

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: SERNA, CA, ACCH and PIL PILARH-OPDF

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>

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 annexes.

ACRONYMS

1. **ACCH** - Central American Association Humboldt Centre
2. **AF** - Adaptation Fund
3. **ASAC** - Sustainable Agriculture Adapted to Climate Change
4. **CA** - Christian Aid
5. **CASM** - Mennonite Social Action Commission
6. **CCAD** - Central American Commission for Environment and Development
7. **UNFCCC** - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
8. **CNBS** - Comisión Nacional de Bancos y Seguros (National Banking and Insurance Commission)
9. **ENCC** - National Climate Change Strategy
10. **ERCC** - Regional Strategy to Address Climate Change
11. **ESMF** - Environmental and Social Management Framework
12. **GIZ** - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Corporation for International Cooperation)
13. **KFW** - Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (German Development Bank)
14. **LOE** - Letter of Endorsement
15. **M&E** - Monitoring and Evaluation
16. **MFRC** - Climate Resilient Families Model
17. **NDC** - Nationally Determined Contributions
18. **SDGs** - Sustainable Development Goals
19. **OECD/DAC** - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee.
20. **WMO** - World Meteorological Organization
21. **NGO** - Non-Governmental Organisation
22. **PAS** - Environmental and Social Policy
23. **PCO-SERNA** - Project Coordination Office of the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment.
24. **PILARH-OPDF OPDF** - Integral Projects in Rural and Urban Latin America (Private Financial Development Organisation)
25. **NAP** - National Adaptation Plan
26. **PES** - Payment for Ecosystem Services
27. **RBTF** - Trifinio Fraternidade Biosphere Reserve
28. **ROCC** - Community-based Climate Observation Network
29. **SERNA** - Secretariat for Natural Resources and Environment
30. **SSC** - Strategic Steering Committee
31. **ICTs** - Information and Communication Technologies
32. **TSC** - Technical Steering Committee
33. **UMA** - Environment Unit
34. **USAID** - United States Agency for International Development
35. **WWF** - World Wide Fund for Nature

A. PROJECT/ PROGRAMME BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1. Problem that the project aims to solve. In the Trifinio region of Honduras, specifically in the four municipalities of Copán Ruinas, Santa Rita, El Paraíso and San Antonio, climate change represents a threat to biodiversity and the livelihoods of the most vulnerable populations in this territory, who are mainly engaged in subsistence agriculture. Torrential rains and floods alternate with periods of drought, in addition to the increasingly frequent occurrence of highly dangerous hurricanes. These adverse conditions, coupled with rising temperatures, lead to low yields or crop failure, leaving communities mired in poverty and food insecurity. Projections suggest that climate change will intensify the country's vulnerability due to an increase in average annual temperature by 1.8°C by 2050 and between 3°C and 5.6°C by the end of the century, and the increasing intensity of extreme weather events, highlighting the urgency of improving people's resilience and adaptation. A critical factor that has hindered economic recovery from disasters in this region is the lack of access to credit for climate change adaptation practices. Without access to adequate finance, small and medium-sized producers are unable to implement the necessary measures to protect and recover their crops, improve agricultural infrastructure and livelihoods, and adopt resilient technologies. This not only perpetuates the vulnerability of communities to future extreme weather events, but also impedes economic 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 natural, reinforcing a cycle of poverty and vulnerability.

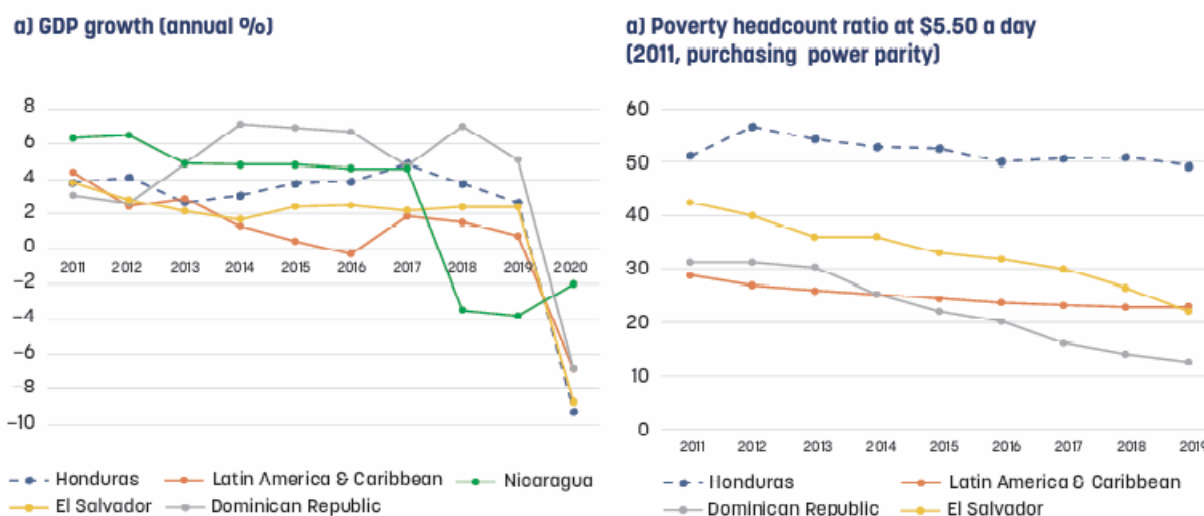
2. In response to this problem and to increase climate resilience in the Trifinio region of Honduras, public entities, civil society organizations and communities are developing adaptation actions such as forest management plans, reforestation, conservation measures, awareness raising and training on 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 and medium-sized agricultural producers.

This project aims to work with different public and private actors to design a financing mechanism to improve resilience to climate change, targeting the most vulnerable people (indigenous peoples, women and youth) in the municipalities of Copán Ruinas, Santa Rita, El Paraíso and San Antonio in the Trifinio region. This mechanism will be linked to technical-scientific capacity building and strengthening, such as community climate monitoring for informed decision-making, with the climate-resilient family model as a baseline and follow-up. The project will seek to ensure that access to finance is inclusive and tailored to local realities, facilitating the implementation of adaptation practices that improve resilience and reduce the economic vulnerability of communities to future disasters.

4. Economic and social context. Honduras has made efforts towards economic diversification, such as the creation of free trade zones and export processing zones, which have supported the expansion of the commercial sector and accelerated job creation. Significantly, remittance receipts will account for 24% of GDP in 2020, underpinning consumption and being 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%.

5. 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.

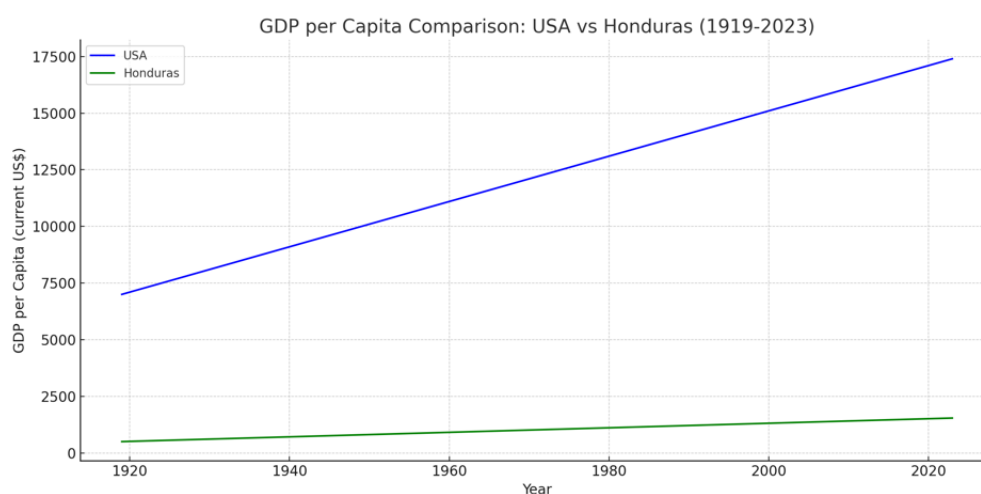
Figure 1: GDP growth and poverty rate in the LAC region



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

6. Crime, violence, political instability, 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, driving 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. In 1919, Honduras' real GDP per capita was only 4.0% of that of the US, two percentage points lower than in 1960.

Graph No. 2: Comparison of Honduras' GDP per capita with the United States from 1919 to the present day

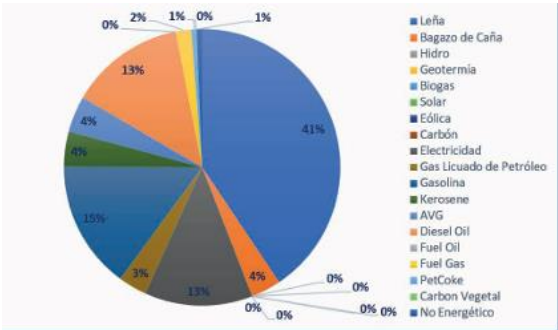


Source: Own elaboration based on data from World Bank Group, Climate Development Report Honduras, 2023.

7. Geography and environmental context: Honduras is geographically located between 13° 33' 16" north latitude and 83° 8' 89" west longitude; it is bordered to the north by the Atlantic Ocean, to the south by the Republic of El Salvador and the Pacific Ocean, to the east by Nicaragua, to the southwest by El Salvador and to the west by Guatemala. Honduras, ranked as the second largest country in Central America, has a population of approximately 9,597,739 inhabitants, according to 2022 data from the National Institute of Statistics of Honduras (INE). With an area of 112,000 square kilometres, the country is abundant in productive resources. According to

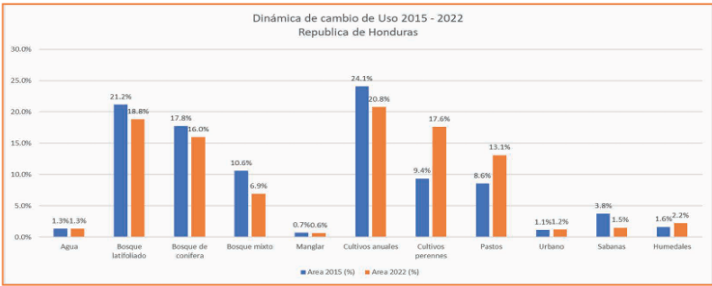
Holdridge's classification of life zones, there are 8 life zones in Honduras: tropical rain forest, tropical dry forest, tropical very dry forest, subtropical very humid forest, subtropical humid forest, low montane rain forest and low montane very humid forest¹. The topography of Honduras is extremely mountainous and rugged, with steep slopes and shallow, recent soils. The Central American mountain range, which crosses the country from northwest to southeast, divides 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 (See Graph No. 3: Average Energy Matrix - Honduras), have seen a greater loss of forest cover (59.2%), converting to pasture (See Graph No. 4: Land use change 2015-2022). 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 surface².

Graph No. 3: Average Energy Matrix - Honduras



Source: Prepared by Asociación Centroamericana Centro Humboldt. General Report on the Evaluation of the Use and Protection of Natural Resources in Central America, 2023.

Graph No. 4: Land use change 2015-2022



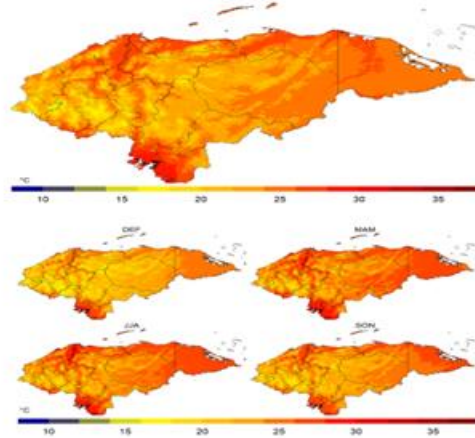
Source: Prepared by Asociación Centroamericana Centro Humboldt. General Report on the Evaluation of the Use and Protection of Natural Resources in Central America, 2023.

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.

8. 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: a rainy season from May to November and a dry season from December to April. During the rainy season, rainfall is widespread throughout the country, with higher volumes of water at higher altitudes (>1600 masl) and less in the flatter areas. The December to February 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 known as Canícula or veranillo, which can be seen in the months of July and August, towards the centre and south of the country.

Figure No. 5: Current Temperature Basemap



Source: Government of Honduras, MiAmbiente. Documento Desarrollo de los Escenarios Climáticos de Honduras y Modulo Académico de Capacitación (2018; pp:34).

9. Information on temperature and rainfall distribution in the project target territories: Atmospheric conditions in the department of Copán Ruinas (municipalities of Copán Ruinas, El Paraíso, San Antonio and Santa Rita) are tropical, with significant rainfall almost all year round. The short dry season has little impact. The average temperature is 20.8 °C. Annual rainfall amounts to 1824 mm according to meteorological records³. 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 to October and the dry season, due to the trade winds, from February to April. The municipality of Copán Ruinas has temperatures ranging from 14.20°C in Las Virginitas 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). With an average temperature range between 20.35 and 23.46 °C and average rainfall per micro-watershed between 1520 and 1683 mm⁴. The Municipality of Santa Rita has a humid tropical climate, with temperatures ranging between 15 and 23 °C, with 2 defined seasons per year (dry and rainy), with an average rainfall of 1200 ml/year⁵.

10. Agriculture and access to credit: Agriculture remains one of the economic pillars of the country, dominated by small subsistence farmers who are important for food security (70% of productive farms in Honduras, less than 5 hectares), face high poverty and low productivity, and are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Important crops such as maize, coffee, beans and sugar cane are expected to see reductions in yields due to climate change, which will negatively affect both subsistence farmers' food security and the country's exports.

11. The low productivity of the agricultural sector and its vulnerability to climatic events is due to limited

³ Climate Data: Copán (<https://es.climate-data.org/americas-del-norte/honduras/copan-2464/>).

⁴ Copán Ruinas Municipal Climate Change Adaptation Plan (2022)

⁵ Santa Rita Municipal Climate Change Adaptation Plan (2022)

generation and adoption of improved technologies and practices. Investment in agricultural research and development (R&D) represents only 0.17 per cent of agricultural GDP, the lowest in the LAC region. Only 4.2 per cent of farmers receive technical assistance. Access to finance is limited, especially among smaller farmers, restricting the sector's use of inputs and technology, and investments in adaptation and mitigation, to less than 7 per cent. The agricultural sector accounts for only 7.5 per cent of banks' total credit portfolio, another limiting factor.

