the Project and plan for the next phases of the Project when the Adaptation Fund's funds come to an end.

246. **Seed Fund – (USD 100,000):** This fund provides seed capital to promote productive enterprises, with a special focus on initiatives led by women-headed families. Its main objective is to promote an entrepreneurial culture in women, as an affirmative action of the project that promotes the inclusion of people in situations of social and/or gender exclusion. **Grants - (USD 500,000):** Through grants, SRFF can invest in adaptation practices and projects which last beyond the project and receive financial literacy training for future loan eligibility. The project's implementation and its operational strategy, will be developed in coordination with the Municipal Women's Offices (OMM) and with the support of local organizations with proven experience in the management of funds. To ensure sustainability, the Technical Committee will promote the signing of collaboration agreements with WMOs and other allied organizations, in order to ensure continuous technical and social support to the beneficiary groups.

247. In addition, the Committee, in coordination with the WMOs, will prepare a **Seed Capital Manual**, which will define the guidelines for efficient, transparent and sustainable management of the fund. This manual will include at least the following elements: a) Objective of the fund, b) Profile of the beneficiaries, c) Prioritized territories, d) Phases of the development of the enterprises, e) Capital allocation process, f) Types of eligible projects, g) Formation of the evaluation committee, h) Evaluation criteria, i) Disbursements and assignable amounts, j) Evaluation and monitoring of the mechanism.

248. Prior to the granting of the fund, the project's technical staff will provide entrepreneurship training to the women's groups, supporting them in the design of their initiatives and the preparation of their business plans. Once the projects have been approved, an assignment contract will be signed with each group, which will regulate the commitments and responsibilities of both parties. This document will establish the conditions for the delivery of the resources and their correct use. During the execution of the projects, technical assistance and training in financial education, business management and sustainability will continue to be provided, with the aim of strengthening the capacities of the beneficiary groups for autonomous, efficient and responsible management of their initiatives.

249. It should be noted that seed capital is a non-reimbursable fund subject to liquidation, so the beneficiary women's groups must submit periodic reports on financial and technical execution, in accordance with the provisions of their implementation plans. In no case may these resources be demanded as reimbursement, either in cash or in kind, since their purpose is to facilitate processes of learning, experimentation and action in the creation of sustainable businesses, considering the risks, barriers and challenges that this implies.
Approximately 100 women will be benefiting.

250. Post-project completion follow-up: Once the project is completed, **CASM** will assume the follow-up role, given its presence and experience in the implementation of actions in the department of Copán. The **four municipalities involved** will assume monitoring responsibilities related to the maintenance of the infrastructures and the development of the adaptation works implemented in the communities. In addition, the municipalities, in coordination with their **local women's networks**, will monitor the operation and sustainability of the **Seed Fund**, accompanying the women-only beneficiaries, strengthening their productive initiatives and ensuring the continuity of the impacts achieved by the project.

251. Component 2: Systematic strengthening of the project's knowledge management and its scaling up in local and international policies. Component 2's aim is to generate climate-related technical information, which will identify adaptation practices that families can implement to improve their conditions and livelihoods. By combining this information with ancestral knowledge, the possibilities of tackling climate change are significantly expanded. It will strengthen the capacity of communities in the Trifinio region to manage and adapt to climate variability and extreme events, through the development and improvement of infrastructure for climate monitoring. The results obtained will be systematized and shared both at the local level (promoting their incorporation into the Development and Adaptation Plans of the municipalities) and at the regional level, through regional and international networks such as the Network of Community Climate Observers -ROCC- and the Vulnerable Central America Forum -FCAV-. In this way, it seeks to facilitate the replication of these experiences in other contexts, as well as to contribute to the adaptation or formulation of public policies related to climate change and the adaptation of communities. It is also proposed that the information collected by the monitoring stations be integrated into the national meteorological database, through the Data Analysis Unit, which will allow expanding national coverage in an area especially vulnerable to climate variability.

252. Outcome 2.1 Knowledge Management System for Climate Resilience: The maintenance of existing rainfall stations and the installation of new rainfall stations, both manual and automated, will contribute to strengthening the capacities of rural families (especially small farmers) to cope with climate variability. This strengthening will be achieved through training processes in meteorological aspects, complemented by the incorporation of ancestral knowledge, which will allow a comprehensive approach to community adaptation, together with the use of a mobile application that will facilitate access to the recorded data. During the execution of the project, the families responsible for operating the weather stations (46 SRFF) will receive training and support from the technical team

assigned to this component. At the end of the project, this process will continue with the support of CASM, an organization with a presence in the territory, which will follow up on the actions initiated and integrate the families into the ROCC, in line with the accompaniment it already provides to other communities that manage similar stations. Installation of 25 new stations. Maintenance of 17 existing stations. Direct training for 92 people. The information generated by the community climate stations will be shared with the Data Analysis Unit, which will be implemented within the framework of the project. This unit will be in charge of processing, analyzing and disseminating data to local and national bodies related to climate issues, as well as to the ROCC, with the aim of feeding the data to local and national bodies.

253. During the execution of the project, the families responsible for operating the weather stations will receive training and support from the technical team assigned to this component. At the end of the project, this process will continue with the support of CASM, an organization with a presence in the territory, which will follow up on the actions initiated and integrate the families into the ROCC, in line with the accompaniment it already provides to other communities that manage similar stations. Installation of 25 new stations. Maintenance of 17 existing stations. Direct training for 92 people. The information generated by the community climate stations will be shared with the Data Analysis Unit, which will be implemented within the framework of the project. This unit will be in charge of processing, analyzing, and disseminating data to local and national bodies related to climate issues, as well as to the ROCC, with the purpose of feeding climate bulletins shared among its members. In addition, the Unit will be responsible for supporting the development of participatory climate research and establishing collaborative links with academic institutions and government agencies. This will allow for a deeper analysis of the information generated and contribute to the strengthening of the national climate monitoring system, promoting its long-term sustainability. During the fourth year of the project, before its closure, the willingness of the administration of the TRIFINIO National and/or Regional Park will be evaluated, by SENAO or by COPECO to assume the management of the monitoring room, in order to ensure continuity in the reception, analysis and officialization of the data produced.

254. Outcome 2.2: Integration of Ancestral and Contemporary Knowledge for Climate Adaptation: Training on climate change and adaptation for public officials (municipalities, technicians) and the updating of adaptation plans and/or municipal plans have been contemplated, integrating good practices and lessons learned into the Municipal Development Plans and/or Municipal Adaptation Plans, in order to help ensure that the good practices implemented during the project are sustainable and replicable to other communities in the country, the region and which can also be shared globally. The annual publications, as well as the participation of consortium members in strategic meetings at the regional and international levels, will facilitate the dissemination of lessons learned during this project and their incorporation into other areas.

255. The involvement of personnel from the municipalities involved, as well as POC-SERNA in the processes of discussion and analysis of these good practices, will ensure that they are included in both local and national development plans, in order to achieve adaptation to climate change. This component will be responsible for systematizing and disseminating the knowledge generated throughout the project, with the aim of empowering communities, researchers, planners and public policy makers on climate change adaptation issues. To this end, the articulation between ancestral knowledge and the most appropriate technological solutions will be promoted. Training in climate change and adaptation is contemplated, aimed at public officials, including municipal and local government staff. These processes will integrate good practices and lessons learned, so that the officials involved can incorporate them into the Development Plans and/or Municipal Adaptation Plans. The objective is to guarantee the sustainability of the actions promoted during the project and facilitate their replicability in other communities in the country, the region and globally. The annual publications, together with the participation of the consortium members in strategic spaces at the regional and international levels, will allow a wide dissemination of the lessons learned and their eventual adoption in other contexts. The involvement of the staff of the participating municipalities, as well as POC-SERNA, in the processes of analysis and discussion of these good practices, will contribute to their inclusion in both local and national development plans, promoting effective and articulated adaptation to climate change.

256. Institutional sustainability: The project results will be institutionally sustainable through alignment with existing national and local policies and strategic plans, such as the National Climate Change Strategy of Honduras and the Master Plan for the Sustainable Development of the Trifinio Region. By integrating the project within these frameworks, political commitment and support for scaling up and institutionalization is ensured. In addition, it will collaborate with established local institutions, such as the Tri-national Trifinio Plan Commission and SERNA, which has a mandate for sustainable development in the region. The project seeks to integrate its strategies and innovative models into these institutions, thus ensuring their continuity and expansion beyond the duration of the project. Collaboration is essential in this Project, firstly because they are interconnected and secondly because it ensures sustainability beyond the project's reach. The target groups are families in each of the four municipalities. If their adaptation projects which receive the financing are aligned with the Municipal Development or Adaptation Plans and SERNA, then the Municipality can participate in the maintenance of such projects. Similarly, the Municipality benefits from these projects as income generating activities/projects could contribute and boost the local economy or they may promote conservation of protected areas. For example, farms located in the recharge zone for drinking water sources may prioritize reforestation and natural regeneration actions for the sustainability of the community and municipal water systems. Another example could involve the diversification of coffee and basic grains banks which could generate income from incorporated species such as fruit trees, cocoa, etc. These will be encouraged by good roads and community infrastructure. Thus, it can be said that the interventions at the farm level contribute to the impact at the community level. Additionally, Component 2 enables the generation of climate-related technical information, which will identify adaptation practices that families can implement to improve their conditions and livelihoods. By combining this information with ancestral knowledge, the possibilities of tackling climate change are significantly increased. A punctual and specific climate monitoring system for the intervention area will therefore be strengthened. Its sustainability lies in the fact that this system will support the Honduran Permanent Contingencies Committee (COPECO) work, providing it with timely information that will facilitate decision-making and the execution of actions in the territory.

257. Social sustainability: The intervention emphasizes social empowerment through the full participation of local communities in the planning and implementation processes. This participatory approach ensures that project activities are tailored to the specific needs and priorities of the communities, enhancing their sense of ownership and commitment. Gender equity is promoted by actively involving women and youth in decision-making processes and capacity-building activities. By fostering community organizations and networks, such as savings and loan cooperatives and local monitoring networks, the project ensures that the social structures necessary for sustained impact are in place. These organizations will continue to function and support community resilience after the end of the project, thus ensuring long-term social sustainability.

258. Economic and Technical Sustainability: The project introduces and promotes climate-smart methodologies that improve productivity and resilience while reducing environmental impact. By providing technical assistance and capacity building, the project equips farmers with the knowledge and skills needed for sustainable land and water management. The project's comprehensive training programme is designed for long-term impact by embedding knowledge, skills, and community-driven structures that persist beyond the project's duration. Its "learning by doing" approach ensures participants apply skills in real-life contexts, reinforcing retention and practical use. Sustainability is further strengthened through peer learning networks and community savings groups, which promote ongoing knowledge exchange and financial resilience without dependence on external institutions.

259. Environmental Sustainability: The intervention focuses on enhancing biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services through sustainable land management and reforestation activities. By integrating ancestral knowledge with modern conservation practices, the project ensures that interventions are culturally appropriate and effective. These practices contribute to the overall resilience of ecosystems, ensuring their capacity to support local livelihoods and mitigate the impacts of climate change. The project also addresses climate risks by promoting practices that reduce vulnerability to extreme weather events, thereby improving the long-term environmental sustainability of the target areas. Components 1 and 2 of the project are strategically articulated to

generate a comprehensive process of climate adaptation in the region of intervention. Component 1 promotes direct action in communities and adoption of climate-adapted agricultural practices. Component 2 develops and consolidates a knowledge management and climate monitoring system, which integrates both modern tools and the ancestral interpretation of the Maya Chortí people. The interaction between the two components creates a synergy where climate information generated under Component 2 informs investment decisions in Component 1. On one hand, this ensures resources are directed toward technologies and practices that reduce community-specific risks. One the other hand, the integration of ancestral knowledge across both components serves as a guiding principle for selecting funded practices and strengthens participatory climate analysis, reinforcing the cultural relevance and legitimacy of the project. This approach overall is environmentally sustainable because it constitutes a model that can be scaled up to other regions of Honduras and to the countries with similar challenges.

260. Economic Benefits and Scalability: The project is expected to generate substantial economic benefits for local communities by improving agricultural productivity, diversifying income sources and improving market access. By demonstrating the viability and benefits of climate-smart practices, the project may attract additional funding and support to scale up successful models. This scalability is built into the project design, ensuring that impacts can be replicated and expanded to other regions and communities. Moreover, the granting initiative will be sustainable because it firstly strengthens the adaptation of the most vulnerable and secondly, it will work community-managed associations such as grains associations that have established community-managed crop storage facilities to provide food security to buffer fluctuations in local supply, especially in times of drought or flood. This ensures sustainability beyond the project's lifetime.