12. Most smallholder farms are located on hillsides with poor or degraded soils and minimal access to markets, inputs, improved seeds, water, credit, 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 (such as credit, electricity and technical assistance), credit, information and modern production technology, exclude many smallholder farmers from the benefits of modernization that would lead to economic growth. This limits their ability to take advantage of market opportunities.

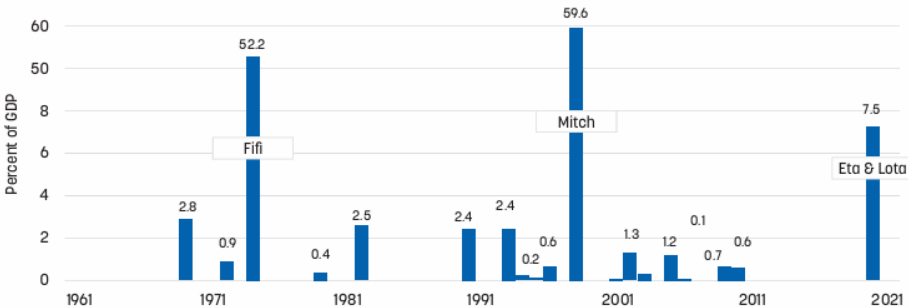
13. Honduras faces the challenge and opportunity to transform its agricultural sector to increase its productivity and economic complexity, while reducing deforestation, GHG emissions and its vulnerability to climate and economic risks. It will be critical to consolidate and build on agricultural export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

14. In Honduras, COMRURAL is an example of government success, 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.

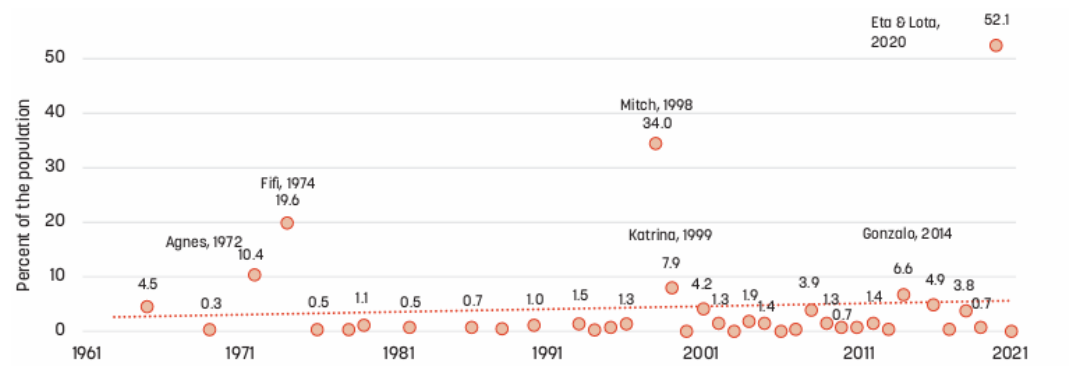
15. Climate Change Impacts: Historically, Honduras has been highly exposed to extreme natural phenomena, and this has posed persistent challenges to achieving the country's economic and social development objectives. The recent history of Honduras shows a close interaction between socio-economic development, the environment and natural hazards, both extreme and slow onset. Perhaps the clearest examples are the devastating 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, significantly delaying Honduras' development process and poverty reduction efforts.

Graph 6: Disasters in Honduras

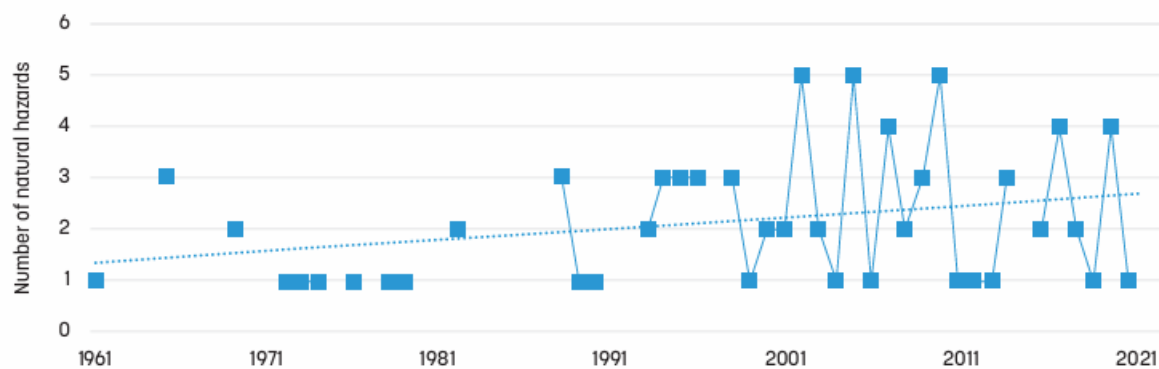
A. Total damage as a percentage of GDP



B. Affected Population



C. Number of weather events per year

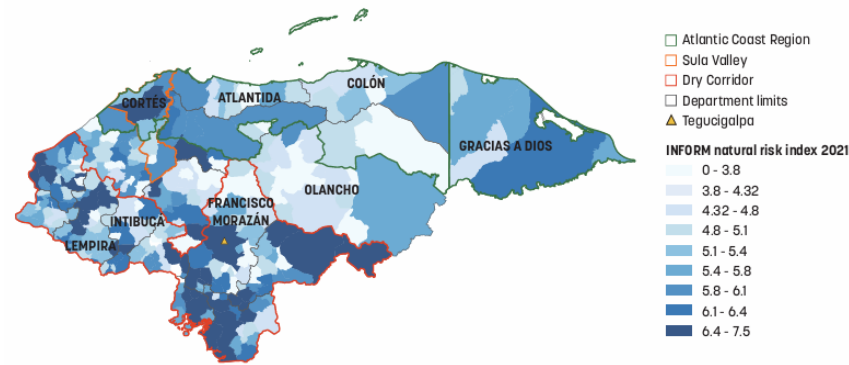


Source: International Disaster Database (EM-DAT), Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) / UCLouvain; Honduras's Central Bank
Note: Natural hazards include droughts, floods, storms, and earthquakes (2009). Data are unavailable for some of the recent years, especially for damage. GDP = gross domestic product.

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

16. 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 to these phenomena (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 per cent of GDP, affecting critical sectors such as transport, telecommunications, health, education, water and sanitation.

Figure No. 1: Natural Hazard Index Honduras 2021.



Source: INFORM 2021

Note: A higher value on the index represents greater risk and exposure to natural hazards, including earthquakes, floods, cyclones, and tidal waves, landslides, droughts, wildfires, and environment degradation by forest pests. Bolded uppercase words are names of departments mentioned in the Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR). Colored outlines are relevant regions mentioned in the CCDR.

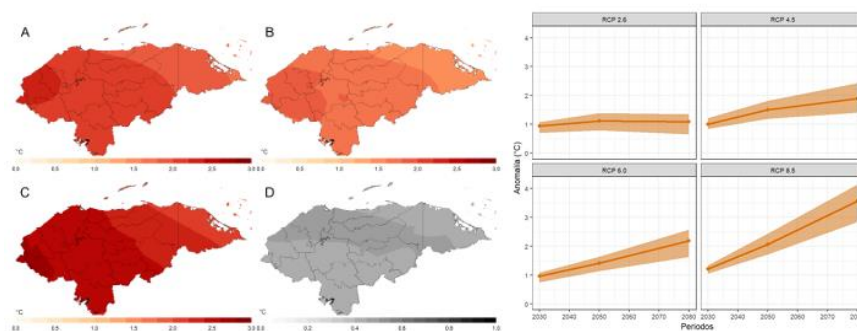
Source: World Bank Group. *Climate Development Report Honduras, 2023*

17. The recent challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic and hurricanes Eta and Iota in 2020 exacerbated existing economic and social problems, especially in areas with high concentrations of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants. These events caused torrential rains and severe flooding affecting 4.7 million people (48% of the population), with social and economic costs estimated at USD 1.8 billion (7.5% of 2019 GDP). The agricultural sector suffered greatly, with some sources reporting that 72% of the cultivated area was affected. Food insecurity almost doubled from 1.8 million people before 2020 to 3.3 million in October 2021. Real GDP contraction was a record 9% in 2020, with output contracting in almost all sectors due to a sharp fall in trade, investment and consumption. Poverty increased by 6.4 percentage points in 2020 and is estimated to remain above that level in 2021. Full recovery from the effects of these cyclones could take years (*See Figure 6: Natural disasters in Honduras*).

Climate change impact projections: According to the World Bank (2023), the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic 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. In addition to the coronavirus pandemic and related business closures, two consecutive category 4 hurricanes caused torrential rains and severe flooding affecting 4.7 million people (48% of the population). The social and economic costs were estimated at USD 1.8 billion (7.5% of 2020 GDP), with severe damage to key infrastructure, land and crops. Real GDP contracted by a record 9% in 2020, with output contracting 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 percentage points in 2020 and remains above that level in 2021. Full recovery from the two hurricanes could take years. In terms of climate change projections for Honduras, the increase in average annual temperature is expected to follow a trend like that observed in other regions affected by climate change. 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. These projections indicate a significant increase in temperature extremes and the frequency of heat waves. 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 and drinking water availability. 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 credit, their ability to transform their reality will be limited, hindering their capacity 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 in Honduras.

Figure No. 2: Climate projections Honduras to 2050



Source: Government of Honduras, MiAmbiente. Documento Desarrollo de los Escenarios Climáticos de Honduras y Modulo Académico de Capacitación (2018; pp:51).

19. Characterization of the prioritized areas: Copán Ruinas, Santa Rita, El Paraíso and San Antonio.

Municipality of Copán Ruinas: The municipality of Copán Ruinas has a population of approximately 37,490 inhabitants according to the 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. Of these, 6,022 are currently in school, while 1,435 children or young people are out of school. 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.

20. The main economic activities include the production of basic grains, vegetables and coffee, as well as professional services in business administration, public accounting, social promotion, carpentry, construction, and metal and mechanical workshops. The working-age population is 22,165, of which 13,765 (62.1%) are economically active. 12.94% of households have an income of less than one thousand Lempiras, 52.22% receive between one thousand and four thousand Lempiras, 28.19% receive between four thousand and twelve thousand Lempiras, 6.44% receive between twelve thousand and fifty thousand Lempiras, and 0.2% receive more than fifty thousand Lempiras. 6.7% of households receive family remittances. In addition, 58.14% of households produce their own food, and 41.86% do not produce anything; only 2.66% have home gardens and 62.33% own domestic animals.

21. Copán Ruinas is famous for its magnificent Mayan ruins, declared a UNESCO World Archaeological Heritage Site in 1980. Considered the "Paris of the Mayan world" in Central America, 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).

22. 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). The municipality is also home to the Chorti, an ethnic group directly descended from the Mayas, as well as to mestizos, a mixture of Spanish and native or indigenous people.

23. Municipality of Santa Rita: it is in the northern part of the Copán Department, with a physical form of an irregular polygon and 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. It is bordered to the north by the municipalities of El Paraíso, Copán and San Jerónimo; to the south by La Unión, Cabañas and San Agustín; to the east by Concepción, San Agustín, La Unión and San Jerónimo; and to the west by Copán Ruinas. 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. The population density is 249.12 inhabitants per km² and the average number of persons per dwelling is 5.7. 14.5% of the households live on an income of less than one thousand lempiras and 97% of the households use firewood for cooking. 36.9% of households produce foodstuffs such as basic grains, coffee and vegetables, although only 42.7% produce enough for self-consumption. The soil of the municipality is predominantly clay loam, with medium fertility and a pH between 4 and 5.5.

24. 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 a good hydrology, with an abundance of water in rivers, streams and creeks. The main rivers include the Copán, Gila, Blanco, Mirasol and Amarillo. There are also streams such as the Cashapa and the Estribo. According to records, there are 469 subscribers to the drinking water service.

25. Municipality of San Antonio: has a population of 8,886 inhabitants distributed in 8 neighborhoods, 16 villages and 6 hamlets, according to the 2015 baseline. The population is divided into 4,415 men (49.68%) and 4,471 women (50.32%), with an average of 4.21 persons per household and a population density of 73.4 inhabitants per km². The population under 23 years of age 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.

26. 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 and 22 degrees Celsius. 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 sweets. 14.81% of the families have an income of less than one thousand lempiras, and 27.73% have an income of less than four thousand lempiras per month.

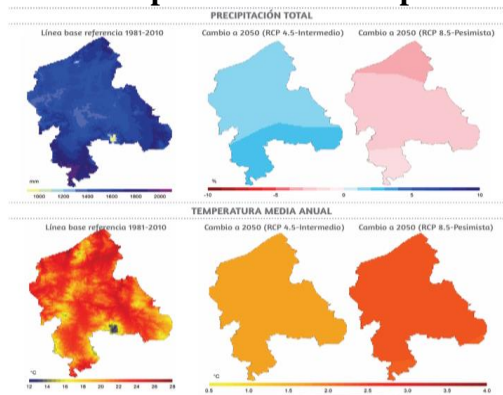
El Paraíso Municipality: The municipality of El Paraíso, Copán, is located 2,000 feet above sea level and has a territorial extension of 249.5 km². The climate is warm with an average temperature of 21 °C to 28 °C, although a temperate climate predominates in the highlands. The rainiest months are from October to February, while from March to May it rarely rains. The population of El Paraíso is 13,870, with 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 households 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 households 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. However, 51.5% of households use only one room as a bedroom.

28. 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 such as maize and beans, 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). The Working Age Population (WAP) constitutes 76.32% of the total population, and the Economically Inactive Population (EIP), which includes students, housewives, retirees, income earners and the disabled, represents 27.12% of the 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.

29. Justification for targeting: The choice of the municipalities of Copán Ruinas, Santa Rita, El Paraíso and San Antonio for the implementation of the "Resilience and Ancestrality" project 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 credit 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 that interventions have 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.

Figure No. 3: Projections of precipitation and temperature in the Department of Copán to 2050

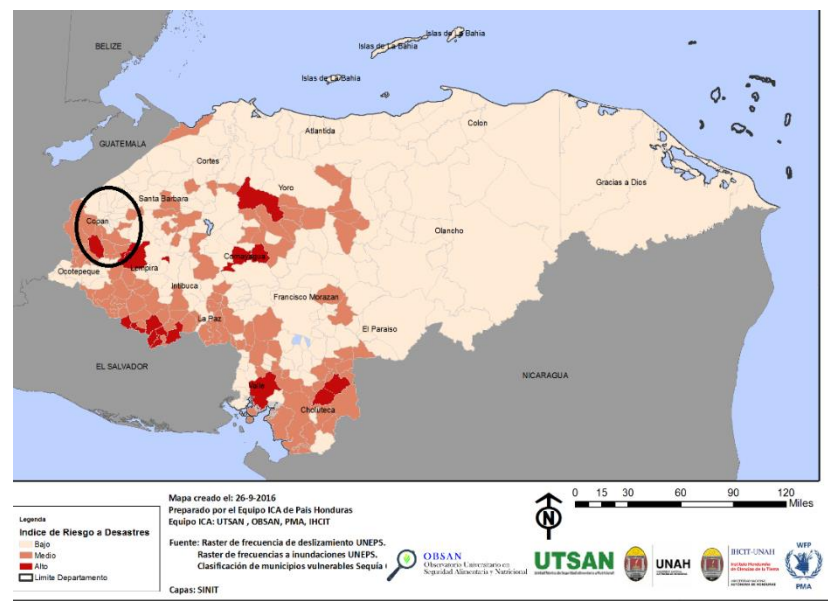


Source: Government of Honduras, MiAmbiente. Documento Desarrollo de los Escenarios Climáticos de Honduras y Modulo Académico de Capacitación (2018; pp:60).

30. The Department of Copán in Honduras stands out as a region particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of

climate change, with projections of rainfall reductions of up to 30% and temperature increases of between 0.9°C and 2.8°C by 2050, according to the IPCC's 6th Report. These extreme climate changes are exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition, with prolonged droughts and flash floods affecting agricultural activities and the livelihoods of local communities.

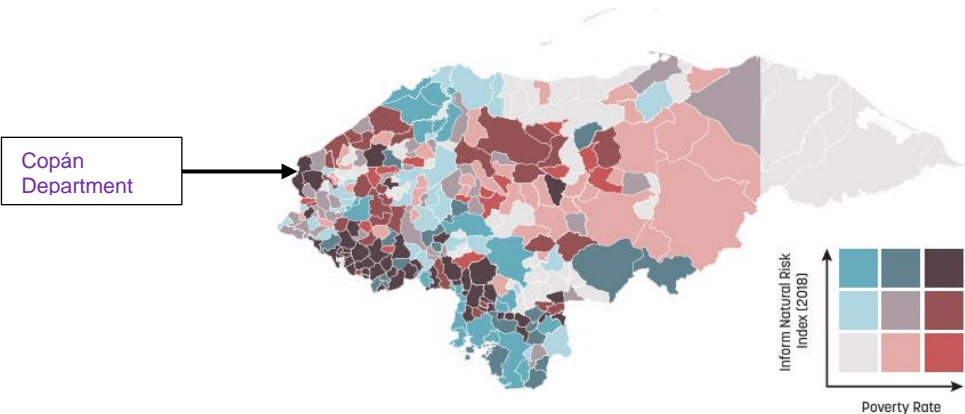
Figure No. 4 Location and Vulnerability Map



Source: Universidad Autónoma de Honduras, 2016

31. Honduras, and particularly the Department of Copán, has faced a series of severe hydrometeorological events in recent years, including prolonged droughts and heavy rains resulting in devastating floods. Hurricanes ETA and Iota, both category 4 hurricanes that occurred in 2020, dramatically impacted communities in Copán, exacerbating existing conditions of vulnerability and highlighting the urgent need to implement climate change adaptation strategies. Copán's vulnerability to climate change is due to factors such as its biophysical and topographical characteristics, combined with high levels of poverty. According to Government of Honduras data from 2021, in this region, a significant proportion of the population lives below the poverty line and relies heavily on agriculture. These conditions further complicate the management of climate impacts and the reduction of socio-economic vulnerabilities in the area.

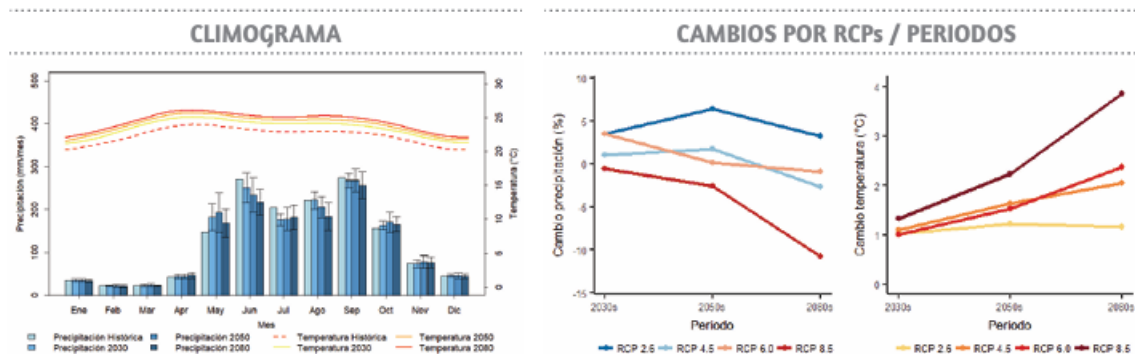
Figure No. 5: Vulnerability and poverty map articulated with the Natural Disaster Index (2019)



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

Climate predictions warn of the possibility of recurrent El Niño episodes in the coming years, which is of particular concern for Copán. This phenomenon can drastically alter precipitation and temperature patterns, causing periods of intense drought followed by torrential rains. These changes can have devastating effects on agriculture, water security and disaster management in Copán. Preparedness and implementation of proactive adaptation and mitigation strategies are essential to manage and minimize these impacts.

Figure 7: Climate projections for precipitation and temperature for 2050 in Copán



Source: Government of Honduras, MiAmbiente. Documento Desarrollo de los Escenarios Climáticos de Honduras y Modulo Académico de Capacitación (2018; pp:61).

34.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. On the other hand, the construction of flood barriers protects communities from the devastating effects of flash floods, while climate-resilient agricultural systems are designed to withstand climatic extremes, ensuring food security.

35.Although Copán contributes a tiny fraction of global greenhouse gas emissions, it faces disproportionately severe impacts from climate change. Alterations in temperature and precipitation patterns are increasing the frequency and magnitude of disasters, such as intense hurricanes, catastrophic floods and prolonged droughts. These extreme events, together with the 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.

36. In the Copán region of Honduras, access to credit is limited, with only 7% of the population having access to credit, while 93% have no access. Broken down by gender, 2% of men and 5% of women have access to credit, leaving 45% of men and 48% of women without access (MiAmbiente, 2023). This situation reflects serious gaps in access to credit to finance climate change adaptation practices, based on lack of knowledge, lack of collateral and other factors. The scarcity of detailed and accessible climate information in Copán further exacerbates these challenges by limiting the ability to develop effective adaptation and response strategies. This lack of reliable and specific data prevents planners and decision-makers from fully understanding the magnitude of local impacts and designing appropriate interventions to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change on vulnerable populations and their livelihoods.

37.In this critical scenario, the need for robust international cooperation and sustained support becomes more evident. Improving climate data collection, analysis and dissemination through international collaboration could transform Copán's capacity to respond to climate change. Global efforts should include strengthening technical and scientific 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 also crucial that this international cooperation is not only limited to technical and financial assistance, but also promotes the exchange of good practices and successful experiences between regions facing comparable climate challenges.

38. Gender and youth considerations: The "Resilience and Ancestry" project takes place in the Trifinio area, which faces significant challenges due to climate change. This project aligns with the criteria of the Adaptation Fund's Innovation Window, prioritizing gender equality and the inclusion of youth as essential components for effective and sustainable climate adaptation. Honduras has shown progress in gender equality, ranking 53rd out of 146 countries in the Global Gender Gap Index 2023, with a parity index of 0.73. This improvement reflects notable progress since 2022, when the country ranked 82nd with a parity index of 0.705. This index, introduced by the World Economic Forum in 2006, measures progress towards gender equality in four dimensions: economic opportunity, education, health and leadership.

39. 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.

40. The consultation carried out in the prioritized municipalities (Copán Ruinas, Santa Rita, El Paraíso and San Antonio) revealed that 70.83% of the people surveyed consider that women and girls do not have much of a role in community decision-making. Furthermore, 64.15% believe that women's or girls' opinions are not given much importance in the management of resources such as water and land. 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. This disproportionate burden of unpaid work is a significant barrier to their empowerment and active participation in the community.

41. Impact of Climate Change on Women and Girls: Climate change exacerbates these inequalities, disproportionately affecting women and girls. 56.82% of respondents 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 households, 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, creating considerable stress.

42. In situations of excessive rainfall, flooding in vulnerable communities puts the well-being of families at risk, and it is women who seek protective measures, especially for their children. These additional responsibilities further limit their ability to participate in community activities and decision-making. Gender-based violence is another extreme manifestation of inequality. 89.02% of respondents 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 gender-based violence is crucial for inclusive and sustainable rural development, as it is a significant barrier to women's empowerment and gender equality.

43. Gender approach in the project: Faced with this problem, the "Resilience and Ancestry" project adopts a comprehensive gender approach, assessing the implications of each planned action on women and men. The CASM-ACCH-Christian Aid consortium is committed to preventing the perpetuation of gender inequality through an integral dimension in the identification, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project. The project was designed in consultation with women members of the Community and Municipal

Networks to understand their expectations and priorities. These consultations revealed key areas for intervention: i. *Protagonism in Decision Making*: The project seeks to increase women's and girls' protagonism in community decision making. Specific activities will be implemented to strengthen their leadership skills and ensure that their voices are heard and valued. ii. *Economic and Social Empowerment*: Equitable access to resources and economic opportunities for women and youth will be promoted. This will include training in entrepreneurial skills and access to finance for women-led projects; and iii. *Preventing and Addressing Gender-Based Violence and New Masculinities*: Work will be done to prevent and address gender-based violence, ensuring a safe environment for women and girls. This will include the implementation of awareness-raising programmes, where the reduction of violence is based on strengthening the role of new masculinities.

44. The project will also address gender inequality through the promotion of equal opportunities in education and strengthening economic opportunities through Livelihoods, and the implementation of policies that encourage equal participation in all project activities.

Youth and Climate Adaptation: Youth is also a priority group in this project. 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. This will enable them to acquire the necessary skills to face the challenges of climate change and contribute to the sustainable development of their communities; 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.

46. 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.

47. The project aims to address gender inequalities and foster youth participation in climate adaptation in the Trifinio Zone. 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. The effective implementation of this project will make gender inequalities visible and address them, empowering women and youth to build more resilient and sustainable communities.

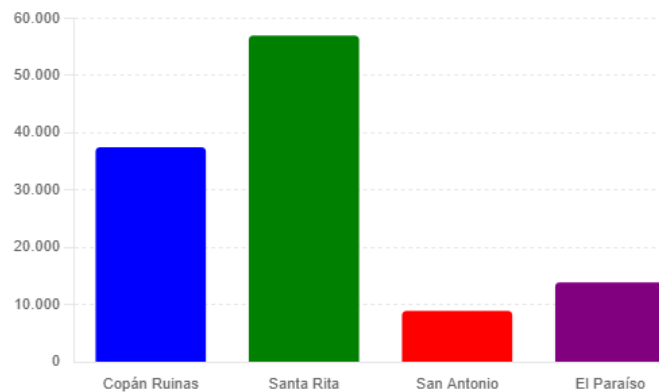
48. Characterization of the target population, Maya Chorti and Mestizo, in the municipalities of Copán Ruinas, Santa Rita, San Antonio and La Florida: The characterization of the population prioritized for the project is presented below, with emphasis on its main rules:

- **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 La Florida in the department of Copán. These municipalities are in the western part of the country and 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. This geographical location and their cultural heritage make the

preservation of their identity and adaptation to climate change in this region of utmost importance.

- **Demographics and Language:** The National Indigenous Maya Chortí Council of Honduras (COMINCHH) estimates the Maya Chortí population to be 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. Language and cultural preservation are essential to maintain the identity of this group and promote their inclusion in Honduran society.

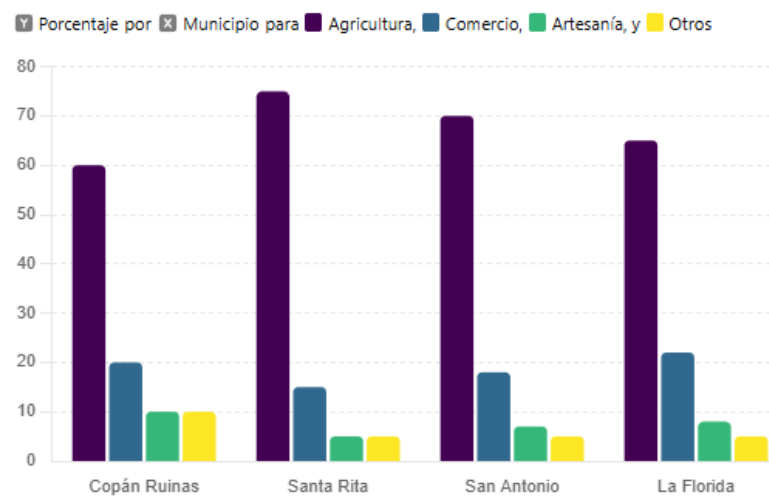
Graph No.8: Population distribution in the four prioritized municipalities



Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024

- **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 such as chickens and turkeys. Extreme poverty is a constant due to the lack of educational and employment opportunities. These economic characteristics highlight the need to support sustainable development and livelihood diversification to reduce poverty and improve resilience to economic and environmental shocks.

Graph No.9: Distribution of population by economic activity in the four prioritized municipalities

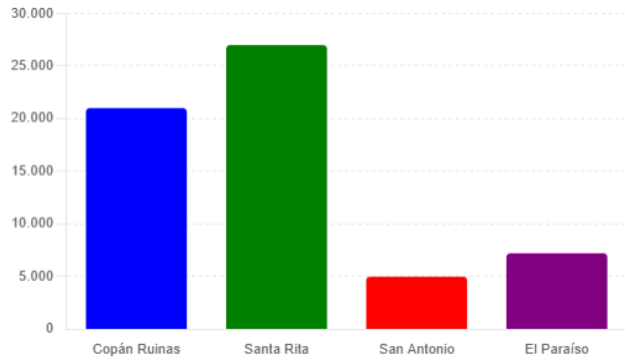


(Purple: Agriculture; Blue: Commerce; Green: Handicrafts; Yellow: Others)

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024

- Youth Population and Education:** The population of the municipalities is mostly young, with 65% of the population being 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.