261. Innovation and Sustainability: The project integrates an innovative approach in all its components to ensure sustainability. Innovation is not only seen in agricultural and resource management practices, but also in the way these practices are financed and managed. For example:

- Integration of Traditional and Modern Knowledge: The combination of ancestral knowledge with appropriate technologies to create effective and culturally relevant adaptive solutions.
- Use of Monitoring Technologies: The implementation of climate monitoring networks to reduce the negative impacts of extreme weather events.
- Uncertainty management**:** In the context of development and adaptation to climate change, uncertainty management involves strategies and processes that enable communities to anticipate, respond and adapt to unforeseen climate impacts. The synergy between active community participation and recognition of their ancestral and historical knowledge, together with the collection and management of climate information under a participatory action research approach and enabling multi-stakeholder dialogue, allows communities to better manage uncertainty.
- Active Community Participation: The inclusion of women and youth in decision-making and empowerment processes, ensuring broad social acceptance and sustainability. Likewise, the incorporation of approaches aimed at men, such as the new masculinities, will not only transform the role of women and young people, but also that of men who, in the current scenario, play a fundamental role in the economic and social development of their territories.

262. Project sustainability is ensured through a holistic approach that combines innovation, community participation, and alignment with local policies and institutions. This approach ensures that project results will endure and continue to benefit the Trifinio communities and ecosystems long after the end of the project.

M. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT AND RISKS

263. Impact and Risk Assessment: An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be prepared to guide local programme implementers in the process of identifying and managing potential environmental and social impacts and risks during the formulation and implementation process of climate change adaptation projects. The ESMF will also be the basis for the programme team to ensure that each approved project complies with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy. Through the ESMF, each of the local project executing agencies will be able to identify and assess potential environmental and social

risks in each of the projects, as well as implement and monitor the mitigation measures required in each case. The ESMF should define the process for the identification of environmental and social risks, the assessment of their potential impact, as well as the different measures to mitigate, reduce or eliminate their impact.

264. In addition to the ESMF, the following activities will ensure compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) during the implementation of each project funded by the program:

- **Project appraisal:** The program will ensure that the project appraisal process complies with each, and every principle set out in the ESP.
- **Training of SRFF /Communities and Municipalities in ESP and its Application in Projects:** Since community works will be carried out by municipalities, as well as the projects to be financed will be implemented by SRFF /communities, the intervention will train communities/SRFF and municipalities in the application of ESP principles and develop a methodology that will enable them to comply with the Adaptation Fund's ESP easily, quickly and uniformly during project formulation and implementation.
- **Project Monitoring and Evaluation:** The project will implement a Monitoring and Evaluation process to monitor and **evaluate the implementation of each project's activities and compliance with the Fund's environmental and social safeguards.**

265. In accordance with the Adaptation Fund's guidelines document for the implementation of programs and projects with their unidentified projects (USP), an additional level of due diligence will be carried out to ensure compliance of proposals with the Adaptation Fund's 15 principles of Environmental and Social policy and Gender policy. This due diligence will be carried out by the project staff to ensure regulatory compliance. An assessment of the list of environmental and social principles is presented in Table 26 below.

266. The project will screen against all risks and will assess SRFF and community proposals categorized mainly as category C (low risk) and some projects will be category B (moderate risk). In the case of category B projects, an Environmental Impact Assessment will be required.

Table No. 26: Assessment of the list of environmental and social principles

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks - further assessment and management required for compliance
Compliance with the Law	Low Risk	Low risk: the project complies with all applicable national and international laws and regulations, and national technical standards. The project will also be implemented and coordinated by La SERNA and local municipalities, which implies strong institutional support further ensuring compliance with applicable national laws. The upcoming elections in November 2025 may create change in the project with new members in the municipalities, SERNA, CENAO/COPECO. However, the project is fully aware and well prepared for this eventuality. The mitigation strategy is already in place and involves building strong relationships and collaboration with key stakeholders to continue demonstrating the positive impact of adaptation work in Honduras and its implications regionally and globally. Furthermore, the legal framework of the project will be updated annually with new or amended legislation. All interventions will be supervised to ensure full compliance with the law.
Access and Equity	Low Risk	Low risk: the project will ensure equitable access to project activities. It is designed to provide fair and equitable access to grants, seed funding and project benefits in an inclusive manner, without impeding access to basic services and rights for anyone. The project's targeting strategy is designed not to exacerbate existing inequities, particularly with respect to marginalized or vulnerable groups. There is a potentially low risk that beneficiaries may not have access to some project benefits. The mitigation strategy is that the project team will ensure during the diagnosis phase that the selection of project beneficiaries is inclusive and reaches the most vulnerable and indigenous communities including women, youth and men. Mechanisms for fair and equitable access will include code of conduct training and accountability policies.
Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups	Low Risk	Low Risk: CASM has a long history of working with marginalized and vulnerable groups and key participants from these groups were involved in project consults.Target groups and ecosystems in some project areas, especially in rural and mountainous areas with the Trifinio Zone, may face problems resulting from increasing climate variability and hazards (i.e. temperature increase, drought, intense/prolonged rainfall, soil erosion and landslides). This will be mitigated through Gender-

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks - further assessment and management required for compliance
		equitable integrated community forest management planning to address the above risks. Consultations will be held with vulnerable groups, and policies in place for child protection and protection of vulnerable adults.
Human Rights	Low Risk	The project is designed to fully respect and adhere to all relevant human rights conventions and comply with the Environmental and Social Policy. Where applicable, it will actively promote international human rights standards. However, because the project operates in areas with weak government presence, there is a contextual risk of human rights violations compared to other regions of the country. **Mitigation Strategy**: To address this risk, the project will implement robust safeguarding measures, including strict adherence to human rights policies, regular monitoring and reporting, capacity-building for local partners, and engagement with community stakeholders to ensure accountability and early identification of potential issues.
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	Low risk	Low risk: The project is designed and intended to ensure full participation of both women and men throughout implementation. However, it is recognized that the project operates in a patriarchal context, which may present challenges to achieving gender equity. There is a potential risk that the project activities will increase the unpaid workload of women. Women already do more unpaid work in the home, especially in care and domestic work, which limits their participation in paid employment and project activities. Traditional gender roles persist among community members, limiting women's opportunities and reinforcing stereotypes about what men and women can and cannot do. These roles can hinder the project's ability to effectively engage women. In addition, there is a risk that project staff will reinforce gender stereotypes and roles. Women have less authority to make decisions about agricultural activities than men and are generally less involved in them, so there is a risk that they will be excluded from activities related to the agricultural sector. However, they are highly vulnerable to climate change, and the impacts of agricultural production affect household dynamics and food security, so they should not be excluded from decision-making. **Mitigation Strategy**: A gender action plan (GAP) has been developed and budgeted to implement and reduce the possibility of excluding women. The GAP considers gender-sensitive and transformative approaches to address risks of exclusion, gender-based violence, and increased unpaid workloads. The project should be sensitive to women's available time and design activities with them to minimize the increase in their unpaid workload. In addition, the project will work separately with families, not only with men or women. The project team will be trained in gender issues in the region and in gender-sensitive approaches to leadership and project management. Women and men will be invited to participate in agricultural workshops, and special efforts will be made to facilitate planning and decision-making between spouses or other key family members. Both men and women will be encouraged to participate and supported for USP Development. A comprehensive gender and youth assessment has been prepared and is included in Annex 2. Women's participation will be considered in all project activities including grants, the women-only seed funds, community weather stations, training and knowledge management to address inequalities.
Core Labor Rights	Moderate risk	Moderate Risk: There are contextual risks related to labor rights in the country, including discriminatory practices, high gender inequality, excessive overtime, and poor working conditions. Mitigation Strategy: The project will promote fair and lawful contractual arrangements in line with the Honduran Labor Code. This includes respecting any existing collective bargaining agreements with workers' organizations, ensuring compliance with labor standards, and implementing monitoring mechanisms to prevent violations. Training for partners and contractors on labor rights will also be provided to strengthen adherence.
Indigenous Peoples	Low risk	Low Risk of social or economic impacts on indigenous groups, including threats to or loss of resources of historical or cultural significance. **Mitigation Strategy**: Project staff will recognize and build on the asset of cultural distinctiveness and consult with indigenous peoples to obtain their Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) at each stage of implementation. The project will strive to empower indigenous peoples, Maya Chorti, by ensuring their informed participation in all activities supported by the project. It will identify opportunities available to enable indigenous communities to value their products and engage in markets on more profitable terms. Finally, the project will support indigenous groups in strengthening the resilience of the ecosystems on which they depend for their livelihoods. Unidentified projects (USP) under SC 1.1 involving indigenous people will apply the

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks - further assessment and management required for compliance
		adoption of FPIC and integrate protection of cultural heritage.
Involuntary Resettlement	X	No risk: no involuntary resettlement is foreseen under the project.
Protection of Natural Habitats	Low risk	The project aims to restore and conserve areas of forest and other natural habitats. However, there is a possibility of unintended adverse impacts during implementation. Mitigation Strategy: In collaboration with La SERNA, the project will identify and report on natural habitats and monitor that project implementation does not encroach on or affect them in any way and propose mitigation measures if any risks are identified. Regular environmental monitoring and compliance checks will be integrated into project management to safeguard biodiversity. Innovative adaptation finance products that drive forest restoration and sustainable use will be promoted.
Conservation of Biological Diversity	Low risk	No adverse impacts on biodiversity are anticipated. The project seeks to promote conservation actions in the territory, as well as to support awareness-raising campaigns by municipal authorities. Mitigation Strategy: To reinforce this objective, the project will implement biodiversity monitoring measures, collaborate with local authorities and communities to ensure conservation practices are upheld, and integrate recommendations from environmental assessments into project activities. Awareness campaigns will be continuously evaluated to maximize impact and prevent unintended harm.
Climate Change	Low risk	Low Risk: The analysis of anticipated climate risks indicates potential increases in temperature, changes in rainfall patterns, drought, soil and riverbank erosion, and heightened risks of extreme weather events. These factors could substantially affect investments in livelihood options if adaptation measures are not implemented. **Mitigation Strategy:** To address these risks, the project will incorporate a situation room for climate projections and early warning systems. Additionally, 46 community stations will remain active to provide localized information for disaster prevention. These measures will enable timely responses and strengthen community resilience against climate impacts.
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	Low risk	The project will be implemented in a manner that meets all relevant international standards to maximize energy efficiency and minimize the use of material resources, waste production, and release of pollutants through the SEDP, among others. Impacts related to potential fertilizer and pesticide use under the subprojects will be further assessed during implementation and related mitigation plans will be developed. **Mitigation strategy** in place: The project will develop an agro-ecological approach, and low external input production.
Public Health	Low Risk	Low risk: The project poses minimal risk to public health, as activities focus on knowledge integration, capacity building, and climate-resilient practices rather than hazardous interventions. Mitigation Strategy: Potential indirect risks, such as misalignment of practices or unintended environmental impacts, will be mitigated through strict safeguards, community training, and continuous monitoring. Health and safety protocols will be embedded in all project components to ensure that adaptation measures enhance well-being and do not introduce unintended harm. The project's participatory nature and Community-Based Design ensure cultural alignment and aims to avoid unintended harm.
Physical and Cultural Heritage	Moderate risk	Moderate risk of threats to or loss of resources of historical or cultural significance. **Mitigation Strategy**: Staff will recognize and build on the asset of cultural distinctiveness and consult with local communities to obtain their FPIC at each stage of implementation. The project will strive to empower local communities by ensuring their informed participation in all project-supported activities.
Lands and Soil Conservation	Low Risk	Low Risk: The project is designed to promote soil conservation and prevent degradation or conversion of productive land and areas that provide valuable ecosystem services. However, minor changes in land and soil conditions may occur during implementation. Mitigation Strategy: To address this, the project will apply sustainable land management practices, conduct regular monitoring of soil health, and ensure that any changes are promptly assessed and mitigated. Collaboration with local authorities and technical experts will help maintain ecosystem integrity and prevent unintended impacts.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

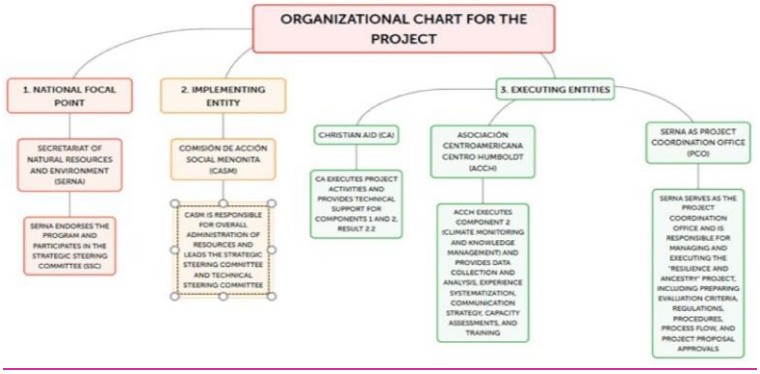
A. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

267. The project will have a robust and well-defined management structure to ensure effective and coordinated implementation. The entities involved and their specific roles in implementation are described below.