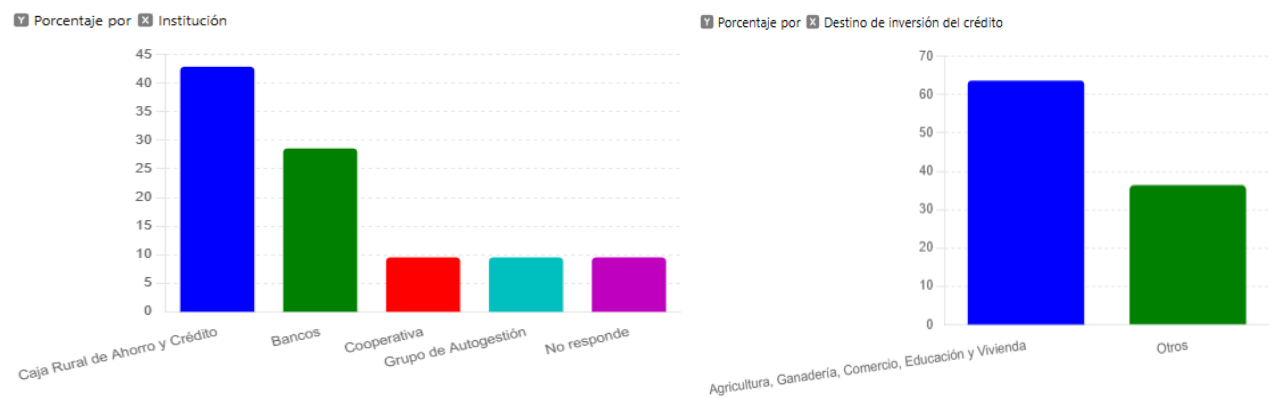
Graph No. 10: Distribution of population under 23 in the four prioritized municipalities



Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024

- Access to Credit/Finance:** For the Maya Chortí access to credit is extremely limited, with less than 7% of the population having access to credit due to lack of information, collateral and other factors. Of the few who have access, 42.86% receive credit from the Rural Savings and Credit Bank, 28.57% from Banks, 9.52% from Cooperatives, another 9.52% from Self-management Groups and the remaining 9.52% do not answer about the institution that provides them with credit. In addition, 63.64% of the people interviewed indicated that the most difficult credit investment destinations to access are related to agriculture, livestock, commerce, education and housing. As these are related to income-generating activities, it is crucial to work with government institutions, municipalities, the private sector and NGOs to facilitate access to financial services for vulnerable and food-insecure people, enabling them to better manage climate risks and invest in new livelihood practices.

Figure 11: Access to credit/financing Maya Chortí



Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024 (Consultation Process)

- 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. 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. In addition, it focuses on innovative financial mechanisms to support climate change adaptation, ensuring gender inclusion and the preservation of cultural heritage. The combination of ancestral and modern knowledge is key to developing adaptation strategies that are culturally relevant and sustainable.
- **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 characterisation of the population of the municipalities

ASPECT	COPAN RUINS	SANTA RITA	SAN ANTONIO	PARADISE
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%
Households 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 farming, poultry pig trading
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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

49. Problem to be addressed through this intervention: The "Resilience and Ancestrality" project is designed to address crucial challenges impacting the Maya Chorti communities in the Trifinio region, comprising the municipalities of Copán Ruinas, Santa Rita, El Paraíso, and San Antonio. These areas are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, which manifest through extreme climatic variations, predominantly affecting agricultural activities and exacerbating environmental degradation. 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 microfinance institutions and community funds.

50. The core of the project's strategy is the implementation of a comprehensive model that seeks to generate capacities for access to financing, recognizing the needs and particularities of the prioritized families in terms of the opportunities and challenges they face in adapting to climate change. These families are part of community environments that must have enabling conditions for the success of the intervention, as well as knowledge of climate monitoring, recognizing the ancestral practices of the region (Maya Chorti). The Resilient Families Model, which has been previously implemented by the consortium, will be the methodology chosen to materialize the objectives and expected results. This model will be adapted to the specific conditions of each of the municipalities through participatory workshops, ensuring that the interventions are relevant and effective. It is expected that this implementation will not only improve agricultural practices and behavioral changes in terms of access to financing mechanisms (fear of debt) but also strengthen the social and cultural fabric, integrating ancestral knowledge crucial for the sustainability of the interventions.

51. The project also seeks informed decision-making and climate risk management through participatory research 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.

52. In addition, the project places a strong emphasis on 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, strengthening the capacity of communities to advocate for their needs and rights.

53. 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.

54. 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.

55. Project: In response to the challenges imposed by climate change in the Trifinio region, the "Resilience and Ancestry" project seeks to strengthen the capacities of communities and families in the Trifinio Fraternidad Biosphere Reserve. These areas, notably vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, 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.

56. Overall Project Objective: To pilot, promote, and institutionalize innovative financing instruments to scale up climate adaptation for vulnerable families in the Trifinio Fraternidad Biosphere Reserve, through the transfer of the resilient family's model that integrates ancestral practices, improves climate services, promotes climate knowledge management, and systematizes learning, with a focus on ancestry and gender inclusion.

57. SO1. Establish a financing mechanism for innovation actions in adaptation and building resilience to climate change. To achieve this, an innovation fund for adaptation practices with vulnerable populations will be designed and implemented. This fund will include financing models such as community funds and microfinance institutions focusing on the selection and financing of adaptation projects in areas such as agriculture, energy, monitoring, and tourism. Special attention will be given to women-led initiatives, supporting 600 families in four municipalities during the life of the project. In addition, eligible credits will be granted to facilitate the implementation of adaptation practices and the creation of innovative agricultural products, ensuring a high success rate and return on investment through continuous technical assistance. It will also invest in community climate change infrastructure, working with municipalities and promoting public-private partnerships to ensure the long-term sustainability of this infrastructure.

58. SO2. Systematically strengthen the project's knowledge management and its scaling up in local and international policies. This will be achieved by funding community and municipal research projects focused on climate monitoring using ancestral practices and bio-indicators, generating and systematizing relevant knowledge from the communities. Technical assistance will be provided for the development of the research, 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 at national and international events, promoting best practices and lessons learned in climate change adaptation policies at national, local, and international levels.

59. These specific objectives are designed to ensure that local 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.

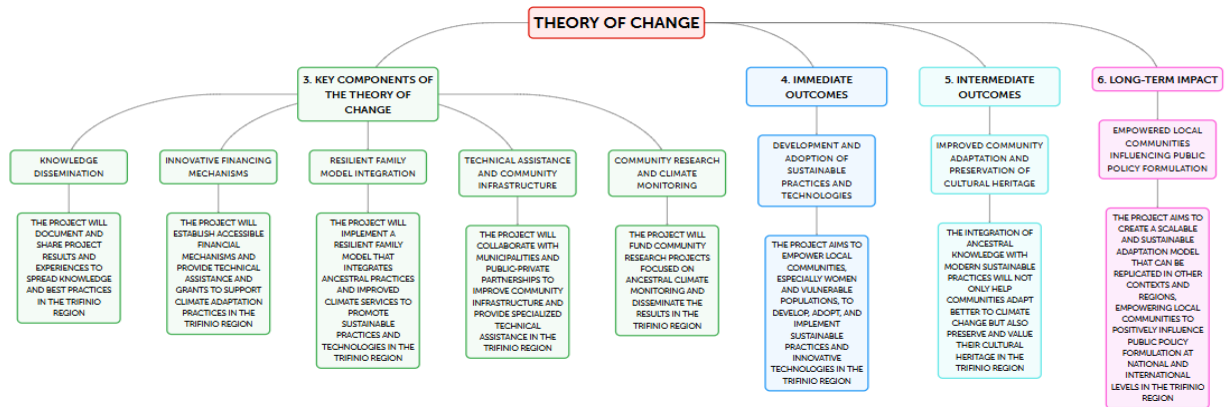
60. Theory of Change: In the context of global climate change, the Trifinio Zone faces significant challenges that require innovative and sustainable solutions. This project aims to pilot, systematize learning, and institutionalize financing instruments to scale up climate adaptation through the transfer of a resilient household model that integrates ancestral practices, enhances climate services, and promotes climate knowledge management. At the same time, it fosters innovative financing mechanisms with a focus on ancestry and gender inclusion. 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 implement sustainable practices and innovative technologies that improve their resilience to climate change. The Resilience and Ancestry project focuses on addressing the critical challenges imposed by climate change in the Trifinio region, where Maya Chorti communities in the municipalities of Copán Ruinas, Santa Rita, El Paraíso, and San Antonio face extreme climatic variations. These conditions not only affect agricultural practices but also exacerbate environmental degradation in an already vulnerable region.

61. IF we establish innovative and accessible financing mechanisms for climate adaptation practices, providing technical assistance, grants, and improving community infrastructure in collaboration with municipalities and public-private partnerships, while funding community-based research projects for ancestral-based climate monitoring and documenting and disseminating project results and experiences, **THEN** local communities, especially women and vulnerable populations, will be able to develop, adopt, and implement sustainable practices and innovative technologies that improve their resilience to climate change, **BECAUSE** access to financial resources, specialized technical support, and adequate infrastructure are essential for effective and sustainable implementation of adaptation projects, and the dissemination of knowledge and experiences strengthens climate change adaptation policymaking processes at local and international levels, ensuring a lasting and scalable impact.

62. IF we also implement a resilient household model that integrates ancestral practices, enhances climate services, and promotes climate knowledge management, **THEN** we will enable local communities to not only better adapt to climate change but also preserve and value their cultural and ancestral heritage, **BECAUSE** integrating ancestral knowledge with modern, sustainable practices creates a holistic and robust approach to climate resilience, ensuring that solutions are culturally relevant, inclusive, and effective in the long term.

63. In summary, **IF** we implement innovative financial mechanisms, provide technical assistance, improve community infrastructure, support research, and disseminate knowledge, **THEN** we will empower local communities to cope with climate change and positively influence policymaking at national and international levels, **BECAUSE** these actions create a scalable and sustainable adaptation model that can be replicated in other contexts and regions.

Figure No. 6: Theory of Change Resilience and Ancestry Project



Source: Own elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

64. Assumptions and Expected Results: Based on the above assumptions, the project expects to achieve the following results, which will be monitored through specific indicators and periodically reviewed to ensure alignment with the overall project objectives:

- 1. Development of innovative and accessible financing mechanisms:** Financing mechanisms such as community funds and microfinance institutions will be established and operated to facilitate access to financial resources needed for climate adaptation. The success of this outcome will be measured through the number of projects financed, the return on investments, and the financial sustainability of the mechanisms implemented.
- 2. 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.
- 3. 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 integrated into the resilient household model.
- 4. 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.
- 5. 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.
- 6. 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.
- 7. Improvements in community infrastructure for climate change adaptation:** Financial support will be provided, and public-private partnerships will be fostered 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.

65. 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**. These areas, inhabited by the Maya Chortí community, face critical challenges due to extreme climatic variations that impact agricultural practices, livelihoods and exacerbate environmental degradation. The implementation of the project builds on the consortium's extensive territorial experience and established relationships with local communities and municipal authorities.

66. Participation of Local Organizations: The consortium in charge of project implementation includes **Comisión de Acción Social Menonita (CASM)**, **Christian Aid (CA)**, **Asociación Centroamericana Centro Humboldt (ACCH)** and **Microfinanciera Rural de Honduras (PILARH-OPDF)**. Each of these organizations brings unique expertise and resources, ensuring a comprehensive and collaborative approach. The **active participation of local organizations** is ensured in all phases of the project, from planning to implementation and monitoring. **CASM** works directly with local organizational structures such as Water Boards, Consultative Councils, Rural Savings and Credit Bank 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 research and **Christian Aid** brings its expertise in climate justice and community resilience, promoting equitable and effective solutions. In addition, **PILARH-OPDF**, a Honduran microfinance institution, will provide microcredit for rural communities to implement sustainable agricultural practices and innovative technologies, thus improving their climate resilience. Their inclusion will ensure access to financial resources needed for project adaptations.

67. Experience of Implementing Entities: **CASM:** With a track record spanning 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. **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. **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. Its approach includes promoting climate justice, ensuring that the solutions implemented are equitable and benefit the most vulnerable communities. It has also developed successful models of resilient families, integrating ancestral knowledge with modern practices to strengthen climate resilience and community empowerment. **PILARH-OPDF:** This Honduran microfinance institution plays a crucial role in access to finance for rural communities. It has worked extensively with vulnerable communities, providing microloans that enable families to invest in sustainable agricultural practices and innovative technologies. Its focus on financial inclusion ensures that vulnerable communities have access to the resources needed to implement climate adaptation solutions. **POC- SERNA:** The Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA), through its Project Coordination Office (PCO), acts as implementing partner of the project supported by various strategic partners. It will accompany the project and participate in the Strategic Steering Committee, whose main function is to provide strategic guidance and approve adaptation project proposals for funding, upon recommendation of the Programme's Technical Committee. Likewise, it will be responsible for accompanying the process of 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.

68. 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 the creation of **accessible financial mechanisms**. These elements are essential to ensure the sustainability and scalability of the proposed solutions. i. **Resilient Families Model:** 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. **Innovative Financial Mechanisms:** CASM, in collaboration with PILARH-OPDF OPDF, has worked with rural savings banks and savings associations to finance community projects. This approach promotes financial inclusion and ensures that communities have the necessary resources to implement sustainable practices and innovative technologies; iii. **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; iv. **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.

69. Direct Beneficiaries: the Project will directly benefit vulnerable communities 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 Financing Mechanism.

- i. 600 credits per year: Awarded to 1200 families during the 4 years of the project, strengthening their capacity to face the challenges of climate change.
- ii. Total population of the 4 municipalities: 117,246 people, including all inhabitants of the selected areas.