268. National Focal Point. Secretariat for Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA): SERNA is the focal point for several international agreements, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Paris Agreement, the Kyoto Protocol, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Convention to Combat Desertification, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Minamata Convention on Mercury. It is also the country's focal point for various donors such as the Global Environment Facility, the Adaptation Fund, the Green Climate Fund and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). SERNA is the authority designated by the Government of Honduras to act as the focal point to the Adaptation Fund. It is therefore the endorsing entity of the Programme and during the implementation of the programme will participate in the Strategic Steering Committee whose main function is to provide strategic guidance for the implementation of the programme and to approve adaptation project proposals to be funded by the programme prior to the recommendation of the Technical Committee.

269. Implementing Entity. Commission for Mennonite Social Action (CASM): CASM will act as the implementing entity for the project. It is a non-profit organization established in 1983 with the mission to strengthen the self-management capacities of SRFF and social organizations to address economic, social, environmental and political injustices. CASM will be responsible for the overall administration of the Adaptation Fund resources for the financing of the Project. It will transfer the project funds to the project executing entities, monitor the technical and financial execution of all Project components, and prepare the technical and financial reports to the Adaptation Fund on the implementation of the Project. In addition, it will lead the Strategic Steering Committee and the Technical Committee, which will be established to make decisions on the financing of projects submitted by local organizations, as well as the approval of work plans, budgets, terms of reference and methodological tools necessary for the implementation of the programme.

Figure No. 4: Relationship between the entities involved in the implementation of the project



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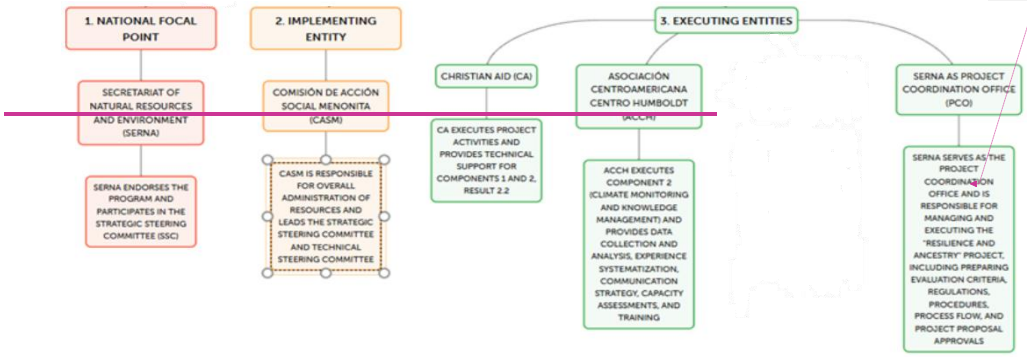

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270. Implementing Entity and Executing Entities:

Experience of Implementing Entity:

i. **Implementing Entity (CASM):** CASM is the prime implementing agency in this project. Over four decades, CASM has developed a robust approach to climate change and humanitarian action, working in 14 departments of Honduras. Its experience includes sustainable productive development, promoting the adoption of climate-smart practices and technologies, and natural resource management, achieving significant improvements in biodiversity. CASM also strengthens community participation through its collaboration with local organizational structures, ensuring that communities are an integral part of the decision-making process. **ii. Executing Entities:**

1. Christian Aid (CA): With extensive global experience in climate adaptation and social justice projects, it has successfully implemented programmes in the region in Nicaragua, Colombia, Guatemala and Honduras, in addition to its presence in Africa and Asia. It has developed successful models of resilient families, integrating ancestral knowledge with modern practices to strengthen climate resilience and community empowerment. **Role of CA:** It will implement all activities within the project intervention logic. It will promote climate justice and ensure that the solutions implemented are equitable and benefit the most vulnerable communities. It will develop successful models of resilient small rural farming families, integrating ancestral knowledge with modern practices to strengthen climate resilience and community empowerment.

- Leading the implementation of the RSFF.
- Leading the technical accompaniment in Component 1 and Component 2, Outcome 2.2.
- Development and implementation of training plans for small rural farming families, communities and local institutions before and during project implementation.
- Preparation of capacity needs assessments of local institutions.
- Preparation of climate vulnerability analyses as part of the project proposal preparation process.

2.Asociación Centroamericana Centro Humboldt (ACCH): Founded in 2019 and based in Guatemala, it is the continuation of 32 years of accumulated experience and evolution of the Humboldt Centre in Nicaragua. Its contribution focuses on climate monitoring, using appropriate technologies to collect and analyze climate data that inform adaptive strategies. In addition, ACCH has worked extensively on environmental protection, developing methodologies and tools for climate change adaptation and mitigation of its impacts. **Role of ACCH**: It will be responsible for implementing Component 2 related to climate monitoring and knowledge management. It will use appropriate technologies to collect and analyze climate data and develop methodologies and tools for adaptation to climate change and mitigation of its impacts. ACCH activities will include:

- Lead the implementation of Component 2 of the Project, especially on climate monitoring.
- Support the systematization of experiences and dissemination of lessons learned.

- Contribute to the communication strategy on the results of the project.
- Accompany the preparation of capacity diagnoses of local institutions.
- Support for the development of training related to component 2.

3.The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA) as the Project Coordination Office (PCO): POC- SERNA: The Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA), through its Project Coordination Office (PCO), acts as the managing and executing entity of the "Resilience and Ancestrality" project, supported by various strategic partners. The PCO has achieved the approval of important projects e.g:

- Direct Access Programme for Coastal Climate Change Adaptation Finance
- Integrated Environmental Management Project for the Motagua River Basin (ProRio+)
- Project on Environmentally Sound Management of Products and Wastes Containing POPs (POPs 4)
- Agroforestry Landscapes and Sustainable Forest Management Project (Conecta+)
- Integrated Climate Change Monitoring System (CBIT)
- Biodiversity Protection and Recovery of Degraded Ecosystems Project (RECOVER Honduras)

All SERNA's actions through the PCO are oriented towards meeting the country's strategic objectives, with a results-based management approach in collaboration with key actors such as government entities, international cooperation, private companies, indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples, academia and civil society.

The POC executed the *AdaptarC+ Project* and the *Direct Access Programme for Financing Adaptation to Coastal Climate Change* in Honduras, whose implementation scheme is like this proposal. SERNA, as one of the executing entities of the programme, will oversee key activities, such as:

- Preparation of evaluation criteria for project proposals.
- Design and approval of regulations, manuals, procedures and required formats.
- Preparation of the process flow for the identification, design, evaluation and approval of projects.
- Approval and implementation of project proposals.
- SERNA will have staff in the project that will allow articulating the expectations of the intervention with the institutional commitments on climate change.

Role of POC-SERNA: It will accompany the project and participate in the Strategic Steering Committee, whose function is to provide strategic guidance and approve adaptation project proposals for funding, upon recommendation of the Programme's Technical Committee. It will also be responsible for accompanying the articulating municipal needs with community realities in the construction of community works, the articulation with multilevel government entities and the strengthening of Climate Change Adaptation Plans and Policies.

271. By integrating the expertise and capacity of SERNA and the other consortium members, the project is well positioned to achieve its objectives and promote climate change adaptation in vulnerable communities.

272. A Project Technical Unit: composed of staff from the executing entities will be responsible for implementation. In line with Adaptation Fund guidance, this is divided into those roles Covered through Execution costs (project officers and M&E officer) capped at 9.5%, and those staff to manage specific components or deliver technical assistance, budgeted under activity/output costs.

(i) Covered through Executing Entity:

- **Project Coordinator (PC):** will coordinate the implementation of the project and lead the entire implementation team. Their task includes planning, implementation, and monitoring. They will be responsible for staff in terms of programming and reporting indicators**.**
- **Safeguarding Consultant (CA):** they will need to design a full plan to implement the Safeguarding Fund, which is included within the project activities.

(ii) **Covered through Project Components:**

Output 1.1.3 Technical assistance and Capacity Building provided to support and guarantee sustainable access to innovative financing.. These roles will provide accompaniment and capacity building for families specifically under output 1.1.3.

- **Technical Advisor SERNA (PCO-SERNA):** Will support inter-institutional coordination and strategic

alignment of the project with national climate change adaptation policies.

- **Agricultural Technician:** Three technicians responsible for technical assistance and training for the project, serving 700 families in four municipalities. They will conduct assessments based on the climate-resilient family model and the entire implementation process at the livelihood level. They will implement training processes for families and follow up with grant delivery.

Component 2: Systematic strengthening of project knowledge management and its scaling into local and international policies. Output 2.1.1: The **Climate Data Monitoring and Analysis Centre** will cover rental costs for an office in Copán Ruinas to provide a dedicated site for the compilation, processing, and analysis of climatological information. This location will function as the project's climate monitoring center, housing the servers and specialized equipment essential for these activities. They do not qualify as IE or EE fees under AF guidelines. Its primary purpose is to support the project's climate data management functions, in full alignment with the approved scope of work.

Output 2.1.2: Climate Information database

- **Climate Monitoring Officer (ACCH)**: Two experts responsible for the implementation of the climate monitoring component in output 2.1.2, adhering to WMO technical regulations, ensuring that the data collected is accurate and useful for the assessment of the impact of climate change in the Copán region.

Output 2.2.1: Project results and experiences are presented at events, publications and platforms to strengthen national and international processes on climate change adaptation.. These *roles are critical to gathering and disseminating the learning and innovation as per output 2.2.1.*

- **Knowledge Management Specialist** (CA): Responsible for demonstrating impact and results. They will conduct studies and research – documenting life stories.
- **Communications Advisor (CA):** Responsible for developing and implementing the project's communication and visibility plan. Development of platforms and websites to disseminate project results and information, newsletters, webinars, etc.

273. Strategic Steering Committee (SSC): will be composed of a representative of the Mennonite Social Action Commission (CASM), a representative of the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA), a representative of the Project Coordination Office (PCO-SERNA), a representative of Christian Aid (CA) and a representative of the Asociación Centroamericana Centro Humboldt (ACCH). The representative of CASM will act as coordinator and the representative of PCO-SERNA as secretary of the SSC, without voting rights. The SSC will meet regularly, virtually and/or in person, once every three months and extraordinarily, when necessary, at the request of CASM as coordinator. The mobilization costs of the representatives of the entities for the face-to-face meetings of the SSC will be covered by CASM. The main functions of the SSC will be the following:

- Provide strategic guidance for project implementation.
- Approve funding for adaptation project proposals at the request of the Technical Steering Committee (TSC) of the Project.
- Give its No Objection to the technical and financial reports of the Project prepared by CASM before sending them to the Adaptation Fund.
- Give its No Objection to any material change in the budget and/or scope of the project(s) prior to its submission by CASM for approval by the Adaptation Fund.
- Facilitate effective coordination between the government authorities for the implementation of the project.

274. The SSC meeting agenda, together with supporting information for each agenda item, will be shared electronically with all committee members at least 5 working days prior to each meeting.

275. Technical Steering Committee (TSC): will be composed of a representative at the technical level from CASM, CA, ACCH and PCO-SERNA. For the evaluation process of project proposals submitted by SRFF /communities/municipalities, the TSC will also be supported by the Adaptation Fund Project Coordinator. The CASM representative will act as coordinator and the CA representative will act as secretary of the TSC. The TSC

will meet regularly, at least once a month and/or when necessary, on an extraordinary basis. The meetings will be face-to-face and/or virtual depending on the location of the participants. In the TSC, the technical staff considered relevant for the proper functioning of the project may participate on an ad hoc and/or permanent basis and at the request of the entities. The costs of the participation of the members of the TSC shall be covered by the budget allocated to each of the institutions in the framework of project implementation.

276. The terms of reference for the hiring of consultants will be prepared by PCO-SERNA and approved by the TSC and PCO-SERNA, prior to their publication. In addition, the TSC will participate in the evaluation process of the candidates for these consultancies. It is worth mentioning that the consultants must include all mobilization and travel costs in their technical/economic proposal. The main functions of the TSC will be the following:

- Provide leadership and technical guidance for project implementation.
- Approve the technical and financial reports (technical review) of the Project prepared by the executing entities, prior to their submission for consideration by the SSC.
- Evaluate at the technical level any material changes to the budget and/or scope of the project and prepare a proposal for SSC approval before it is submitted by CASM for Adaptation Fund approval.
- Evaluate full project proposals submitted by families/communities/municipalities and submit an evaluation report with its technical recommendation for consideration or non-approval by the SSC.
- Give its No Objection to the technical and financial reports of the Project prepared by CASM before sending them to the Adaptation Fund.
- Ensure effective coordination between the national implementing entity and the project executing entities.

277. The TSC meeting agenda, together with supporting information for each agenda item, will be shared electronically with all committee members at least 5 working days prior to each meeting. Decision-making will be by consensus of all TSC members and if, after several attempts, consensus is not reached for a particular agenda item, CASM, in its capacity as TSC coordinator, will put the agenda item to a simple vote. The secretary of the TSC shall record each vote of each TSC member for each decision taken under the simple ballot process and such record shall be included in the minutes of that meeting.

B. FINANCIAL AND PROJECT RISK MANAGEMENT

278. Description of project risk and financial management measures: A few potential risks have been identified for the project along with their mitigation strategies. The following table provides a summary of these risks and the measures proposed to address them.

Table 27: Identified list of financial risk mitigation strategies

Identified Risk	Type of Risk	Risk	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Risk
Institutional weaknesses of the participating local entities or communities	Institut-ional	Low	The project includes a component to develop and strengthen the capacities of local entities or communities participating in the project.	Low
Limited and low-quality projects	Institut-ional	Low	The project plans an intensive socialization process and will provide technical and financial resources to support the identification and formulation of climate change adaptation projects.	Low
Political interference in project approval	Institut-ional	Low	The evaluation of project proposals will be carried out following a Grants Manual and eligibility criteria, providing transparency and clarity of the process to the different audiences of interest. Subsequently, they will be approved by the Strategic Steering Committee, composed of different key representatives for the project, effectively reducing any possibility of political interference in the allocation of resources in the framework of the intervention.	Low
Limited presence of government institutions	Institut-ional	Low	Precisely, the project will allow several of these institutions to access resources to increase their presence and respond to the needs of the population in terms of their vulnerability to climate change.	Low
Lack of interest in participating from local populations	Social	Low	The consultations have confirmed that the actions foreseen in the projects respond to needs expressed by the communities. During the formulation of the projects to be subsidized, consultation processes will be carried out to	Low

Identified Risk	Type of Risk	Risk	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Risk
			ensure the effective participation and empowerment of the communities.	
Limited participation of women and excluded groups	Social	Low	Project activities are designed to promote participation and thus access of women and other excluded groups to the benefits of the programme. The project will prioritize the approval of projects that include women and other excluded groups in the communities, such as the Maya Chorti, in the area of influence of the intervention.	Low
Presence of drug trafficking activities	Social	Med	Project activities will not interfere at any time with illegal activities related to drug trafficking. CASM and the programme's implementing institutions have a huge experience working in these locations and established policies and systems that allow them to operate effectively in this environment.	Low
Expected climate benefits that do not materialize	Financial	Low	Interventions will be defined with communities to solve specific climate problems. In this sense, benefits will be defined from the beginning of the project.	Low

C. Environmental and Social Risk Management Measures

279. To ensure compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Policy, the project will implement a series of strategic actions that will ensure consistent and effective application of these principles in all projects. The project will establish a granting initiative to expand access to grants for vulnerable communities, with at least 40% of funds reserved for women. It will promote climate-resilient farming by combining agroecological practices with Maya Chortí ancestral knowledge, while financing resilient infrastructure such as rainwater systems and rural roads. A community-based climate monitoring network will generate real-time data and integrate traditional knowledge to guide adaptation planning. Lessons learned will be scaled into policies, ensuring community voices shape national strategies and strengthening resilience, gender equality, and cultural identity.

280. Methodology for the Implementation of the CPS and the Gender Policy: The project will develop a specific methodology which is accessible and easy to implement, enabling local entities to implement the CPS and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund efficiently across all phases of project formulation and implementation.

281. **Capacity Building of Local Entities and Communities**: Project activities will include a robust capacity building component with dedicated workshops and training sessions on the principles of the ESP and the Gender Policy, using the methodology developed. This will ensure that all local entities are well equipped to meet these standards from the outset.

282. **Adaptation Project Assessments**: During the evaluation process of the projects to be funded, *Resilience and Ancestrality* will ensure that all projects comply with the principles set out in the ESP and the Gender Policy. This evaluation process will be rigorous and thorough, ensuring that the actions to be funded demonstrate a clear and measurable commitment to these principles.

283. Monitoring and Evaluation: A continuous Monitoring and Evaluation system will be implemented to oversee the implementation of activities. This system will not only measure progress and results but will also ensure that compliance with the ESP and the Gender Policy is maintained throughout the life of the project.

284. **Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)**: A detailed Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be included in Annex 3 of the project. This plan will provide clear guidelines for the implementation and monitoring of environmental and social risk management measures in all proposed Adaptation Fund actions.

285. Grievance Mechanism: CASM has established a structured Grievance Mechanism to facilitate an open channel for both internal and external parties to express complaints or provide feedback on CASM's operations. This system not only allows stakeholders to submit complaints, suggestions and recommendations, but also ensures that these are recorded, addressed and resolved in a methodical manner. Complaints can cover a range of issues, including environmental, social and gender-related impacts arising from CASM's institutional programmes and projects. To enhance transparency and encourage open dialogue with stakeholders, CASM has

established multiple channels of communication:

1. **Suggestion Boxes in Offices**:
   - Each CASM office has a secure and accessible suggestion box.
   - Equipped with paper and pencil for user convenience.
   - The key to the mailbox remains with the respective office administration, while the key to the main office is with the executive management.
2. **Dedicated Complaints Email**:
   - Direct feedback can be sent to: quejas@casm.hn.
   - This email is accessible to our internal team as well as to the public.
   - Messages are regularly reviewed by executive management and the chairman of the board.
3. **Portal on the Website**:
   - Visit our website, https://casm.hn/contactanos, for a section on the submission of complaints.
4. **Direct Communication**:
   - Interested parties can send their contributions by post to Apartado Postal 2757, San Pedro Sula.
   - For immediate communication, please contact us at +504 9460-07-79.

286. The complaints process is confidential and CASM ensures that the identity of the complainant always remains protected. Regional managers, together with executive management and the chairman of the board, lead the oversight and management of this feedback system, with the Management and Advisory Team (MAT) intervening as necessary. The mechanism outlines the entire process, from receipt to resolution of concerns related to CASM operations. The project is committed to integrating this mechanism into each sub-project, ensuring that all stakeholders are well informed about its operation and application.

D. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

287. The monitoring and evaluation system for *Resilience and Ancestrality* will be based on the indicators and means of verification defined in the Results Framework of the programme and of each of the actions identified, designed, financed and implemented under the project. In this sense, monitoring and evaluation will be carried out at the levels of each proposed component. CA has developed resources to support with measuring impact the impact of resilience building initiatives such as Resilience Monitoring, Impact Assessments, Resilience Impact tools, including advice on theory-based, non-experimental or quasi experimental design.

288. At Activity Level. Implemented by the Project. The following activities will be carried out to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation:

i. **Indicator-based Monitoring and Evaluation System:** The project will be monitoring using a results framework approach, with indicators for outcomes and outputs allowing for tracking of progress over time, using a baseline and proposed targets. Where indicators are measuring numbers of people, data will be disaggregated by sex, ethnicity and age. Where disability data is available, this will also be disaggregated to monitor whether the project is including the most vulnerable people.

ii. **Project Reports:** Every quarter and at the end of each year, CASM will coordinate the preparation of a progress report on the technical and financial implementation of the programme. In compliance with Adaptation Fund requirements, the project will submit the Project/Programme Performance Report (PPR) annually. The PPR template will act as a guiding document ensuing that data collection comprehensively meets the report's requirements tracking results, documenting progress, lessons learned and the effectiveness of adaptation interventions and their contribution to long-term resilience, serving as a valuable resource for future programming. Realtime updates and data will be collected and provided by the project team for timely reporting annually. Quarterly reports will be prepared based on input from each of the implementing entities and will include information on progress in achieving project objectives, results achieved during the period and cumulative results, lessons learned, implementation challenges and proposed adjustments if necessary, financial performance for the year, and the annual work plan and budget for the following year. The quarterly and annual reports will be sent for discussion and approval to the Programme's Strategic Steering Committee. Once the annual report is approved, CASM will send the annual report to the Adaptation Fund following the Fund's format along with the

PPR. CASM will also submit a project completion summary within six months of the project's completion, in accordance with the Adaptation Fund project agreement, to supplement the final Project Performance Report.

iii. **Financial Audit:** The programme will conduct an annual financial audit and a final audit to confirm that resources have been used to finance the proposed project activities, relevant accounting and financial rules have been followed and resources have been properly managed. These audits will be discussed by the Strategic Steering Committee and subsequently shared with the Adaptation Fund.

iv. **Baseline:** A baseline assessment carried out by CASM will be conducted to establish the initial conditions and targets for the project. It will include a comprehensive analysis of the current context, financial status of beneficiaries, as well as the initial satisfaction levels of the intended beneficiaries. The baseline report will detail the initial findings, including any existing gaps or challenges, and will serve as a reference point for measuring progress throughout the project. Additionally, the report will outline the initial objectives and targets, providing a clear roadmap for subsequent evaluations and adjustments to ensure the successful implementation.

v. **Mid-term evaluation of the project:** At the mid-term of the planned implementation period, a mid-term evaluation will be carried out, which will include a review of the progress in the technical and financial implementation of the project, as well as a review of the level of satisfaction of the final beneficiaries with the results of the project. This evaluation will be carried out by an independent firm and/or consultant contracted by CASM for this purpose. The mid-term evaluation report will include the main findings and/or deviations in the project roadmap, a discussion of lessons learned and the improvement actions and/or adjustments that have been agreed to be implemented in the implementation of the project.

vi. **Final Project Evaluation:** A final evaluation will be conducted to measure the achievement of project outputs and goals, assess beneficiaries' satisfaction with the results, and analyze the adoption and impact of adaptation measures on their lives. This report will identify lessons learned and recommendations for future climate change adaptation projects. CASM will contract a specialized consultancy firm for this evaluation, which will also draw lessons learned and provide recommendations for the design of future interventions in the region or similar at national and international levels.

vii. **Monitoring and Evaluation Expenses:** The technical and financial monitoring and evaluation of the project will be conducted by CASM with collaboration from CA.

viii. **Project Monitoring Visits:** Periodic monitoring visits will be made to the project site by the executing and implementing entities. These visits, whenever possible, may include the participation of members of the Strategic Steering Committee and/or the Adaptation Fund.

Table No. 28: Budget for Monitoring Activities

Concept	Units	No. Units	Quantity	Cost per Unit (USD)	Total (USD)
Monitoring and evaluation costs, safeguards monitoring	Months year	12	3	$ 685,00	$ 24.660,00
ESMP monitoring and gender action plan training	Global	1	1	$ 8.628,00	$ 8.628,00
Per diem for visits to the monitoring project	Visits Months	47	4	$ 151,00	$ 28.388,00
Base line	Global	1	1	$ 30.000,00	$ 30.000,00
Mid-term evaluation	Global	1	1	$ 20.000,00	$ 20.000,00
Final evaluation	Global	1	1	$ 30.000,00	$ 30.000,00
Total, implementing entity fee					**$ 141.676,00**

E. Results Framework

Table No. 29: Results Framework

Project Objective	Project Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Activities	Grant Amount (USD)	Baseline	Target	MoV	Frequency	Responsible party
To reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity *for vulnerable families in the Trifinio Fraternidad Biosphere Reserve* by scaling up access to finance, implementing an innovative model of livelihood strategies integrating ancestral knowledge with scientific date and locally-managed climate solutions and driving transformative climate policy integration at local, national, and global levels.	**AF Outcome 8**: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies	GOI 1a. Number and percentage of participating families who have improved their resilience to climate change through access to grants and livelihood adaptation; and who have benefited from improved community infrastructure, contributing to enhanced resilience to climate change.` (Disaggregated by male/female headed families; heads of families; youth (age 15-24). = direct reach, other family members disaggregated by gender and youth (age 15-24). = indirect reach) **AF Core Indicator 1** "Number of Beneficiaries" - Direct and Indirect Female incl. Youth 8.1 No. of new, adapted or improved adaptation solutions developed contextually and with the inclusion of the communities most vulnerable to climate change		4,000,000	0	At least 590 SRFF or 85% of vulnerable families (of which at least 0% female headed and youth aged 15-24) report an improvement in their capacity to respond to climate change by the end of the project.	Baseline and endline surveys, review of financial institution records and beneficiary reports.	Start and end of implementation; regular monitoring	Project technical team and consultants.
		GOI 2: Percentage of women holding leadership positions or actively participating in decision making spaces within community, territorial, or organization structures supported by the project **AF Core Indicator 1** "Number of Beneficiaries" - Direct and Indirect Female incl. Youth.			Baseline: baseline will be measured in year 1. Target: at least 20% increase from baseline	Women make up at least 30% of leadership positions within all community, territorial or organizational structures supported by the project	Baseline and endline surveys, project records	Start and end of implementation; regular monitoring	Project technical team and consultants.
Sub-component 1.1: Grants and Seed Funds for adaptation practices for small rural families including vulnerable and	Outcome 1.1:Grants and Seed Funding for Adaptation Practices with SRFF and vulnerable populations is customized and accessible for 700	OCI 1.1a: Percentage of target SRFF (disaggregated by male/female headed) who have accessed grants for adaptive ancestral livelihoods practices **AF Core Indicator 1** "Number of Beneficiaries" - Direct and Indirect Female incl. Youth. **AF Core Indicator 5**: Natural Assets Protected	Act 1.1.a Launching the Customized Granting Mechanism for climate adaptation practices	1,629,278.00	0	At least 70% of participating SRFF (of which at least 30% female-headed) incl. Youth 15-24 have accessed grants) by the end of the project.	Baseline and endline surveys, review of financial institution records and beneficiary reports.	Start and end of implementation; regular monitoring	Project technical team and consultants.