Component 2: Strengthening Knowledge Management and Policy Scaling-up

- i. 1200 families: Directly benefited in 4 municipalities (Copán Ruinas, Santa Rita and Florida) through the implementation of resilient practices.
- ii. Indirect population: 117,246 people who will benefit from improvements in community policies and practices. This structure ensures comprehensive and equitable coverage, strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities in the Honduran Trifinio region.

C. PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING

Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US\$)
		Output 1.1.1: Design of financing mechanism for climate change adaptation practices.	USD\$ 73,709.80

Component 1: Establish a funding mechanism for innovation in climate change adaptation and resilience building. (US\$1,694,276.23)	Sub-component 1.1: Innovation fund for adaptation practices with vulnerable populations. (US\$1,489,476.23)	Output 1.1.2: Eligible credits granted for the implementation of climate change adaptation practices (at least 600) and creation of innovative agricultural products.	USD\$960,494.93
		Output 1.1.3: Technical assistance to reduce the risk of accessing the funding mechanism and ensure its return.	US\$455,271.50
	Subcomponent 1.2 Financing Community Infrastructure for Climate Change Adaptation (USD \$204,800)	Output 1.2.1: Financial Support to Improve Community Infrastructure in Articulation with Municipalities.	USD\$200,000
		Output 1.2.2: Fostering Alliances with Multilateral and Bilateral Institutions for the Sustainability of Community Infrastructure	USD\$4,800
Component 2: Systematic strengthening of the project's knowledge management and its scaling up in local and international policies. (USD \$1,642,436.87)	Sub-component 2.1: Knowledge Management System for Climate Resilience. (USD\$ 1.102.865,40)	Output 2.1.1: Community and Municipal Research for Ancestral Approach Climate Monitoring.	USD \$636,580.34
		Output 2.1.2: Technical Assistance for Accompanying Research Development.	US \$466,285.05
	Sub-component 2.2: Integrating Ancestral and Contemporary Knowledge for Climate Adaptation (USD \$539,571.47)	Output 2.2.1: The Project's results and experiences are positioned as scalable opportunities, contributing to and strengthening national instruments and frameworks on climate change	US \$439,034.72
		Output 2.2.2: Good practices and lessons learned from the project are incorporated into national, local and international climate change policies.	USD \$100,536.75
6. Project/Programme Execution cost			USD\$350,262.69
7. Total Project/Programme Cost			USD\$3,686,975.78

8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)	USD \$313,024.22
Amount of Financing Requested	US \$4,000,000

D. PROJECTED CALENDAR

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	June 2025
Mid-term Review (if planned)	January 2027
Project/Programme Closing	June 2029
Terminal Evaluation	September 2029

PART II: PROJECT/PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A. PROJECT COMPONENTS

70. 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, managed by the Adaptation Fund, provides a unique platform for testing, evaluating and scaling up interventions that can be applied globally to increase climate resilience in diverse vulnerable communities.

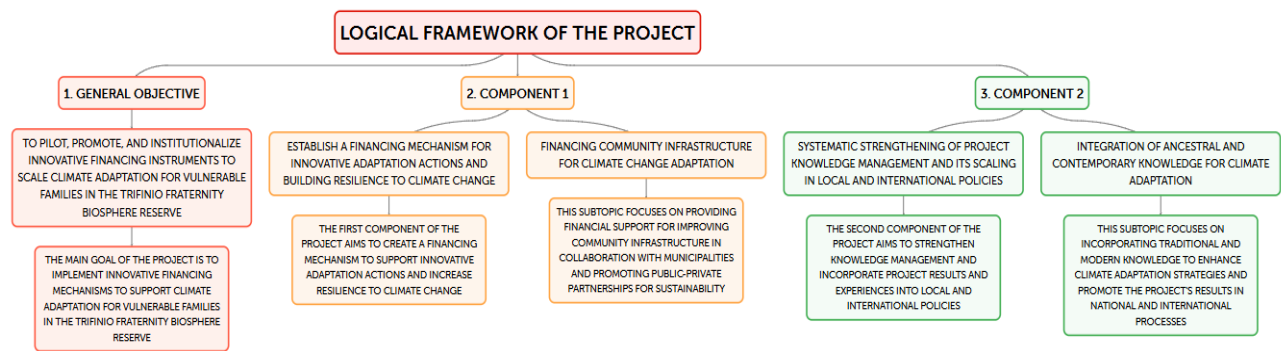
71. The general objective of the project - for a period of 4 years - is to "Pilot, promote and institutionalize innovative financing instruments to scale up climate adaptation of vulnerable families in the Trifinio Fraternidad Biosphere Reserve, through the transfer of the resilient families model that integrates ancestral practices, improves climate services, promotes climate knowledge management and systematizes learning, with a focus on ancestry and gender inclusion". To this end, an innovation fund will be designed and implemented for adaptation practices with vulnerable populations, including financing models such as community funds and microfinance. This fund will focus on the selection and financing of adaptation projects in areas such as agriculture, energy, monitoring and tourism, with special attention to initiatives led by women, supporting 1200 families in the 4 municipalities. In addition, grants will be provided to facilitate the implementation of adaptation practices and the creation of innovative agricultural products, ensuring a 90% success rate and return on investment through continuous technical assistance. Investments will also be made in community climate change infrastructure, working with municipalities and promoting public-private partnerships to ensure the long-term sustainability of this infrastructure.

72. The project will also systematically strengthen knowledge management and its scaling up in local and international policies. This will be achieved by funding participatory research 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. Technical assistance will be provided for the development of the research, 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 at national and international events, promoting best practices and lessons learned in climate change adaptation policies at national, local and international levels.

73. 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 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.

Figure No. 7: Logical Framework of the Project



Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

Component 1: Establish a funding mechanism for innovation actions in adaptation and building resilience to climate change.

74. This crucial component of the project seeks to radically transform the adaptive capacity of families in the face of the challenges imposed by climate change in the Trifinio region. Through the implementation of a financing mechanism suited to the characteristics and capacities of the most vulnerable population, it builds on the Climate Resilient Households model (CRFF). This mechanism is strategically merged with appropriate technologies and climate-adapted sustainable agricultural practices (ASAC), integrating the valuable ancestral knowledge of the Maya Chorti indigenous communities.

75. The objective is to develop an agricultural system that 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 finance, strengthening social and cultural networks to improve community cohesion and resilience, and continuous evaluation and adaptation of implemented techniques to ensure their effectiveness and relevance over time.

76. A financing mechanism will be designed that includes strengthening community funds through the support of the PILARH-OPDF OPDF microfinance institution that provides credit. The projects financed will cover sustainable agricultural practices adapted to climate (ASAC), renewable energy, environmental monitoring, sustainable tourism, among others. The diagnosis of resilient families will define the type of project to be financed. In addition, 30% of the credit will be earmarked exclusively for women in the prioritised areas, supporting their initiatives in ASAC practices. 18-20 ASAC practices specific to the project will be mapped and studied, defining which will be financed and which will receive subsidies.

77. The project will be implemented in the Cerro Azul Park and the micro-watersheds of Copán Ruinas, benefiting an average of 1200 families 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.

78. In addition, continuous technical assistance 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 works that favor the return on investment in adaptation projects and territorial development will be financed, ensuring their sustainability and benefit for the communities. To this end, a strategy will be developed to co-finance community works in collaboration with other projects in the region with public and private financing actors (World Bank, IDB, USAID, European Union, among others), as well as other territorial partners, strengthening the necessary infrastructure for adaptation to climate change.

79. This comprehensive and strategic approach seeks not only to improve the living conditions of the families involved, but also to establish a replicable model of climate change adaptation that can serve as a reference at regional and global level. The ambition of this component is to generate transformative change in the Trifinio region, ensuring that each family thrives in a changing environment, using a model that balances innovation and tradition, science and local wisdom. In doing so, "Resilience and Ancestry" aims to leave a legacy of strengthened capacities, sustainable practices and a more united and resilient community in the face of future challenges.

Outcome 1.1 (sub-component) Innovation fund for adaptation practices with vulnerable populations.

80. The main objective of this outcome is to create a financing mechanism that integrates microfinance and rural banks, ensuring financial inclusion and empowerment of women and youth, as well as their families. This mechanism, accessible and adapted to local needs, will promote sustainable and resilient livelihood practices. It aims to increase the adaptive capacity of vulnerable households in the Trifinio region in the face of climate change, achieving a significant transformation in their livelihoods and strengthening their social and cultural cohesion. By the end of the project, it is expected that families will have adopted sustainable and resilient livelihoods methods, integrating appropriate technologies and ancestral knowledge of the Maya Chorti indigenous communities.

81. A central element of this outcome is access to financing mechanisms specifically designed for vulnerable populations that currently lack access to financial credit. An accessible credit mechanism will be established to enable households to implement innovative and sustainable adaptation projects. This access to credit will encourage behavioral changes, enabling households to plan and manage their finances more effectively, invest in appropriate technologies and climate-adapted agricultural practices, resulting in greater food security and economic stability. The project will also develop with local financial institutions technologies (applications), adapted to the context of illiteracy in the region, so that families and communities can learn and keep track of their credit, leaving installed capacity on financial education for the future.

82. Financial support will not be limited to adaptation projects but will also extend to financing community infrastructure necessary for climate change adaptation. Improving local infrastructure, such as irrigation and water storage systems, rural roads and community centers, will be essential for the effective implementation of adaptation practices and for strengthening community resilience. Collaboration with municipalities and the promotion of public-private partnerships will ensure the long-term sustainability of these infrastructures.

83. In addition, the strengthening of the social and cultural fabric will be reflected in more cohesive and resilient communities, able to jointly face the challenges of climate change. Women, in particular, will play a prominent role in this transformation, empowered through a dedicated seed fund that will support their initiatives, contributing to greater gender equity and community resilience.

99. 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 households, together with a participatory monitoring and evaluation system, will ensure the long-term relevance and effectiveness of the interventions. The transformation achieved in the Trifinio region will demonstrate that it is possible to balance innovation with tradition, science with local wisdom, to address environmental challenges, establishing a legacy of sustainable practices, strengthened capacities and more united and resilient communities.

Output 1.1.1: Design of financing mechanism for climate change adaptation practices.

Output 1.1.1 focuses on the design of an innovative financing mechanism for climate change adaptation practices in the Trifinio region. This mixed model will combine rural savings and credit cooperatives and microfinance institutions, such as the PILARH-OPDF microfinance institution, to provide access to eligible credit to vulnerable populations, especially those who currently lack access due to factors such as lack of knowledge, fear of indebtedness or lack of credit guarantees. The mechanism will enable communities to access funds in an efficient and secure manner, facilitating the implementation of climate change adaptation projects. Key activities will include research and analysis of successful financing models, development of agreements with local financial institutions, and training of communities on accessing and managing finance.

101. The main objective is to facilitate access to credit for climate change adaptation practices through a blended finance model that enables households to implement innovative and sustainable projects. This accessible credit mechanism will encourage behavioral changes, enabling households to plan and manage their finances more effectively. This will incentivize investment 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.

102. **Structure of the Financing Mechanism:** The funding model will be divided into two types: direct funding by PILARH-OPDF and funding through rural savings and credit cooperatives. 70% of the funding will come directly from PILARH-OPDF, while the remaining 30% will be managed through the rural savings banks. This mixed approach will ensure that those with greater difficulties in accessing finance due to a lack of credit profile will be able to access credit through the rural savings banks, supported by the experience of PILARH-OPDF. Those with a stronger credit profile will be able to receive direct funding from PILARH-OPDF.

Table No. 2: Structure Financing-distribution mechanism

Type of financing	Percentage of funding	Beneficiaries	Implementation
Direct Funding by PILARH-OPDF	70%	Households with adequate credit profile	Direct loans
Financing through rural savings banks	30%	Families with difficulties in accessing credit	Support through community funds supported by PILARH-OPDF

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

103. **Projects to be financed:** The project will include a market study to identify the most suitable areas for climate change adaptation financing. Below is a table with examples of types of innovative projects with an ancestral and gender focus that can be developed in the Honduran Trifinio region, integrating the valuable ancestral knowledge of the Maya Chorti indigenous communities.

Table No. 3: Possible projects to be financed

Type of project	Description	Beneficiaries of the Adaptation Project's impact
Agricultural	Implementation of ASAC practices, such as agroecology, crop rotation and the use of organic fertilizers. Incorporation of ancestral Maya Chorti techniques such as the use of terraces for erosion control and crop diversification.	Rural families
Tourism	Development of sustainable tourism that includes ecotourism and community-based tourism, taking advantage of the natural and cultural resources of the region, respecting and promoting the Maya Chorti cultural heritage.	Local communities
Renewable Energy	Installation of solar and wind energy systems to provide clean energy and reduce dependence on fossil fuels, integrating traditional techniques such as the use of biogas produced from organic waste.	Rural populations
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 planting native species and protecting biological corridors.	Farmers and communities
Water Care	Implementation of efficient irrigation systems and water storage, as well as the conservation of water sources and watersheds, applying ancestral water management techniques such as the construction of infiltration ditches and rainwater harvesting.	Farmers and communities
Forestry	Reforestation and sustainable forest management to improve carbon sequestration and protect biodiversity, incorporating ancestral Maya Chorti Forest management practices, such as the use of multipurpose tree species and selective pruning.	Rural communities
Beekeeping	Development of sustainable beekeeping to diversify sources of income and promote crop pollination, using traditional bee management techniques and the creation of community apiaries.	Small producers
Agroforestry	Integrating trees into agricultural systems to improve productivity, biodiversity and climate resilience, building on ancestral knowledge of local flora and the use of native trees to improve soil fertility.	Local farmers
Waste Management	Development of waste management and recycling systems to reduce pollution and improve environmental health, applying ancestral knowledge on recycling and reuse, such as composting organic waste and making handicrafts from recycled materials.	Rural and urban communities

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

104.Application of the Climate Resilient Families Model (CRFM): The "Climate Resilient Families Model" (CRFM) is a methodological proposal designed to optimise conceptual and methodological elements related to Livelihoods, Social Risk Management and Agroecology, with the objective of providing personalised accompaniment to the needs identified in the beneficiary families. The MFRC 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, households will be able to efficiently plan their livelihood activities. The process will start with updating the socio-environmental context of the prioritised area to adjust the CRFM tools.