Project Objective	Project Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Activities	Grant Amount (USD)	Baseline	Target	MoV	Frequency	Responsible party
indigenous populations	families and women.	OCI 1.1b: Percentage of vulnerable/indigenous women who have benefited from seed funding for innovative climate adaptation practices. **AF Core Indicator 1** "Number of Beneficiaries" - Direct and Indirect Female incl. Youth. 8.1.1 No. of innovators supported (disaggregated by gender (male/female/other) and youth status (youth/non-youth)). 8.3.1 No. of applications (individuals or organizations) to innovation calls under the project or programme	Act 1.1b Women Provision of grants to women for generating climate adaptive economic activities		0	At least 80% of 100 women have used seed funding to secure livelihoods assets for climate adaptation using innovative adaptation practices At least 10 innovative practices/tools/services are developed contextually and with the inclusion of communities most vulnerable to climate change	Gender disaggregated baseline and endline data, institutional records and beneficiary reports M&E reports, Progress Reports, Surveys, Field visits.	Start and end of implementation; regular monitoring	Project technical team and consultants.
	Output 1.1.1: Granting Initiative to fund climate change adaptation practices developed and functional.	OPI 1.1.1: Evidence of granting initiative developed and available	1.1.1 Diagnosis of CFRM and Farm Family Plan	73,710.00	0	Two different initiatives are developed and functional - grants and seed funding for women.	Review of initiative documentation, implementation reports and records of funds distributed.	Bi-annual monitoring	Project technical team
	Output 1.1.2: Grants disbursed to SRFF for the implementation of climate change adaptation practices.	OPI 1.1.2a Number of grants financed through the granting initiative for climate change adaptation practices	Act 1.1.2 Provision of *Grants and Seed Funding*	937, 764.00	0	At least 700 grants/seed funds for climate change adaptation practices are received by the end of the project. AF Core Indicator Target for "Number of Beneficiaries" - Direct and Indirect Female incl. Youth	Review of records of grants, seed funds and implementation reports.	Quarterly monitoring	Project technical team
		OPI 1.1.2b Number of young people (disaggregated by age 15-24yrs and sex) leading climate adaptation activities supported by the project **AF Core Indicator 1 "Number of Beneficiaries" - Direct and Indirect Female incl. Youth.**			0	At least 200 young people lead on of climate adaptation activities AF Core Indicator Target for "Number of Beneficiaries" - Direct and Indirect Female incl. Youth	Review of grant applications and implementation reports.	Quarterly monitoring	Project technical team
	Output 1.1.3: Technical assistance and Capacity Building provided to support and guarantee sustainable access	OPI 1.1.3a Number of families receiving technical assistance to integrate climate adaptation principles into economic development, enabling families to diversify income sources and reduce vulnerability (disaggregated by	Act 1.1.3 Provide *technical Accompaniment to SRFF*	617,804.00	0	At least 500 beneficiary families (2 people per family) receive technical assistance to promote technical training, practical application, and financial support, at the end of the project.	Review of records of technical assistance provided, surveys of beneficiary families and	Quarterly monitoring	Project technical team

Project Objective	Project Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Activities	Grant Amount (USD)	Baseline	Target	MoV	Frequency	Responsible party
	to innovative financing.	gender, youth (age 15-24) age, ethnicity) **AF Core Indicator 1 "Number of Beneficiaries" - Direct and Indirect Female incl. Youth.**	Act 1.1.3b Conduct *Awareness programs on GBV*:				follow-up reports.		
		OPI 1.1.3b Percentage of community members (disaggregated by sex and age) who demonstrate increased awareness of gender-based violence and support non-violent, gender-equitable norms following participation in project-supported campaigns and trainings **AF Core indicator 1: Number of beneficiaries (Direct and Indirect) Female incl. Youth**			0	At least 70% of trained community members demonstrate increased awareness of GBV and support gender-equitable norms.	Post-training surveys	After each training	Project technical team
Sub-component 1.2: Financing community infrastructure and services for climate change adaptation	Outcome 1.2: Community infrastructure and services for climate change adaptation designed and built in collaboration with municipalities	OCI 1.2a Evidence of community infrastructure and services completed or in place which will reduce vulnerability to climate change **Core indicator 3:** Assets Produced, Developed, Improved, or Strengthened	Act 1.2 *Design Infrastructure projects ensure young womens engagement.*	454,800.00	0	All 4 municipalities have implemented at least 4 community infrastructure/services projects by the end of the project. (AF Core indicator target for "Assets Produced, Developed, Improved, or Strengthened": Physical Asset)	Baseline and endline surveys; climate resilience assessments, community surveys and field visits to verify the impact of the developed infrastructure	Bi-annual monitoring	Project technical team.
		OCI 1.2b Percentage of community infrastructure projects that include the active participation of women in their planning and implementation. **Core indicator 1: Number of beneficiaries (Direct and Indirect)** **8.1.2 No. of innovation related partnerships leveraged for exchange of goods or services or ideas, consultations, and assistance between grantee and stakeholder/s**			0	At least 50% of funded community infrastructure projects include the active participation of women in their planning and implementation by the end of the project. At least 60% women (of which at least 20% young)	Review of meeting minutes, surveys of community members, and analysis of women's roles in projects.	Bi-annual monitoring	Project technical team.
	Output 1.2.1: Financial support to improve community infrastructure in coordination with municipalities.	OPI 1.2.1 Number of community infrastructure strengthened or built to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by sector and scale)	Act 1.2.1 *Develop a Municipal Infrastructure Grants Manual*	450,000.00	0	Improve at least 4 community infrastructure projects through financial support in partnership with municipalities by the end of the project.	Records of funded projects, progress reports from municipalities and field visits to	Bi-annual monitoring	Project technical team .

Project Objective	Project Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Activities	Grant Amount (USD)	Baseline	Target	MoV	Frequency	Responsible party
							verify improvements		
	Output 1.2.2: Alliances with municipalities and national institutions are formed for the sustainability of community infrastructure	OPI 1.2.2 Number of partnerships established for the sustainability of community infrastructure	Act 1.2.2 *Strengthen Local Capacities*: Conduct mapping of key projects and actors in the Trifinio region. Implement knowledge transfer programs in collaboration with strategic allies to strengthen local capacities (Meetings of articulation and alliance spaces)	4,800.00	0	Establish at least 3 partnerships for the sustainability of community infrastructure by the end of the project.	Review of collaboration agreements, records of partnerships formed and reports of joint activities.	Quarterly monitoring	Project technical team.
Sub-component 2.1: Knowledge management system for climate resilience	Outcome 2.1: A climate adaptation knowledge management system provides data for community decision-making for climate resilience	OCI 2.1a Percentage of the target families (disaggregated by gender incl. youth (age 15-24) applying appropriate adaptation responses and adapting to climate change through access to and use of the knowledge management system. **AF Core indicator 1: Number of beneficiaries (Direct and Indirect) Female incl. Youth AF Core indicator 2: Early Warning Systems** **8.2.1 No. of key findings generated from an innovation practice, tool, and/or technology**	Act 2.1a *Ancestral Approach study*: Community and Municipal Exploratory study for Ancestral Approach Climate Monitoring and Establishing climate monitoring stations.	793,646.00	Baseline: baseline will be measured in year 1. Target: 50% increase from baseline	At least 70% of participating families report (disaggregated by gender incl. youth (age 15-24) active use of climate knowledge management system to respond and adapt to climate change by the end of the project.	Baseline and endline surveys; climate resilience assessments and interviews with community leaders	Start and end of implementation; bi-annual monitoring	Project technical team and consultants.
		OCI 2.1b Number of women climate observers who report a significant improvement in their capacity to respond and adapt to climate change through access to and use of the Knowledge Management System **AF Core indicator 1: Number of beneficiaries (Direct and Indirect) AF Core indicator 2: Early Warning Systems**	Act 2.1b *Climate Information Training*: Provide tailored technical assistance - Train women in operating the stations, interpreting data, and using climate information systems		0	At least 30 women climate observers report a significant improvement in their capacity to respond and adapt to climate change by the end of the project.	Baseline and endline surveys; climate resilience assessments and interviews with women climate observers	Start and end of implementation; bi-annual monitoring	Project technical team and consultants.
	Output 2.1.1: Community and municipal exploratory study for ancestral approach climate monitoring.	OPI 2.1.1 Number of climate events identified in time through community and municipal exploratory study with ancestral approach to improve response **AF Core indicator 2: Early Warning Systems**	Act. 2.1.1 Establish a network of monitoring stations for the Community Climate Observation Network (ROCC) and Implement a Community climate data	409,128.00	0	Identify at least 15 climate phenomena in time through community and municipal study with ancestral approach by the end of the project.	Review of exploratory study reports, climate monitoring records and interviews with community leaders/elders.	Start and end of implementation; bi-annual monitoring	Project technical team and consultants?

Project Objective	Project Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Activities	Grant Amount (USD)	Baseline	Target	MoV	Frequency	Responsible party
			collection and analysis Training						
	Output 2.1.2: *Climate Information database*	OPI 2.1.2a Number of community observers (disaggregated by gender, youth (age 15-24) age, ethnicity) reporting a significant improvement in their climate monitoring capacities as a result of training and technical assistance received **AF Core indicator 2: Early Warning Systems** **AF Core indicator 1: Number of beneficiaries (Direct and Indirect)**	Act 2.1.2a Provide *technical Assistance for an Accompanying Exploratory Study* Act 2.1.2b Providing through training, awareness raising Climate Information to SRFF (women youth, men)	384,518.00	0	At least 92 of community observers report (disaggregated by gender incl. youth (age 15-24) a significant improvement in their climate monitoring capacities (AF Core indicator target Early Warning System: 4. response capacity) thanks to the trainings and technical assistance received by the end of the project.	Baseline and endline surveys; performance assessments on climate monitoring activities, and follow-up interviews with participants.	Start and end of implementation; bi-annual monitoring and assessments	Project technical team and consultants.
		OPI 2.1.2b Number of people (disaggregated by gender, youth (age 15-24) age, ethnicity) who report they have access to weather and climate information services in the project's intervention communities, and make use of them			Baseline: 0	At least 92 people/community members (50% women, 20% youth age 15-24) surveyed say they have access to weather and climate information services and use them (AF Core indicator target EWS: 1.Risk Knowledge and 2. Monitoring and Warning service)	Baseline and endline surveys	Start and end of implementation	Project technical team and consultants.
Sub-component 2.2: Integrating ancestral and contemporary knowledge for climate adaptation	Outcome 2.2: Ancestral and contemporary knowledge on climate adaptation are integrated into local, national and international climate change policies and plans	OCI 2.2. Examples of ancestral and contemporary knowledge integrated into local, national and international climate change policies and plans **Core indicator 2: Early Warning Systems** **Core indicator 1: Number of beneficiaries (Direct and Indirect) Female incl. Youth** **8.2.2 No. of learning and sharing initiatives undertaken, including communication initiatives**	Act 2.2 Establish knowledge networks to facilitate continuous exchange of information and experiences among communities, researchers, and policymakers (promote transdisciplinary and multicultural collaboration)	458,681.00	0	At least 2 examples of climate change adaptation policies or plans at national, local and international level that incorporate good practices including ancestral and scientific knowledge and learning from the project. At least 4 innovative spaces established between municipal officials and policymakers and SRFF or community groups	Baseline and endline surveys; climate resilience assessments and interviews with community representatives	At start and end of implementation; Annual monitoring/reporting	Project technical team and consultants.
	Output 2.2.1: Project results and experiences are	OPI 2.2.1a: No. of events, publications and platforms where	Act 2.2 .1a. *Best Practice Framework*: Systematize	363,669.00	0	Present and discuss project results and experiences in at least 15 events,	Review of event records, list of publications and	Bi-annual monitoring	Project technical team .

Project Objective	Project Outcome/ Output	Indicator	Activities	Grant Amount (USD)	Baseline	Target	MoV	Frequency	Responsible party
	presented at events, publications and platforms to strengthen national and international processes on climate change adaptation.	project results and experiences are presented and discussed.	the methodologies used in the project to create a structured framework for understanding and replicating successful practices. Attendance/Presentation at national and international events			publications and platforms by the end of the project.	analysis of platforms where project results and experiences were shared.		
		OPI 2.2.1b: Percentage of women whose experience and have a role in integrating ancestral and contemporary knowledge for climate adaptation is documented and made visible in the project results. **Core indicator 2: Early Warning Systems** **Core indicator 1: Number of beneficiaries (Direct and Indirect) Female incl. Youth**	Act 2.2.1b *Platform for Women:* Develop platforms to make women's experiences and roles visible.		0	At least 60% of the participating women have their experience and role documented and made visible in the project results by the end of the project.	Review of reports and outreach materials, interviews with women participants to assess their perception of visibility and recognition	Annual monitoring/reporting	Project technical team .
	Output 2.2.2: Good practices and lessons learned from the project are captured and shared with local, national and international decision-makers.	OPI 2.2.2. Number of policies/plans introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks (by sector) **Core indicator 1: Number of beneficiaries (Direct and Indirect) Female incl Youth**	Act 2.2.2 *Municipal Engagement*: Training of civil servants on climate change issues. Creating spaces for continuous engagement with Municipalities. Attending advocacy meetings with policymakers and stakeholders at various levels.	95,012.00	0	At least 2 climate change adaptation plans at local, national and international level have been targeted by project advocacy to incorporate good practices and learning from the project.	Review of adaptation plan documents, analysis of minutes of meetings and consultations with authorities responsible for climate planning.	At end of project	Project technical team and consultants.