105. The CRFF will start with a diagnosis that will be applied to 600 families to define the type of project that could be submitted to the financing mechanism (see Table No.3: Possible projects to be financed). This application consists of seven tools, 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 livelihoods, social risk management and agroecology. This will be followed by the planning phase, where the model tools will be adapted to create the project and a customised implementation plan. The next phase is the implementation phase, in which an investment plan per family will be developed with continuous technical assistance and training for 24 months. Finally, the process will conclude with the feedback and assessment phase, in which the level of resilience will be evaluated in a sample of 30% of the families, adjusting the model according to the results and providing feedback.

Table No. 4: Phases of the RSFF

Phase	Description	Timeline
Diagnosis	It provides insight into the state or characteristics of the Livelihoods. It serves to identify the possible causes of problems or situations that require improvement. It also identifies possible elements that can contribute to improving or solving the interior and environment of the livelihoods. The diagnosis is important because it is the basis for the possible alternatives or solutions that the family defines to solve or improve the current conditions.	100 families per semester
Planning	Here the alternatives or solutions to the problems identified and analyzed in the current situation (Diagnosis) are defined. Planning contributes to the management and quality of the actions to be carried out, its success depends on the understanding of what we intend to achieve, the clear and simple way in which we intend to do it (who does what, when, how and where, what resources do I need, etc.). In this process, the Good Practices in Livelihoods and their migration to ASAC practices are defined, defining their implementation.	100 families per semester
Implementation and Monitoring	It corresponds to the implementation of what is planned. It consists of directing, coordinating and controlling the activities that the implementing organization is going to carry out with its target groups, as well as what the family has planned in their livelihood. Monitoring is the process of observing the way we do things and how we are making use of the available resources and the immediate results we achieve, and if this allows us to make progress in achieving the goals we have set, it gives us the opportunity to assess whether or not it is necessary to make changes in order to ensure the success of our planning strategy.	24 months per family
Feedback and Validation	It serves to generate learning for improvement, based on the assessment of the results we are obtaining. It has an evaluative character, which leads to a decision-making process about maintaining, modifying or not carrying out certain actions. The emphasis is on measuring the level of Resilience obtained, taking as a starting point the situation found in the diagnosis, so that in a comparative way we can analyze the progress made by the family. At this stage, the measurement of the family's resilience is carried out, and it is recommended to measure between 20-30% depending on the size of the target group. Using these tools, the initial resilience status of the families can be determined as a baseline.	End of the project

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

106. Training and Accompaniment: Access to financing 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.

107. Expected impact: By the end of the project, the 600 households are expected to have adopted sustainable and climate-resilient farming methods, integrating appropriate technologies and ancestral knowledge. The financing of community infrastructure will improve local conditions and strengthen community resilience.

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 households, together with a participatory monitoring and evaluation system, will ensure the long-term relevance and effectiveness of the interventions. The transformation achieved in the Trifinio region will demonstrate that it is possible to balance innovation with tradition, science with local wisdom, to address environmental challenges, establishing a legacy of sustainable practices, strengthened capacities and more united and resilient communities.

Output 1.1.2: Eligible credits granted for the implementation of climate change adaptation practices (at least 600) and creation of innovative agricultural products.

108. This product will focus on providing eligible credits (as it is called in the framework of this project, to help communities to access financing mechanisms, decreasing their resistance and lack of knowledge) to communities to implement adaptation practices and develop innovative agricultural products, with the objective of increasing the adaptive capacity of vulnerable families in the Trifinio region. Beneficiaries will be selected based on a clear and transparent criteria, as presented in Table 5 below. Key activities will include the establishment of selection criteria and application processes, the allocation of grants and the continuous monitoring of funded projects to ensure the appropriate use of funds. This component is critical to support households to implement projects that not only mitigate the effects of climate change, but also promote agricultural innovation.

Table No. 5: Beneficiary selection criteria

Criteria	Description
Climate Relevance	Families and communities located in areas highly vulnerable to climate change impacts within the Trifinio region. Communities that have experienced recent adverse weather events.
Upstream Capacities and Implementation Potential	Families who have participated in previous consortium projects or have knowledge of the consortium's processes and practices. Assessment of local capacities to implement and manage projects, including the existence of functional community organizations. This is referenced in the Model for Climate Resilient Families (MFRC).
Social Inclusion	Prioritization of women and youth, ensuring that at least 50% of the beneficiaries belong to these groups and that 25% of the communities include Maya Chortí Indigenous populations. Families living in poverty or extreme poverty, using local socio-economic indicators for identification.
Innovation and Sustainability	Families presenting 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.
Environmental and Social Impact	Families that want to contribute to biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Initiatives that promote social and cultural cohesion and have a positive impact on the quality of life of the beneficiary communities.

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

109. To ensure the proper implementation of Output 1.1.2, an Eligible Credits Manual will be developed that will define the type of projects to be financed, the reporting requirements, and the type of technical and financial accompaniment that will be provided to beneficiary families. This manual will be an essential guide, detailing the specific criteria for project selection, the formats and timelines for financial and technical reporting, and the ongoing support that will be provided to families. The grant manual will guide the beneficiary selection process as described below. It is worth mentioning that the Project Strategic Committee, which includes representatives from SERNA, CASM, CA, ACCH and PILARH-OPDF will oversee approving the projects that will receive the eligible credit.

Table No. 6: Beneficiary Selection Process

Passage	Description
Receipt of Proposals	Receipt of proposals and supporting documents from the prioritised families according to the fulfilment of the criteria described above.
Technical Assessment	Evaluation of the proposals by a technical committee according to the results defined in the framework of the MRFC diagnosis.
Field Visits	Carrying out field visits to validate the information provided and assess feasibility in situ.
Final Selection	Final selection of beneficiaries based on technical assessment and field visits, ensuring fairness and transparency in the process.
Signing of Agreements	Signing of grant (credit) agreements with the selected beneficiaries, detailing the responsibilities and terms of use of the funds.

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

110. 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. These activities are designed to inform families about funding opportunities and to promote effective participation in the programme.

111. The project will finance the 600 families in a phased manner, allowing for a process of education and behavioral change regarding access to credit. Some families will be able to access credit more quickly than others, and it is expected that the same family may receive multiple credits over the course of the project. This staggered approach is essential for an educational exercise to enable families to better understand and manage access to credit.

112. The disbursement of resources will be permanently accompanied by a credit technician who will make regular visits every three months to ensure timely payment and provide ongoing support. This loan officer will work in close collaboration with the microfinance institution PILARH-OPDF and the rural credit and savings banks (Rural Savings and Credit Bank). These rural savings and credit cooperatives, which are part of the unregulated financial system in Honduras, are vital for providing accessible financing options to rural families who do not have access to traditional financial institutions. It is worth mentioning that the project will develop with PILARH-OPDF, and the rural credit and savings banks an application that can be used by the illiterate population, where they can not only follow their credit but also learn in a playful way essential topics about financial education and good credit management.

113. The microfinance institution PILARH-OPDF, in collaboration with the credit technician, will develop a specific support plan for the rural financial cooperatives. This plan will include the planning and execution of the disbursement of resources to the Rural Savings and Credit Bank, training and support to improve the management and operation of the Rural Savings, and continuous monitoring to ensure the proper use of funds and the successful implementation of projects.

114. The expected impact of this output is significant. At the end of the project, the 600 families 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, promoting a positive behavioral change with regard to access to and management of credit. In addition, rural financial cooperatives will be strengthened as an accessible and effective financing mechanism for rural communities.

115. In summary, Output 1.1.2 will not only provide 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 fosters innovation, strengthens sustainable climate change practices and enhances the adaptive capacity of vulnerable households in the Trifinio region.

Output 1.1.3: Technical assistance to reduce the risk of accessing the funding mechanism and ensure its return.

116. 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 investments. Technical assistance 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, monitoring and evaluation of projects, and the incorporation of new masculinities and a gender approach. This will ensure that communities have the necessary support to implement their projects effectively and sustainably, thus ensuring a return on investment.

117. Track 1: The technical accompaniment of the innovation project will be carried out by two technicians assigned to two municipalities each, who will make quarterly visits. These technicians will work together with the credit technician mentioned in Output 1.1.2 to ensure effective implementation of the innovation project. Their responsibilities will include the implementation of the RSFF model defined in Output 1.1.1, identifying projects that require credit and those that need training. In addition, they will provide technical expertise in ASAC practices, risk management and adaptation practices identified during the diagnostic. These 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 prioritised territories.

118. Track 2: To ensure effective participation, at least four trainings will be conducted annually at the municipal level, targeting 1200 people from the 600 beneficiary families. The training programme will cover the following topics: climate change and adaptation, basic administration and accounting, family economy and the articulation of ancestral knowledge with modern adaptation practices. These trainings will be delivered by national and international experts, taking advantage of the networks of project partners such as the Vulnerable Central America Forum, Climate Action Network Latin America (CANLA) and ACT Alliance. It is important to note that the topics may vary according to the results of the diagnosis, as the project is under construction and will be adapted as it goes along.

119. In the first year, the focus will be on the introduction to climate change, its local impacts and adaptation and mitigation strategies. In addition, the basics of management and accounting for rural households will be taught. In the second year, family finance management, savings and financial planning will be addressed, as well as agroecology techniques and climate-adapted sustainable practices. In the third year, the focus will be on developing innovative and sustainable projects, integrating Maya Chorti ancestral knowledge into modern Livelihoods.

Table No. 7: Tentative 3 Year Curriculum

Year	Thematic	Description
1	Adaptation to Climate Change	Introduction to climate change, local impacts, adaptation strategies and risk management.
	Basic Administration and Accounting	Fundamentals of management and accounting for rural households.

2	Household Economy	Family financial management, savings and financial planning.
	ASAC Internships	Agroecology techniques and sustainable practices adapted to the climate.
3	Agricultural Innovation	Development of innovative and sustainable agricultural products.
	Ancestral Knowledge	Integration of Maya Chorti ancestral practices in modern agriculture and territorial planning.

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

120. Strand 3: Given the Maya-Chorti cosmovision, where gender roles are very well defined and decisions are generally made by men, specific trainings on gender and new masculinities will be carried out. These trainings will be given by the project's gender and safeguarding professional twice a year for three years. The curriculum will include an introduction to the basic concepts of gender, equality and equity in the first year. It will also address the redefinition of male roles and their impact on the community and the family.

121. In the second year, training will focus on promoting women's participation in family and community decision-making, as well as developing effective communication and conflict resolution skills. 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.

Table No. 8: Tentative Curriculum on Gender and New Masculinities

Year	Thematic	Description
1	Introduction to Gender	Basic concepts of gender, equality and equity.
	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.

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

122. The expected impact of this output is significant. Families will acquire greater capacity to effectively implement climate change adaptation practices. With technical accompaniment and financial support, timely repayment of credits will be ensured, promoting economic stability. Trainings on gender and new masculinities will foster greater gender equity and community participation. The implementation of CFSA practices and the development of innovative agricultural products will improve resilience and food security.

123. This output will contribute significantly to Outcome 1.1 by providing comprehensive technical assistance that will ensure the success and sustainability of the funded projects. By implementing robust technical accompaniment, households 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.

124. In this way, Output 1.1.3 is a critical part of achieving the objectives of the Innovation Fund, ensuring that climate change adaptation practices are successfully and sustainably implemented, and strengthening the capacity of vulnerable communities to cope with climate challenges.

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

125. Outcome 1.2 focuses on providing funding for essential community infrastructure to facilitate climate change adaptation in the Trifinio region. This sub-component 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.

126. The financing of these community infrastructures is essential to enable and complement the projects financed under Outcome 1.1, ensuring the return on investment in the financing mechanism and promoting sustainable territorial development. These infrastructures will not only respond to the immediate needs of communities but will also be integrated into a long-term sustainable development framework.

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

127. Output 1.2.1 focuses on providing targeted financial support for the improvement of critical community infrastructure, in collaboration with municipalities. The objective is to ensure that essential infrastructure is enabling for projects funded under Output 1.1, and that it contributes to sustainable territorial development.

128. To ensure an appropriate selection of infrastructure to be financed, an Investment/Grant Manual will be developed. This manual will establish clear criteria and processes for the selection of at least 20 works in the life of the project (for an approximate value of between USD 7,000 and USD 10,000), prioritizing those resulting from the diagnosis of the families and consultations with the community and municipalities. The works will preferably be linked to the municipal development and/or adaptation plans, thus guaranteeing their relevance and sustainability. This exercise will be supported by POC-SERNA, as they will oversee ensuring that the project is in line with the territorial needs and commitments.

129. Priority infrastructures include water systems, from catchment to community intake, photovoltaic energy systems for irrigation or water distribution, collective grain storage and support for agro-ecotourism initiatives based on ASAC activities. During the first year, the criteria for the selection of these works will be defined, evaluating the collective use and community counterparts to ensure their maintenance. It is worth mentioning that the prioritised works arise from the consultation process carried out in the design stage of the project.

Table No. 9: Priority Infrastructures

Type of Infrastructure	Description
Community Aqueducts	Installation of mini-aqueducts to improve accessibility and quality of drinking water.
Bridges	Reconstruction and reinforcement of bridges to ensure access and connectivity of rural communities.
Pathways	Repair and maintenance of rural roads to facilitate the transport of agricultural products.
Schools	Renovation and adaptation of school infrastructures to improve safety and functionality.
Photovoltaic Energy	Photovoltaic energy systems for irrigation and water distribution, promoting the use of clean and sustainable energies.
Collective Grain Storage	Seed banks and grain silos, ensuring long-term food security.

Biodiversity	Biodiversity conservation and protection projects, including protected areas.
Agro-ecotourism	Support for sustainable tourism initiatives based on ASAC practices, boosting the local economy.

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

130. In the first year, the criteria for the selection of these works will be defined, weighing collective use and community counterparts to ensure their maintenance and sustainability. The participation of the municipalities in the prioritization of these works is crucial. This fund will allow for the co-financing of major works that the municipalities have prioritised for these communities, also considering 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.

131. In addition, actions prioritised 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. 10. Possible Municipal Development Actions

Action	Description
Conservation of Protected Areas	Projects focused on the protection and conservation of natural areas and biodiversity.
Wildlife and Climate Monitoring	Implementation of appropriate technologies for monitoring wildlife and climatic conditions.
Mapping Vulnerable Zones	Mapping and monitoring of areas susceptible to forest fires and agricultural and livestock expansion.
Weather Stations	Installation of automated weather stations to improve forecasting and response to weather events.
Sustainable Energy	Promotion of the use of clean and renewable energies in rural communities.

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

132. 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 1.1. 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 directly benefit 45,000 people (approx. 9,000 families in 4 municipalities).

133. 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 relationship specialist will be in charge of ensuring that all interventions are aligned with local territorial commitments and complement or integrate with the plans of SERNA and the municipalities. This articulation ensures that infrastructure investments not only respond to immediate needs but are also integrated into a long-term sustainable development framework.

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 lay a solid foundation for sustainable and resilient territorial development.

Output 1.2.2: Fostering Alliances with Multilateral and Bilateral Institutions for the Sustainability of Community Infrastructure

135. **Product 1.2.2** falls under **Outcome 1.2**, which focuses on financing community infrastructure for climate change adaptation. This product aims to promote alliances with multilateral and bilateral institutions to ensure the long-term sustainability of community infrastructure. The creation and maintenance of these alliances are essential for co-financing community works, maximizing the impact of investments, and guaranteeing that the infrastructure developed is both sustainable and resilient to climate challenges.

136. The primary objective is to establish a solid strategy for co-financing community works through partnerships with projects funded by multilateral or international cooperation institutions such as the World Bank, IDB, CABI, the government of Honduras, and other territorial allies. These alliances will not only seek additional financial resources but also facilitate the transfer of knowledge, technologies, and best practices to strengthen the resilience of community infrastructure. The co-financing 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 accessing additional funds and ensuring the success of community works. PCO-SERNA will support these spaces for alliance generation, ensuring the project aligns with and contributes to national and local governmental strategies

137. **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 multilateral and international cooperation projects and government initiatives. This mapping will help identify collaboration opportunities and potential co-financing sources. Detailed co-financing proposals, whether monetary or in-kind, will be developed and presented to identified strategic allies. These proposals will include the justification for the works, expected benefits, and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation.

138. 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.

139. 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. Articulation with multilateral and bilateral projects will play a key role in the co-financing strategy. In the Trifinio region, connections will be established with cooperation projects that share the goals of sustainable development and climate change adaptation.

Examples of Projects and Alliances:

- **Multilateral and Cooperation Projects:** Collaboration on 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.

140 Expected Benefits and Results: The implementation of Product 1.2.2 will generate multiple benefits, including enhanced financial sustainability, improved infrastructure quality, strengthened local capacities, and

increased community resilience. Financial sustainability will be achieved through collaboration with strategic allies, providing additional funding sources and reducing the likelihood of projects ceasing after the intervention ends. 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 participatory research 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.

141. The specific objective of the component is to strengthen the capacity of communities in the Trifinio region to manage and adapt to climate variability and extremes through the improvement and development of climate monitoring infrastructure. This component is integral and seeks to include climate analysis with an ancestral approach as a participatory research exercise, the adaptation of the municipalities' development plans and the systematization of the project's learning and achievements. In addition, these practices will be disseminated in participatory spaces at national and international level to promote their adoption. The active participation of officials and communities is fundamental in this process. This component aims to empower communities, especially rural households, by providing them with advanced tools and knowledge that will enable them to anticipate and respond effectively to climate challenges.

142. To achieve this objective, several key strategies will be implemented. First, community-based climate monitoring stations will be installed and upgraded, equipped with technology and operated by trained observers within the prioritised households, combined with automated stations installed in municipalities. This will enable the collection of accurate local climate data, which will be integrated into accessible climate information systems. These systems will facilitate access to relevant and timely information, helping rural households to make informed decisions regarding their livelihoods.

143. In addition, education and training on meteorological issues will be promoted, including the use of bio-indicators according to the Maya-Chorti vision. Training will cover the use of monitoring technologies and the interpretation of climate data, strengthening the capacity of communities to manage climate risks. To support these activities, technical assistance will be provided, and appropriate infrastructure will be developed, including the creation of a data analysis unit that will process and disseminate the information collected through social networks and traditional media such as radio.

144. Documentation of project experiences (eg.catalog), success stories and lessons learned will be fundamental to disseminate results in national and international spaces, positioning best practices and promoting knowledge sharing. Lessons learned and good practices will be integrated into local and national Adaptation Development Plans, fostering inter-institutional articulation to ensure that development policies and plans reflect and support the project's innovations and successful practices. In addition, a competition will be organized to identify and capitalize on the best practices with the greatest impact, incentivizing innovation and the adoption of effective climate change adaptation practices.

145. 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.

146. This component also includes the use of bio-indicators according to the Maya-Chorti vision, strengthening knowledge management and culturally appropriate adaptation to climate change. Documentation and dissemination of results will position the Trifinio communities as leaders in climate innovation and community resilience, ensuring that project interventions are scalable and replicable.

Outcome 2.1: Knowledge Management System for Climate Resilience

147. 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 developing adaptive strategies to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change on agricultural activities and local livelihoods. In addition, ancestral knowledge 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.

148. 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 research/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 Research for Ancestral Approach Climate Monitoring.

149. Communities will conduct climate monitoring research using ancestral methodologies and modern technologies in line with WMO protocols. A network of local Community Climate Observation Network (CCON) 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. Research 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 the production of information on the behavior of climate variables in the target communities, promoting adaptation practices in the face of climate risks.

Since 2015, CASM, CAID and ACCH have developed the community-based climate monitoring methodology. In the Trifinio, CASM serves 17 community climate stations and an equal number of observer families. This group of people is part of The Community Climate Monitoring Network (ROCC), which is a network of organizations and producers in Honduras. However, it is proposed to expand the ROCC of the Trifinio by 46 thermo-plutometric stations and 4 automated stations operating in the municipalities under the supervision of the Environmental Unit (UMA) of each municipality.

151. The meteorological specialists will train the project technicians to develop the diagnosis of the installed stations, the selection of sites for the new stations on the installation and maintenance of the stations, and to have the technical knowledge to follow up the observers. As part of the training process for the project's technical team, 2-day workshops will be held, with the participation of 7 people, on climate observation methods and techniques and the development of tools for climate monitoring.

Table No. 11: Thermoplutometric Station Network Design

Item	Detail	Quantity
Station Diagnostics	On-site visit and maintenance of 17 stations	17
Installation of Stations	25 new thermoplutometric stations and 4 automated stations	29
Training	1-day workshops for 92 people	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

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

152. 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 Family 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 technicians together with the meteorology specialists, and this activity will take place between the second and third semester of the project.

153. The third step is the installation of the stations by the technicians and the families and 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 Network in their communities.

154. The fourth step is the accompaniment and technical assistance for climate monitoring. Accompaniment will be provided to 92 community climate observers, distributed in different communities of the four prioritised 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.

155. An on-site technical assistance visit will be made each year to the 46 climate monitoring stations in the target communities. The objective 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.

156. Contact and coordination will be maintained with these 92 climate observers through a WhatsApp group organized by the project, interacting with each other to share information and learn from each other. 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.

157. To strengthen the knowledge and capacities of the climate observers in the intervention communities, two training workshops will be held each year, with the participation of one observer per station, technicians from the UMAs and two project technicians. The meetings can be held in the town halls. During these sessions, training talks will be given on the following topics:

Table No. 12: Formative Curricula

Year	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 behaviour
		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

158. After the trainings, 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 Organisation (WMO). 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.

159: Application development: Effective use of the information for practical and problem-solving 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 be able 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.

160. In addition, a mobile application is needed to facilitate the availability of processed and analysed climate information to different users and target groups of the project. This application will allow relevant information on climate behaviour 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: Technical Assistance for Accompanying Research Development.

161. Technical assistance will be provided to support the development of participatory climate research through the creation of a Climate Data Analysis Unit in the Honduran Trifinio region. This unit will have the capacity to generate climate forecasts and reports essential for decision-making. Training and capacity building of technicians in climate data analysis will be fundamental, along with the development and implementation of a data analysis platform. This unit will be responsible for processing and analyzing the climate information collected, generating reports and early warnings vital for food security, climate risk mitigation and the protection of local livelihoods.

162. To this end, human talent 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 modelling. In addition, a robust and efficient platform will be developed to function as a database, allowing the organisation, 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.

163. 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. 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.

164. **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 behaviour, comparing observer data against historical norms to identify climate variations. These bulletins allow for the systematization of climate behaviour 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 intervention 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 damages due to these phenomena.

165. All climate information services described here are 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.

166. 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: Integration of Ancestral and Contemporary Knowledge for Climate Adaptation

167. 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. This innovative component is based on the systematization and dissemination of knowledge acquired during the

project, empowering 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.

168. 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. Adaptation resources and strategies will be provided to foster transdisciplinary and multicultural collaboration. In addition, it will include training on climate change and adaptation for public officials (municipal technicians) 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 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.

169. 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.

170. The project will strengthen knowledge on how models of access to community finance can be linked to models of personalised accompaniment that address livelihoods with a climate change adaptation perspective for rural households, incorporating an ancestral and climate monitoring approach. By the end of the project, it is expected that this output will have generated a significant body of globally and locally applicable 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: Positioning of Project Results and Experiences as an Opportunity to Strengthen National and International Climate Change Adaptation Processes.

171. 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. 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.

172. The project will also focus on the elaboration and publication of reports, articles, lessons learned guides and the organisation of events for dissemination. The information generated by the different actions of the project

will be used for educational, awareness raising and exchange purposes. Digital events will be organized to present the progress of the project and regular reports will be published in popular format to keep the community informed. In addition, thematic guides will be produced on the aspects addressed by the project, promoting their use in regional and Latin American spaces.

173. 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.

174. 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 and the COPs on Climate Change.

Table 13: Positioning activities

Activity	Description
Documentation of project experiences	Production of 15 testimonials, 15 success stories, videos, webinars or learning podcasts from the third year of the project onwards.
Case study analysis	Documentation and systematization of applied methodologies such as the resilient families model, ASAC with ancestral approach and climate monitoring.
Publication of reports and articles	Creation of regular reports and articles to publicize the progress and learning from the project.
Organisation of events	Holding of virtual events to disseminate the project results at national and international level.
Best practice competition	Identification and capitalization of best practices with the greatest impact, encouraging innovation and the adoption of effective climate change adaptation practices.
Participation in national forums and meetings	Participation in multi-stakeholder spaces that discuss environmental management and climate change, such as the Central America Vulnerable Forum Honduras, the ACT Alliance Forum, and the Honduran Alliance for Climate Change.
Positioning of the project in international arenas	Participation in international events such as the Vulnerable Central America LAC Forum, LAC Climate Week and COP Climate Change to share and scale up the project's successful practices.

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

Output 2.2.2: Good practices and lessons learned from the project are incorporated into national, local and international climate change policies.

175. 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, ensuring effective and sustainable adaptation. To achieve this, various strategies will be developed to strengthen the capacities of municipal officials and technicians in the management of adaptation to climate change. Work will be coordinated with municipalities, actively involving them in the work of families. 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. Innovative financing mechanisms, such as the use of microfinance and rural banks, will also be promoted to support these initiatives. These activities will ensure 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.

176. Work with municipalities will be coordinated to ensure the active inclusion of families 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.

177. To support these actions, a comprehensive plan will be developed that will include intensive training of municipal technicians (SERNA and Mayor's offices) and project staff in adaptation management. This training will cover the integration of the local financing model and CRFF, and the updating of municipal development plans. The CRFF, 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.

178. Funds will be earmarked for the transport and mobilization of technicians and participants to 16 workshops and training sessions, ensuring that all stakeholders can actively participate. The necessary educational and logistical materials for the trainings will be provided, ensuring that participants have access to the necessary resources to make the most of the trainings. In addition, financial support will be provided for the construction or updating of municipal development plans, integrating adaptation practices learned during the project.

179. 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 ensuring the replicability of good practices in other regions.

Table 14: Institutionalized activities

Activity	Description
Capacity building of municipal officials and technicians	Implementation of intensive training programmes for municipal and project technicians focused on climate change adaptation management. This includes the integration of the resilient families model (MFRC) and the updating of municipal development and/or adaptation plans. The trainings 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.
Exchange of experiences between municipalities	Organisation 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, project 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, care of rivers, and reduction/management of solid and liquid waste. These campaigns will be integrated into climate change adaptation strategies, 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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Source: *Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.*

180. 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 families. The existence of municipal ordinances related to climate and adaptation issues will be facilitated to 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.

181. 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. INNOVATION

182. B.1. Promoting innovative solutions through approaches, technologies and mechanisms: Although policies exist that categorize rainforests within the Trifinio Fraternidad Biosphere Reserve as conservation areas (no activities allowed), protection areas (where non-timber forest products can be harvested) and production areas (requiring 70% plantations and 30% agricultural activities), restoring these ecosystems at scale requires a combination of financing instruments for innovation in adaptation technologies and business models for livelihood activities, as well as financing instruments to scale them up when the concept is proven. In the last decade, the government has made significant progress on policies and mechanisms that support ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation, including access to payments for ecosystem services (PES) and carbon credit financing. While PES and carbon credits are innovative sources of finance and are receiving much attention, microfinance products tailored to adaptation, restoration and livelihood needs are a largely unexplored area that needs to be advanced in parallel. Existing microfinance institutions specializing in serving rural populations can offer a solid vehicle for the provision of revolving, results-based credit capital (allowing for reduced or eliminated collateral requirements) to businesses that support ecosystem restoration as a much-needed community adaptation and public good measure. At the same time, funding should also address the need to adopt technologies and practices that reduce their vulnerability to climate risks.

183. The project will therefore complement ongoing initiatives in the Trifinio region by focusing on two areas of innovation:

- i. **First area of innovation:** It will focus on innovation in adaptation solutions (technologies, practices, processes and business models) in livelihood activities that result in the restoration and sustainable use of ecosystems, in recognition of the ancestral Maya-Chorti culture. It will be implemented through *Financial Support to Improve Community Infrastructure in Articulation with Municipalities and Community Climate Monitoring*. The grants will enable families and communities to invest in climate monitoring that enables innovative practices, as part of experiential learning to develop data-driven adaptation solutions that enable families to address the accelerated challenges of climate change in their livelihood and business activities.
- ii. **Second innovation area:** This will focus on innovative microfinance products tailored to finance the adoption and scaling up of proven adaptive solutions by households and community groups, with an ethnic focus. It will be implemented through collaboration with existing rural microfinance institutions that provide capital, enabling them to take risks in testing innovative financing products, especially in

agriculture, ASAC practices, renewable energy and ecotourism linked to ecosystem restoration and livelihood adaptation. It is worth mentioning that within this area of innovation there is a link to the Model for Climate Resilient Families (MFRC), where the credit and the practice to be financed is given in recognition of the particularities, capacities and expectations of families and communities. Likewise, this access to credit and its impact on the territory will be accompanied by knowledge of climate phenomena to avoid affecting the development of practices. In this way, families are offered an integrated approach in which financial, social and environmental development go hand in hand to stop the replication of cycles of structural poverty in the country.