F. ALIGNMENT WITH ADAPTATION FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Table No. 30: Alignment with the Results Matrix of the Fund

Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Adaptation Fund Outcome	Adaptation Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Objective1: To reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity *for vulnerable families in the Trifinio Fraternidad Biosphere Reserve* by scaling up	GOI 1a. Number and percentage of participating families who have improved their resilience to climate change through access to grants and livelihood adaptation; and who have benefited from improved	**Outcome 6:** Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	6.1 Percentage of households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets	**USD 2,305,889.00**

Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Adaptation Fund Outcome	Adaptation Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
access to finance, implementing an innovative model of livelihood strategies integrating ancestral knowledge with scientific date and locally-managed climate solutions and driving transformative climate policy integration at local, national, and global levels.	community infrastructure, contributing to enhanced resilience to climate change.` (Disaggregated by male/female headed families; heads of families; youth (age 15-24) = direct reach, other family members disaggregated by gender and youth (age 15-24) = indirect reach)	Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies USD 438,669.00	~~8~~8.1 No. of new, adapted or improved adaptation solutions developed contextually and with the inclusion of the communities most vulnerable to climate change ~~.1 No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated~~	
	GOI 2: Percentage of women holding leadership positions or actively participating in decision making spaces within community, territorial, or organization structures supported by the project	**Outcome 3:** Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	3.1. Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses	**USD 1,030,516.00**
Total outcome level grant amount:				**USD 3,336,406.00**
Project Outcome(s)	**Project Outcome Indicator(s)**	**Adaptation Fund Output**	**Adaptation Fund Output Indicator**	**Grant Amount (USD)**
Outcome 1.1: Grants and Seed Funding for Adaptation Practices with SRFF and vulnerable populations is customized and accessible for 700 families and women.	OCI 1.1a: Percentage of target SRFF (disaggregated by male/female headed) who have accessed grants for adaptive ancestral livelihoods practices	***Output 6:*** Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged, accelerated, and/or evidence base generated at regional, national, and/or subnational level	6.1.1. No. and type of adaptation assets (tangible and intangible) created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies 6.2.1. Type of income sources for households generated under climate change scenario 8.1.1 No. of innovators supported (disaggregated by gender (male/female/other) and youth status (youth/non-youth)). 8.3.1 No. of applications (individuals or organizations) to innovation calls under the project or programme	**USD 1,629,278.00**
Outcome 1.2: Community infrastructure and services for climate change adaptation designed and built in collaboration with municipalities	OCI 1.2a Evidence of community infrastructure and services completed or in place which will reduce vulnerability to climate change OCI 1.2b Percentage of community infrastructure projects that include the active	***Output 6:*** Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or	6.1.1. No. and type of adaptation assets (tangible and intangible) created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies 8.1.2 No. of innovation related	**USD 454,800.00**

Project Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Adaptation Fund Outcome	Adaptation Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
	participation of women in their planning and implementation.	accelerated. ***Output 3.1***: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities	partnerships leveraged for exchange of goods or services or ideas, consultations, and assistance between grantee and stakeholder/s ~~8.1 No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled up and/or replicated~~ 3.1 No. of news outlets in the local press and media that have covered the topic	
Outcome 2.1: A climate adaptation knowledge management system provides data for community decision-making for climate resilience	OCI 2.1a Percentage of the target population (disaggregated by gender incl. youth (age 15-24) applying appropriate adaptation responses and adapting to climate change through access to and use of the knowledge management system. OCI 2.1b Number of women climate observers who report a significant improvement in their capacity to respond and adapt to climate change through access to and use of the Knowledge Management System	***Output 3.1***: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities Output 8: Viable Innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated.	3.1 No. of news outlets in the local press and media that have covered the topic 8.2.1 No. of key findings generated from an innovation practice, tool, and/or technology	**USD 793,646.00**
Outcome 2.2: Ancestral and contemporary knowledge on climate adaptation are integrated into local, national and international climate change policies and plans	OCI 2.2. Examples of ancestral and contemporary knowledge integrated into local, national and international climate change policies and plans	***Output 3.2:*** Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning Output 8: Viable Innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated.	3.2.1 No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge 3.2.2 No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders 8.2.2 No. Of learning and sharing initiatives undertaken, including communication initiatives.	**USD 458,681.00**
Total output level grant amount				**USD 3,336,405.00**

CORE INDICATOR TABLES

Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator "Number of Beneficiaries"

Date of Report November 28, 2025
Project Title Resilience and Ancestry: Community Adaptation in the Honduran Trifinio Biosphere

Country	Honduras			
Implementing Agency	CASM			
Project Duration	Four Years			
	Baseline *(absolute number)*	Target at project approval *(absolute number)*	Adjusted target first year of implementation	Actual at completion
Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	0	18,026		
Female direct beneficiaries	0	9,013		
Youth direct beneficiaries	0	9,554		
Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	0	122,246		
Female indirect beneficiaries	0	61,123		
Youth indirect beneficiaries	0	64,790		

Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator "Early Warning Systems"

Date of Report	November, 28, 2025			
Project Title	Resilience and Ancestry: Community Adaptation in the Honduran Trifinio Biosphere			
Country	Honduras			
Implementing Agency	CASM			
Project Duration	Four Years			
	Baseline *(absolute number)*	Target at project approval *(absolute number)*	Adjusted target first year of implementation	Actual at completion
Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	0	230 from SRFF in 4 communities		
Female direct beneficiaries	0	115		
Youth direct beneficiaries	0	130		
Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	0	117,246 people in 4 municipalities I		
Female indirect beneficiaries	0	58,623		
Youth indirect beneficiaries	0	62,141		

Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator "Assets Produced, Developed, Improved, or Strengthened"

Date of Report	November, 28, 2025			
Project Title	Resilience and Ancestry: Community Adaptation in the Honduran Trifinio Biosphere			
Country	Honduras			
Implementing Agency	CASM			
Project Duration				
	Baseline *(absolute number)*	Target at project approval *(absolute number)*	Adjusted target first year of implementation	Actual at completion
Direct beneficiaries supported by the project		18,026 people (by community infrastructure projects, meteorological stations, climate-resilient garden, etc)		
Female direct beneficiaries		9,013		
Youth direct beneficiaries		9,554		
Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project		117,246 people (by the Early warning systems and communicational assets)		
Female indirect beneficiaries		58,623		

Youth indirect beneficiaries	62,140

G. PROJECT BUDGET

Table No. 31: Project Budget

Components / Activities by Components	Presupuesto total	Beneficiarios
Component 1: Implementing a granting initiative for innovation actions in adaptation and climate resilience.	**2,084,078.00**	3,500 fam. 18,000 pers
Outcome 1.1 (Sub-component): Grants and Seed Funding for adaptation practices with SRFF and vulnerable populations is customized and accessible to 700 SRFF	1,629,278.00	700 SRFF 3,500 pers.
Output 1.1.1: Granting Initiative to fund climate change adaptation practices developed and functional.	**73,710.00**	
Study	18,000.00	
Diagnosis of resilient families (Focus Groups)	-	
Participants' meals	29,150.00	
Materials	11,200.00	
Recreational activities kit	12,800.00	
Childcare support	2,560.00	
Output 1.1.2: Grants disbursed to SRFF for the implementation of climate change adaptation practices.	**937,764.00**	
Inclusive ecosystem adaptation grants	500,000.00	
Seed Fund for Women	100,000.00	
Training process for adaptation and income generation	167,000.00	
Logistics, Activities and Accompaniment for Families receiving Grants	23,729.00	
Grant Management and Compliance Specialist	147,035.00	
Output 1.1.3: Technical assistance and Capacity Building provided to support and guarantee sustainable access to innovative financing.	**617,804.00**	
Accompaniment for Family Capacity -building	-	
(3) Agricultural Technician	197,299.00	
(1) SERNA Advisor	67,775.00	
Transportation (Component 1)	56,350.00	
Thematic trainings	-	
Consultancy / Fees	1,619.00	
Participants' meals	157,409.00	
Gender empowerment & Training	-	
Consultancy / Fees (Gender and psychosocial support topics)	50,000.00	
Gender trainings	19,676.00	
Consultancy / Fees (Financial / Family Economy topics)	10,500.00	
Trainings	19,676.00	
Safeguarding actions	37,500.00	
Outcome 1.2 (Sub-component): Community infrastructure Fund for climate change adaptation	**454,800.00**	4 Municipalities, 18,000 people
Output 1.2.1: Financial support to improve community infrastructure in coordination with municipalities.	**450,000.00**	
Infrastructure development fund	450,000.00	
Output 1.2.2: Alliances with municipalities and national institutions are formed for the sustainability of community infrastructure	**4,800.00**	

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Coordination and alliance meetings (Coordination and Management Team)	4,800.00	
Component 2: Systematic strengthening of project knowledge management and its scaling into local and international policies	**1,252,327.00**	46 fam. 10,000230 pers
Outcome 2.1: Knowledge Management System for Climate Resilience	793,646.00	46 fam. 92 pers
Output 2.1.1: Community and municipal exploratory study for ancestral approach climate monitoring.	**409,128.00**	
Automated weather stations	8,000.00	
Manual weather stations	12,500.00	
Maintenance of 29 new stations and 17 existing ones	4,600.00	
Station installation costs	5,800.00	
Materials and visibility kit for observers (4 years)	26,320.00	
Community climate analysis and processing unit	-	
Climate APP design (Innovative climate data application)	35,000.00	
Online access / Servers / Others	20,000.00	
Climate modeling training for observatory specialists	12,000.00	
Climate Data Monitoring & Analysis Center	255,608.00	
IT equipment for climate monitoring	-	
Server (Includes all equipment)	15,000.00	
Real-time climate data visualization screens	2,100.00	
Desktop computers (Climate data processing)	7,000.00	
Laptops	3,600.00	
Projectors	1,600.00	
Output 2.1.2: Climate Information database	**384,518.00**	
Meals	31,219.00	
(2) Climate Monitoring Officers	294,069.00	
Transportation (Component 2)	56,350.00	
Childcare support	2,880.00	
Outcome 2.2: Integration of Ancestral and Contemporary Knowledge for Climate Adaptation	**458,681.00**	4 Municipalities
Output 2.2.1: Project results and experiences are presented at events, publications and platforms to strengthen national and international processes on climate change adaptation.	**363,669.00**	
Participation in national events	12,000.00	
Participation in international events	60,000.00	
Climate best practices contest	20,000.00	
General visibility fund	84,634.00	
Knowledge Management Specialist	147,035.00	
Communications Advisor	40,000.00	
Output 2.2.2: Good practices and lessons learned from the project are captured and shared with local, national and international decision-makers.	**95,012.00**	
Advocacy meetings	16,000.00	
Trainings for public officials on climate change	7,164.00	
Municipal environmental campaigns (Annual, 3 years)	30,000.00	
Municipal exchanges	8,000.00	
Project closing activity	-	
Decoration, audio, catering, and transportation	19,848.00	
Venue rental	10,000.00	
Live streaming	4,000.00	

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Executing Entity Fee	**350,231.00**	
Per Diem for Project Staff	32,000.00	
Project Coordinator	147,035.00	
Project Finance Officer	138,183.00	
Safeguarding Consultant	20,413.00	
IT Equipment – CAID	12,600.00	
Total Project / Executing Entity Fee	**3,686,636.00**	
Implementing Entity Fee	**313,364.00**	
GRAND TOTAL	**4,000,000.00**	

The Executing Entity Fee will include two core positions led by Christian Aid, serving as the central axis of the project's implementation. These costs also include the purchase of computer equipment for project staff: three for the core structure and four for the remaining positions.

Table No. 32A: Executing Entity Fee (Christian Aid)

Concept	Units	No. Units	Percentage covered	Cost per month with benefits (USD)	Total (USD)
Per Diem for Project Staff	200 Days per year	800	100%	$40.00	$32,000.00
Project Coordinator	Months	48	100%	$3,063.23	$147,035.00
Project Finance Officer	Months	45	100%	$3,070.73	$138,183.00
Safeguarding Consultant	Consultancy fees	1	100%	$20,413.00	$20,413.00
IT Equipment – CAID	Unit	7	100%	$1,800.00	$12,600.00
Total Project implementation costs					

A detailed analysis of workload and communities to be served determined that the magnitude of the required technical support and the geographical dispersion of the interventions demand the participation of three technicians to ensure efficient and timely implementation. The distribution of personnel responds to the need to ensure continuous follow-up, avoid overload of responsibilities, and maintain the quality of the activities planned under each component. The technicians have been allocated under output **1.1.3**. Allocating the roles specifically to their subcomponent responsibility improves accountability, and facilitates direct coordination with beneficiary families and communities. This balanced allocation also helps equalize costs between Components 1 and 2, ensuring proportionality between the resources invested and the planned activities. This guarantees that both components have the resources to achieve their targets, considering travel time, community support processes, and monitoring activities.

Rationale for Personnel: The three-person technical team will work directly with families to facilitate access to grants. For **Component 1**, they will be responsible for assessing and preparing lists of families eligible for grants through the Climate Resilient Family Model (CRFM) diagnosis, as well as identifying the 100 women who will begin the training process and access seed funding. It is estimated that each technician will provide direct assistance to 230 families, through technical assistance and individual and group training. They will be trained as agricultural engineers or similar, and it is planned that one of them will monitor the group training processes. All three will participate in the preparation of the training

plan. **Component 2** includes two specialists in climate monitoring and climate projections to prepare bulletins and early warnings. They are specialists in equipment calibration processes, training on climate variable surveys, database management such as MCH-Meteo-Climatic Hub, numerical prediction models such as Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF), and some satellite tools such as Windy, NOAA's GOES-16, Google Earth, among others. This will be linked to COPECO-CENAOS in Honduras, through a cooperation agreement, to generate national forecasts.

A **knowledge management specialist** is included, linked to the generation of training and capacity-building processes, lessons learned and the development of communities of practice (CoP) with other CASM and Christian Aid projects. Impact assessments and case studies, among other things, will be produced. At the same time, this officer will be responsible for the training processes for families and women in components 1 and 2. The project identified the importance of having a person dedicated to communication in order to raise the profile of the project on different platforms and generate documents. The impacts on the extended beneficiaries will be reported at various events organized by the project, such as webinars, reports and climate status updates, life stories, etc.

1.1.3.3.5. Safeguarding actions include training processes and monitoring of complaint mechanisms for project beneficiaries. A budget is included for disseminating complaint processes and procedural pathways in the event of complaints. The mechanisms to be developed in the project include consultancy services for preparing the Safeguard Risk Assessment, Community Accountability Assessment and referral mapping. 2.2.1.4 Project Visibility Funds include the costs of positioning the project in a consultative and informative space. It includes the preparation of the narrative or storytelling, the design of the platform and the project's identity. It will include the launch on different platforms and a website. Participation in fairs, events, and press events will be included, with digital and printed material, such as various materials for exchange. The development of a web page will include domain costs, hosting, content and design on the platform, and update costs. Security requirements or SSL will also be included and URLs/links will be created to the CASM, Christian Aid, and ACCH websites.

Recreational Activities Kit: Two (2) recreational kits are established per community. These kits will be used by boys and girls from families participating in the project activities. The unit cost is **USD 50 per kit**. Kits will be renewed ann**ually, and used in 4 municipalities, with 30 communities per municipality. Total costs are: 2 kits × 30 communities × 4 municipalities × 4 years × USD 50.00 per kit.** The total amount allocated for this budget line is **USD 12,800.00**.

Materials and Visibility Kit for Observers (4 years): These kits are intended for the **management and measurement of climate variables**, such as temperature, precipitation, and humidity. Each kit includes a case with **identification shirts and caps**, as well as calculators, support tables, notebooks, pens, markers, and other materials used during training, monitoring, and follow-up sessions. The cost calculation for this line is as follows: **94 observers × USD 70.00 per kit × 4 years.** The total amount allocated for this budget line is **USD 26,320.00**.

Logistics, Activities and Accompaniment for Families Receiving Grants: This line covers the **activities and costs required for the effective implementation of in-kind grants** targeted at beneficiary families and women under the project, ensuring that the materials associated with the grants are **properly procured, prepared, and delivered to the communities**, in accordance with the criteria established by the project. It includes costs related to the **packaging, transportation, and distribution of materials**, as well as any additional support required to facilitate delivery in **rural and hard-to-reach contexts**. It also covers the activities necessary for the **documentation, control, and follow-up of deliveries**, including receipts, delivery notes, delivery reports, and the maintenance of a **database per beneficiary family**, linked to the materials received. A total

amount of **USD 23,729.00** is allocated for this line for the **4 years of project implementation**.

Climate Data Monitoring & Analysis Center. This line covers the operational costs of the office representing the project's unit for climate information analysis and processing. It includes the rental of a space where the entire project team will operate, as well as a room specifically designated for the climate analysis and procedures unit. This line includes all costs associated with rent, electricity, potable water, office supplies, telephone, and internet services over the 48 months of project implementation. The monthly cost for this line is USD 5,325.17, which corresponds to a total of USD 255,608.26, rounded in USD 255,608.26 for the 48-month duration of the project.

1.1.1 Participants' meals. This line is the meals for participants during the grant planning stage, implemented through focus groups. A unit cost of USD 11.8979 per person per day is estimated, covering one lunch and one refreshment. The cost calculation is as follows:USD 11.8979 × 700 participants × 3.5 days = USD 29,149.86,, rounded to USD 29,150.00.

1.1.3 Participants' meals. This corresponds to the provision of meals in the training sessions aimed at strengthening the capacities of families benefiting from the grants. A unit cost of USD 10.9312 per person per day is estimated, which includes one lunch and one refreshment. The participation of 1,200 individuals, equivalent to two members per family, for a total of 600 families, over 12 days of training is projected. The cost calculation is as follows: USD 10.9312 × 1,200 participants × 12 days = USD 157,408.91, rounded to USD 157,409.00.

2.1.2 Meals. This budget line corresponds to the provision of meals for 94 observers and 8 additional participants from UMA and COPECO, for a total of 102 participants. A daily unit cost of USD 17 per person is estimated, with 2-day sessions and a total of 9 sessions over the lifetime of the project. The cost calculation is: USD 17 × 102 participants × 2 days × 9 sessions = USD 31,219.43, rounded to USD 31,219.

The rationale for the meal provision: The provision of food during training sessions is not an isolated incentive, but a **strategy for mitigating barriers to access** and an essential component for the effectiveness of Outcome 1.1.3. This measure is based on four fundamental pillars:

1. Opportunity Cost Mitigation and Dignification- For the farming families of the Trifinio, attending a training implies a **critical opportunity cost**: the temporary abandonment of their plots or the loss of daily wages. Providing quality food is an act of **dignification** that recognizes the value of the time that participants invest in the project. By ensuring nutrition during the day, the project partially compensates for the family's economic effort and ensures that hunger or concern for immediate sustenance does not impair cognitive capacity and learning achievement.

2. Reducing "Time Poverty" with a Gender Approach- Rural women's participation faces the structural barrier of the disproportionate burden of care and domestic work. (i) **Control of Time:** To require a woman to prepare food for her family before traveling two hours to a training center is to condemn her to being late or fatigue leading to poor concentration. (ii) **Project Co-Responsibility:** By taking on the provision of food, the project intervenes directly in the redistribution of care tasks, freeing up critical hours for women. This ensures equitable participation and allows attendees to fully focus on climate innovation processes without the pressure of previous reproductive work.

3. Sharing a meal: Lunch as a Knowledge Management Space - In rural culture and the Maya-Chortí worldview, the act of sharing food (**commensality**) is a sacred space for dialogue. **Horizontal Learning:** It has been shown that the most genuine exchanges on adaptation practices and lessons learned occur during meal times. **Strengthening the Social Fabric:** These moments foster community cohesion and peer-to-peer learning, turning the dining room into an informal classroom where ancestral knowledge is shared fluidly and horizontally.

4. Intergenerational Inclusion and Child Protection - To ensure that single mothers and young couples are not excluded, the project takes a

full inclusion approach. Providing food for the sons and daughters who accompany their parents is not only a gesture of support, it is a measure of protection and guarantee of assistance. Without this provision, the desertion of young women would be inevitable. This approach ensures that knowledge is transferred in a safe and familiar environment, promoting the participation of caregivers on an equal footing.

Overall, by providing a meal we are ensuring full participation especially from women who would be excluded for the above mentioned reasons in those spaces. It ensures the project is fully participatory, that the ancestral knowledge captures women's and youth's perspectives.

Beyond the project, women will have a space at the table, youth voices will be heard and respected, they will feel empowered to engage in early warning systems and will be able to cascade the training received to other community members and peers. Thus, even beyond the project's lifetime, it will continue to reach more people simply because a core group of 1400 people attended and participated fully in the training.

2.2.2 Decoration, audio, catering, and transportation. This corresponds to the costs of meals, transportation, audio, and decoration for the project closing events, of which four will be held in total, one in each municipality. A unit cost of USD 24.29 per participant attending the event is estimated, which includes one lunch, one refreshment, and transportation costs per person. An attendance of 180 participants is projected for each municipal closing event. The cost calculation is as follows: USD 24.29 × 180 participants × 4 municipalities = USD 17,488.80, rounded to USD 17,489.00. Likewise, within this same budget line, the costs for audio and decoration of the events are included. The corresponding calculation is: USD 589.75 × 4 municipalities = USD 2,359.00. The total cost of this budget line amounts to USD 19,848.00.

The implementing entity fee (8.5%) of the total project cost will be used by CASM, the National Implementing Entity, to cover the costs of general management and financial support necessary to guide the project and report to the Adaptation Fund on the technical and financial execution of the project. A total of US$ 313,364.00 has been budgeted for this work. This budget includes funds to support the project and CA, ACCH and POC-SERNA including site visits, organization of the strategic committee, and facilitation of audits and evaluations. Details of the budget can be found in the table.

The budget includes the following categories:

1. **Project management costs:** provide strategic and technical support and participate in the project committee.
2. **Monitoring and evaluation costs, safeguards monitoring:** ensure integration of monitoring data for CA, ACCH, POC- SERNA for unified reporting of progress towards targets.
3. **Training on ESMP monitoring and gender action plan:** CASM will provide or contract specialists to provide training on the implementation and monitoring of the ESMP and GAP.
4. **Project launch and induction events:** plan, facilitate and implement induction events to launch and raise awareness of the project
5. **Strategic Coordination Committee: CASM** will facilitate the strategic committee between project stakeholders.
6. **Per diem project site visits:** travel costs, stay in the project area and provision of food and necessities during project site visits. CASM needs to conduct these visits for supervision, monitoring, evaluation and strategic involvement in project activities.
7. **Gasoline to visit communities/project sites**.
8. **Final and annual audit:** CASM will provide financial audits for the project annually and at the end of the project.
9. **Baseline, Mid-term and final evaluation:** CASM will facilitate contracts with consultants to carry out an evaluation of the project.

Table No. 32B: Project cycle management by fee through the Implementing Entity (CASM)

Concept	Units	No. Units	Quantity	Cost per Unit (USD)	Total (USD)
Technical assistance for project management	Months/percentage	48	0.3	4,200.00 ~~$ 4,200,00~~	60,480.00 ~~$ 60,480,00~~
Project management costs	Months/percentage	44	0.15	4,200.00 ~~$ 4,200,00~~	27,720.00 ~~$ 27,720,00~~
Monitoring and evaluation costs, safeguards monitoring	Months year	12	3	685.00 ~~$ 685,00~~	24,660.00 ~~$ 24,660,00~~
ESMP monitoring and gender action plan training	Global	1	1	8,628.00 ~~$ 8,628,00~~	8,628.00 ~~$ 8,628,00~~
Project launch and induction events	Global	1	1	10,000.00 ~~$ 10,000,00~~	10,000.00 ~~$ 10,000,00~~
Strategic Coordination Committee meetings	Meetings	4	3	1,150.00 ~~$ 1,150,00~~	13,800.00 ~~$ 13,800,00~~
Per diem for visits to the monitoring project	Visits Months	47	4	151.00 ~~$ 151,00~~	28,388.00 ~~$ 28,388,00~~
Fuel for visits to communities/project sites	Months/gallons	46	100	4.28 ~~$ 4,28~~	19,688.00 ~~$ 19,688,00~~
Final and annual audit	Years	4	1	10,000.00 ~~$ 10,000,00~~	40,000.00 ~~$ 40,000,00~~
Base line	Global	1	1	30,000.00 ~~$ 30,000,00~~	30,000.00 ~~$ 30,000,00~~
Mid-term evaluation	Global	1	1	20,000.00 ~~$ 20,000,00~~	20,000.00 ~~$ 20,000,00~~
Final evaluation	Global	1	1	30,000.00 ~~$ 30,000,00~~	30,000.00 ~~$ 30,000,00~~
Total, implementing entity fee					**$ 313.364,00**

H. DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE

Table No. 33: Project disbursement in USD

	Upon signature of Agreement	One Year after Project Start a)	Year 2b)	Year 3	Total
Scheduled date	Oct-26	Oct-27	Oct-28	Oct-29	
Project Funds	$716,669.00	$1,183,275.00	$1,217,258.00	$569,434.00	$3,686,636.00
Implementing Entity Fees	$61,457.00	$100,911.00	$101,170.00	$49,826.00	$313,364.00
Total	$778,126.00	$1,284,186.00	$1,318,428.00	$619,260.00	$4,000,000.00

Table No. 34 Annual Disaggregation

Components/ Activities by components	Año 1	Año 2	Año 3	Año 4	TOTAL
Component 1: Implementing a granting initiative for innovation actions in adaptation and climate resilience.	$264,920.00	$813,976.00	$813,974.00	$191,208.00	$2,084,078.00

Outcome 1.1 (Sub-component): Grants and Seed Funding for adaptation practices with vulnerable populations.	$264,920.00	$586,576.00	$586,574.00	$191,208.00	$1,629,278.00
Output 1.1.1: Granting Initiative to fund climate change adaptation practices developed and functional.	$73,710.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$73,710.00
Study	$18,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$18,000.00
Diagnosis of resilient families (Focus Groups)	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Participants' meals	$29,150.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$29,150.00
Materials	$11,200.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$11,200.00
Recreational activities kit	$12,800.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$12,800.00
Childcare support	$2,560.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$2,560.00
Output 1.1.2: Grants disbursed to SRFF for the implementation of climate change adaptation practices.	$36,759.00	$432,124.00	$432,123.00	$36,758.00	$937,764.00
Inclusive ecosystem adaptation grants	$0.00	$250,000.00	$250,000.00	$0.00	$500,000.00
Seed Fund for Women	$0.00	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	$0.00	$100,000.00
Training process for adaptation and income generation	$0.00	$83,500.00	$83,500.00	$0.00	$167,000.00
Logistics, Activities and Accompaniment for Families receiving Grants	$0.00	$11,865.00	$11,864.00	$0.00	$23,729.00
Grant Management and Compliance Specialist	$36,759.00	$36,759.00	$36,759.00	$36,758.00	$147,035.00
Output 1.1.3: Technical assistance and Capacity Building provided to support and guarantee sustainable access to innovative financing.	$154,451.00	$154,452.00	$154,451.00	$154,450.00	$617,804.00
Accompaniment for Family Capacity -building	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
(3) Agricultural Technician	$49,325.00	$49,325.00	$49,325.00	$49,324.00	$197,299.00
(1) SERNA Advisor	$16,944.00	$16,944.00	$16,944.00	$16,943.00	$67,775.00
Transportation (Component 1)	$14,087.00	$14,088.00	$14,087.00	$14,088.00	$56,350.00
Thematic trainings	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Consultancy / Fees	$405.00	$405.00	$405.00	$404.00	$1,619.00
Participants' meals	$39,352.00	$39,352.00	$39,352.00	$39,353.00	$157,409.00
Gender empowerment & Training	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Consultancy / Fees (Gender and psychosocial support topics)	$12,500.00	$12,500.00	$12,500.00	$12,500.00	$50,000.00
Gender trainings	$4,919.00	$4,919.00	$4,919.00	$4,919.00	$19,676.00
Consultancy / Fees (Financial / Family Economy topics)	$2,625.00	$2,625.00	$2,625.00	$2,625.00	$10,500.00
Trainings	$4,919.00	$4,919.00	$4,919.00	$4,919.00	$19,676.00
Safeguard actions	$9,375.00	$9,375.00	$9,375.00	$9,375.00	$37,500.00
Outcome 1.2 (Sub-component): Community infrastructure Fund for climate change adaptation	$0.00	$227,400.00	$227,400.00	$0.00	$454,800.00
Output 1.2.1: Financial support to improve community infrastructure in coordination with municipalities.	$0.00	$225,000.00	$225,000.00	$0.00	$450,000.00
Infrastructure development fund	$0.00	$225,000.00	$225,000.00	$0.00	$450,000.00
Output 1.2.2: Alliances with municipalities and national institutions are formed for the sustainability of community infrastructure	$0.00	$2,400.00	$2,400.00	$0.00	$4,800.00
Coordination and alliance meetings (Coordination and Management Team)	$0.00	$2,400.00	$2,400.00	$0.00	$4,800.00
Component 2: Systematic strengthening of project knowledge management and its scaling into local and international policies	$349,637.00	$289,994.00	$313,773.00	$298,923.00	$1,252,327.00

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Outcome 2.1: Knowledge Management System for Climate Resilience	$279,100.00	$171,897.00	$171,897.00	$170,752.00	$793,646.00
Output 2.1.1: Community and municipal exploratory study for ancestral approach climate monitoring.	$186,382.00	$74,632.00	$74,632.00	$73,482.00	$409,128.00
Automated weather stations	$8,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$8,000.00
Manual weather stations	$12,500.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$12,500.00
Maintenance of 29 new stations and 17 existing ones	$2,300.00	$1,150.00	$1,150.00	$0.00	$4,600.00
Station installation costs	$5,800.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$5,800.00
Materials and visibility kit for observers (4 years)	$6,580.00	$6,580.00	$6,580.00	$6,580.00	$26,320.00
Community climate analysis and processing unit	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Climate APP design (Innovative climate data application)	$35,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$35,000.00
Online access / Servers / Others	$20,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$20,000.00
Climate modeling training for observatory specialists	$3,000.00	$3,000.00	$3,000.00	$3,000.00	$12,000.00
Climate Data Monitoring & Analysis Center	$63,902.00	$63,902.00	$63,902.00	$63,902.00	$255,608.00
IT equipment for climate monitoring	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Server (Includes all equipment)	$15,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$15,000.00
Real-time climate data visualization screens	$2,100.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$2,100.00
Desktop computers (Climate data processing)	$7,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$7,000.00
Laptops	$3,600.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$3,600.00
Projectors	$1,600.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$1,600.00
Output 2.1.2: Climate Information database	$92,718.00	$97,265.00	$97,265.00	$97,270.00	$384,518.00
Meals	$4,682.00	$8,845.00	$8,845.00	$8,847.00	$31,219.00
(2) Climate Monitoring Officers	$73,517.00	$73,517.00	$73,517.00	$73,518.00	$294,069.00
Transportation (Component 2)	$14,087.00	$14,087.00	$14,087.00	$14,089.00	$56,350.00
Childcare support	$432.00	$816.00	$816.00	$816.00	$2,880.00
Outcome 2.2: Integration of Ancestral and Contemporary Knowledge for Climate Adaptation	$70,537.00	$118,097.00	$141,876.00	$128,171.00	$458,681.00
Output 2.2.1: Project results and experiences are presented at events, publications and platforms to strengthen national and international processes on climate change adaptation.	$64,421.00	$99,748.00	$117,411.00	$82,089.00	$363,669.00
Participation in national events	$1,200.00	$3,600.00	$4,800.00	$2,400.00	$12,000.00
Participation in international events	$6,000.00	$18,000.00	$24,000.00	$12,000.00	$60,000.00
Climate best practices contest	$2,000.00	$6,000.00	$8,000.00	$4,000.00	$20,000.00
General visibility fund	$8,463.00	$25,390.00	$33,853.00	$16,928.00	$84,634.00
Knowledge Management Specialist	$36,758.00	$36,758.00	$36,758.00	$36,761.00	$147,035.00
Communications Advisor	$10,000.00	$10,000.00	$10,000.00	$10,000.00	$40,000.00
Output 2.2.2: Good practices and lessons learned from the project are captured and shared with local, national and international decision-makers.	$6,116.00	$18,349.00	$24,465.00	$46,082.00	$95,012.00
Advocacy meetings	$1,600.00	$4,800.00	$6,400.00	$3,200.00	$16,000.00
Trainings for public officials on climate change	$716.00	$2,149.00	$2,865.00	$1,434.00	$7,164.00
Municipal environmental campaigns (Annual, 3 years)	$3,000.00	$9,000.00	$12,000.00	$6,000.00	$30,000.00
Municipal exchanges	$800.00	$2,400.00	$3,200.00	$1,600.00	$8,000.00
Project closing activity	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Decoration, audio, catering, and transportation	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$19,848.00	$19,848.00
Venue rental	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$10,000.00	$10,000.00
Live streaming	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$4,000.00	$4,000.00

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Executing Entity Fee	$102,112.00	$79,305.00	$89,511.00	$79,303.00	$350,231.00
Per Diem for Project Staff	$8,000.00	$8,000.00	$8,000.00	$8,000.00	$32,000.00
Project Coordinator	$36,759.00	$36,759.00	$36,759.00	$36,758.00	$147,035.00
Project Finance Officer	$34,546.00	$34,546.00	$34,546.00	$34,545.00	$138,183.00
Safeguard Consultan	$10,207.00	$0.00	$10,206.00	$0.00	$20,413.00
IT Equipment – CAID	$12,600.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$12,600.00
Total Project/Programme Execution Costs	$716,669.00	$1,183,275.00	$1,217,258.00	$569,434.00	$3,686,636.00
4. Project Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable) 8.5% 8.5% 4.	$61,457.00	$100,911.00	$101,170.00	$49,826.00	$313,364.00
TOTAL, GENERAL	**$778,126.00**	**$1,284,186.00**	**$1,318,428.00**	**$619,260.00**	**$4,000,000.00**

Table No. 35: Table of Disbursements and Milestone Fulfilment

Component/Sub-Component/Output	Year 1	Year 2	Third Year	Fourth Year
Component 1: Implementing a granting initiative for innovation actions in adaptation and climate resilience.				
Outcome 1.1 (Sub-component): Grants and Seed Funding for adaptation practices with vulnerable populations.				
Outcome1.1 (Sub-component): Grants and Seed Funding for adaptation practices with SRFF and vulnerable populations customized.	Q1: Tailor the funding mechanism	Q2: Initial implementation of the mechanism	Q1: Monitoring and evaluation of the mechanism	Q1: Adjustments and improvements to the mechanism
Disbursement %	100%	0%	0%	0%
Output 1.1.2: Grants disbursed to SRFF for the implementation of climate change adaptation practices.	Q2: Selection of beneficiaries and initial granting of loan	Q3: Implementation of adaptation projects	Q2: Mid-term project appraisal	Q2: Final evaluation and adjustments
Disbursement %	20%	40%	30%	10%
Output 1.1.3: Technical assistance and Capacity Building provided to support and guarantee sustainable access to innovative financing.	Q3: Initial training in loan management and sustainable practices	Q1: Ongoing technical assistance	Q1: Follow-up and technical support	Q1: Technical evaluation and feedback
Disbursement %	25%	25%	25%	25%
Outcome 1.2 (Sub-component): Community infrastructure Fund for climate change adaptation				
Output 1.2.1: Financial support to improve community infrastructure in coordination with municipalities	Q4: Identification and selection of priority infrastructures	Q2: Implementation of infrastructure improvements	Q2: Infrastructure assessment and maintenance	Q3: Adjustments and scaling of infrastructures
Disbursement %	20%	40%	40%	0%
Output 1.2.2: Alliances with municipalities and national institutions are formed for the sustainability of community infrastructure	Q1: Establishing strategic partnerships	Q3: Development of joint projects	Q3: Partnership monitoring and evaluation	Q4: Strengthening and expanding partnerships
Disbursement %	20%	40%	40%	0%
Component 2: Systematic strengthening of project knowledge management and its scaling into local and international policies				
Outcome 2.1: Knowledge Management System for Climate Resilience				
Output 2.1.1: Community and Municipal Study for Climate Monitoring with an Ancestral Approach	Q2: Installation of climate monitoring infrastructure to initiate research and trainings	Q1: Monitoring and data collection	Q3: Analysis and dissemination of results	Q3: Final evaluation and adjustments
Disbursement %	70%	10%	10%	10%
Output 2.1.2: Climate Information database	Q3: Initial observer training	Q2: Continuous technical assistance, Consolidate Data base	Q2: Follow-up and technical support, Forecast Development	Q4: Evaluation and systematization of learning
Disbursement %	25%	25%	25%	25%
Outcome 2.2: Integration of Ancestral and Contemporary Knowledge for Climate Adaptation				

Component/Sub-Component/Output	Year 1	Year 2	Third Year	Fourth Year
Output 2.2.1 Project results and experiences are presented at events, publications and platforms to strengthen national and international processes on climate change adaptation.	Q4: Initial documentation and dissemination of experiences	Q3: Publication of reports and case studies	Q4: Participation in national and international events	Q2: Final evaluation and dissemination
Disbursement %	10%	30%	40%	20%
Output 2.2.2: Good practices and lessons learned from the project are captured and shared with local, national and international decision-makers.	Q1: Development of apprenticeship-based guidelines and policies	Q4: Initial policy implementation	Q1: Monitoring and policy adjustment	Q4: Policy evaluation and scaling up
Disbursement %	10%	30%	40%	20%

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government[2]

Field Code Changed

Government signature

(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)	Date*: (Month, day, year)*

B. Implementing Entity certification

CASM Certification

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (.....list here.....) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.

Name & Signature Implementing Entity Coordinator	
Date: *(Month, Day, Year)*	Tel. and email:
Project Contact Person:	
Tel. And Email:	

[6] Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.