184. In summary, the first track will drive innovation in adaptation solutions while the second track will support innovation in microfinance products to scale up adoption among households and community groups.

185. B2. Implementation of adaptation practices, tools and technologies, as well as scaling up: The proposed innovative financing approach has the potential to be a significant game changer for the livelihood management of Trifinio communities. The financing mechanism will help unlock the livelihood potential of livelihoods (e.g. co-management, agroforestry, ecotourism) so that they do no harm, not only to natural ecosystems to enhance their conservation, but also to reduce the poverty gap that historically accompanies the region by improving household and community resilience. The innovative financing products introduced by the project are based on comprehensive needs assessments for sustainable livelihood management and are integrated or in partnership with existing institutions. They will be appropriately designed and tested to ensure their adoption and sustainability.

186. In scaling up and extending innovations, the key driver is the municipalities and their partners, supported under Component 2. During the life of the project, scaling up can be achieved through: (i) institutional strengthening, training and capacity building of existing communities and local authorities, as needed; (ii) integration of Project practices and experiences in the development of municipal adaptation plans; (iii) comprehensive reform for the development of local financial institutions (Microfinance and Saving) to ensure the expansion of household income and asset generation opportunities, particularly for the most vulnerable households; and (iv) a strengthened monitoring and evaluation system, focusing on the achievement of results and efficient allocation of resources, rather than more limited and results-driven project approaches.

187. With a view to scaling up innovations to other regions, experiences will be shared through participation in regional and international events and through exchanges linking municipal experiences. At the regional level, opportunities for parallel financing and co-financing will be identified with international financial institutions (IFIs) interested in investing in adaptive management practices. Partnerships with other programmes and agencies for technical cooperation are crucial for the introduction of innovation.

188. Finally, the project design includes a specific component (2.2) for knowledge management, dissemination and promotion of project innovations to be considered or incorporated in the development of institutional climate change strategies or plans. Activities are specifically designed to support municipalities and national institutions such as SERNA, from the identification and packaging of knowledge, through policy dialogue, to the updating and institutionalization of innovations. A learning mechanism will be established within the project and in partnership with local and national institutions for mainstreaming lessons and scaling up pilots.

C. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

189. 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.

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

- i. **Access to Microfinance and Savings:** The establishment and strengthening of local microfinance institutions and community savings groups will provide access to credit and savings services tailored to the needs of vulnerable households. This will enable investments in climate-resilient agricultural practices and income diversification, which in turn will reduce the economic vulnerability of these households. Microfinance institutions will facilitate access to small loans that can be used to implement adaptation practices in their livelihoods, thereby boosting the local economy and generating employment.
- ii. **Climate Resilient Livelihoods:** The CRLF is a proposal that encourages family ownership, allowing them to appropriate knowledge, information and methodological tools to design livelihood strategies, based on the capitalization of their productive activities. The implementation of the CRFF will support 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. 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.
- iii. **Market Access and Value Addition:** Facilitate better market access for agricultural products and promote value addition through training in post-harvest handling and processing. This will increase the market value of agricultural products and strengthen local economies. The project 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.
- iv. **Financial Innovation:** Introduce innovative financial mechanisms such as credit products that take into consideration the conditions of vulnerable households to provide them with a financial safety net. These financial mechanisms will help households to be able to cope with adverse weather events, avoiding the failure of their livelihoods, remaining in the poverty cycle due to unexpected losses. In addition, opportunities will be explored to finance renewable energy projects, energy efficiency and local community works that benefit local communities.

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

- i. **Women and Youth Empowerment (Gender):** The project seeks to ensure that 50% of the beneficiaries are represented by women and youth, and 25% are 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. Skills development workshops will be developed to strengthen the leadership and entrepreneurial capacities of women and youth. These workshops will not only promote their independence, but also facilitate their inclusion in the economic and social chain of the region.

The aim is to train women and youth in areas such as natural resource management, sustainable agricultural techniques and climate change adaptation, which is crucial for community development and climate resilience. The project includes specific activities to increase the role of women and youth in community decision-making. This will be achieved by creating inclusive spaces where their voices are heard and valued. Active participation in the management of community resources, such as water and land, will be a priority, ensuring that women and youth have a meaningful role in these processes. Gender-based violence awareness and prevention programmes will be implemented, promoting new masculinities that strengthen the role of women in the community. These programmes will address the cultural roots of violence and seek to create a safe environment for women and girls. In addition, support will be provided to help them learn about psychological and legal support routes for victims of gender-based violence, thus

strengthening their capacity to participate fully in community life.

The project will promote equitable access to resources and economic opportunities for women and youth. This will include training in entrepreneurial skills and access to finance for projects led by women and youth. It will seek to develop economic initiatives that are sustainable and adaptive to climate change, integrating both ancestral and modern knowledge. Workshops and skills development programmes will be implemented that will strengthen the leadership and entrepreneurial capacities of women and youth. These activities will be designed to promote economic independence and inclusion in the economic and social chain. Youth 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. The project will facilitate access to financing mechanisms adapted to local needs.

This will enable women and youth to implement necessary measures to protect and recover their crops, improve agricultural infrastructure and adopt resilient technologies. Access to credit and finance is expected not only to mitigate vulnerability to extreme weather events, but also to promote economic development and poverty reduction in the region. To ensure the success of the gender approach, a monitoring and evaluation system will be implemented to assess the impact of project activities on gender equity and youth inclusion. This system will allow strategies to be adjusted as necessary, ensuring that women and youth benefit equitably from the project and that their needs and perspectives are continuously integrated into project activities.

- ii. **Community Capacity Building:** Build technical capacity in local organizations and municipal authorities for climate monitoring and adaptation planning. 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 that will strengthen local capacities in climate change adaptation, risk management and territorial planning.
- iii. **Preservation of Ancestral knowledge:** Integrate indigenous knowledge with scientific data to develop effective climate adaptation strategies while respecting and preserving the cultural heritage of the Maya Chorti communities. 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.
- iv. **Active Community Participation:** Promote active community participation in project planning and implementation, ensuring that the voices of all vulnerable groups are heard and considered in decision-making. Community Climate Change Adaptation Committees will be established, where representatives from all sectors of the community can collaborate in the implementation and monitoring of project activities. These committees will ensure transparency and accountability, fostering a sense of ownership and commitment among participants.

192. 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 Organisation (WMO), will provide real-time data on weather patterns, allowing communities to anticipate and respond effectively to climate risks. At the same time, 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. 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.

- **Ecosystem Protection:** Promote campaigns developed by municipalities on environmental issues to reduce negative anthropogenic effects and promote reforestation and sustainable land management practices to restore degraded ecosystems. These actions will contribute to the care of biodiversity, soil health and carbon sequestration capacity, contributing to climate change mitigation.
- **Knowledge Management:** A 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. Knowledge sharing platforms and collaborative networks between communities, researchers and decision makers will be created, fostering continuous learning and innovation.

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

- **Environmental Safeguards:** The project will encourage the implementation of good environmental practices, which are sustainable and environmentally friendly, to improve environmental conditions in the communities and territories. 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:** Consult extensively with local communities, especially vulnerable groups, to ensure that their needs and concerns are addressed. 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:** Promote gender equality by ensuring equitable participation and benefits for women and men. 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. Periodic evaluations will be conducted and detailed reports will be produced to provide feedback on project progress and recommendations for continuous improvements.

D. COST-EFFECTIVENESS

194. The "Resilience and Ancestry" project focuses on implementing innovative climate adaptation strategies and mechanisms that are both effective and economical. The following details how this project ensures optimal use of resources to maximize benefits for vulnerable communities in the Trifinio region.

- Investment in Credit Mechanisms:** The project will make a significant investment in an eligible credit mechanism and application of financial education targeted at the most vulnerable and impoverished members of the population. This approach will improve economic access conditions, thus facilitating the reduction of the poverty gap in these communities. By providing access to finance through community banks and microfinance institutions, families will be able to invest in sustainable agricultural practices, adaptation technologies and local enterprises that strengthen their climate resilience. This mechanism will also contribute to the creation of a savings and credit culture, which is crucial for long-term economic sustainability.

Table No. 15: Cost-effectiveness of Credit Mechanisms

Activity	Cost (USD)	Economic Benefits
Establishment of credit mechanisms	US\$1,489,476.23	Poverty reduction, improved access to finance, creation of a culture of savings and credit

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

- ii. **Household Strategies for Livelihood Management:** The development of household strategies for livelihood management through the resilient household model will identify where investment will be most effective in strengthening livelihoods and improving the productive capacities of households. This model will be implemented through participatory workshops, ensuring that interventions are relevant and effective. In addition, ongoing training will be provided in sustainable agricultural techniques, resource management and climate change adaptation.

Table No. 16: Cost-Efficiency MFRC

Activity	Cost (USD)	Economic Benefits
Implementing the Climate Resilient Families Model	US\$1,489,476.23	Increased household productivity and resilience, improved food security, reduced dependence on external support

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

- iii. **Climate Monitoring and Capacity Building:** Overcoming the stagnant poverty conditions of the target communities is their dependence on climatic conditions in agriculture. 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\$636,580.34	Reduced agricultural losses, improved resource management, increased production efficiency.

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

- iv. **Participation in National and International Spaces:** Participation in national and international spaces will allow the positive 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 beneficiary communities to access new resources and opportunities.

Table No. 18: Cost-Efficiency Participation

Activity	Cost (USD)	Economic Benefits
Participation in forums and conferences	US\$539,571.47	Dissemination of knowledge, creation of support networks, access to new funding opportunities

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

- v. **Support to Municipalities and Community Works:** Support to municipalities in the construction of adaptation plans and awareness campaigns, as well as the construction of prioritised community works, will strengthen municipal environmental management and improve the environmental conditions of communities and protected areas in the Trifinio region. 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\$744,371.47	Improved infrastructure, reduced vulnerability to climate change, creation of local jobs

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

- vi. **Education and Awareness Raising:** Education and awareness raising on climate change, resource management and gender equity issues are essential components of the project. Education programmes and awareness campaigns will be developed to 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
Training programmes and awareness-raising campaigns	US\$1,035,720.93	Increased awareness and adaptive capacities, improved gender equity, strengthened social fabric

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

- vii. **Technological infrastructure:** The implementation of technological infrastructure for climate monitoring and data management is crucial to the success of the project. 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\$636,580.34	Improved risk management, reduction of losses due to climatic disasters, optimisation of agricultural resources

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

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

Table 22: Cost-effectiveness of strengthening community networks

Activity	Cost (USD)	Economic Benefits
Strengthening community networks	\$ 180.800	Improved co-ordination and collaboration, access to new resources, increased sustainability of initiatives

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

- ix. **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.

Table No. 23: Cost-Efficiency Public Policy Development/Plans

Activity	Cost (USD)	Economic Benefits
Development of public policies/plans	\$ 539.571,47	Creation of a favourable institutional framework, increased sustainability of initiatives, improved climate governance

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

- x. **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 be held to foster the exchange of experiences and the building of solidarity ties, thus contributing to greater social resilience.

Table No. 24 Cost-Efficiency of Strengthening the Social Fabric

Activity	Cost (USD)	Economic Benefits
Community workshops and events	US\$ 1,186,093.31	Improved social cohesion, increased intergenerational collaboration, strengthened community resilience

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

- xi. **Innovation 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.

Table No. 25: Cost-Efficiency Implementation of innovative agricultural practices

Activity	Cost (USD)	Economic Benefits
Implementation of innovative agricultural practices	US\$1,415,776.43	Increased agricultural productivity, improved sustainability, preservation of cultural heritage

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

- xii. **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.

Table No. 26: Cost-Efficiency Entrepreneurship Programmes

Activity	Cost (USD)	Economic Benefits
Entrepreneurship programmes	\$ 960.494,93	Job creation, local economic development, empowerment of youth and women

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

- xiii. **Evaluation and Monitoring:** A robust evaluation and monitoring system will be established to measure the impact of the project and adjust strategies according to the results obtained. This system will ensure transparency and accountability, ensuring that resources are used effectively.

Table No. 27: Cost-Efficiency Evaluation and Monitoring System

Activity	Cost (USD)	Economic Benefits
Evaluation and monitoring system	\$ 141.336,22	Measuring project impact, adjusting strategies, transparency and accountability

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

E. STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

195. The intervention is comprehensively aligned with Honduras' national and subnational sustainable development strategies, as well as with international and regional commitments on climate change and resilience. The following describes how this project articulates with the main relevant policies and plans:

196. Honduras' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs): In 2021, Honduras submitted its first update of its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), increasing its ambitions in mitigation, adaptation and social inclusion. The NDC update sets clear targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 16% from baseline levels by 2030. In addition, it commits to restore 1.3 million hectares of forests and reduce fuelwood consumption by 39%.

197. The project will directly contribute to these objectives by promoting resilient agricultural practices and forest conservation. These activities will not only reduce carbon emissions but will also increase the adaptive capacity of vulnerable rural communities, aligning with Honduras' commitments to combine adaptation and mitigation actions to protect the most vulnerable communities. In addition, the inclusion of women, youth and indigenous and Afro-descendant communities in decision-making and implementation of solutions ensures that the perspectives and needs of the most vulnerable groups are considered, strengthening social cohesion and promoting equity.

198. 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 "Resilience and Ancestry" project is designed to integrate these dimensions, ensuring that adaptation actions are inclusive and equitable, and that they use modern technologies combined with ancestral knowledge to maximize the effectiveness and sustainability of interventions.

199.2. National Adaptation Plan (NAP): In 2018, the Government of Honduras approved the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) as part of its Climate Agenda (Executive Decree PCM-002-2018). This plan identifies priority sectors for climate adaptation, including water resources management, biodiversity and ecosystem services, and agro-food sovereignty. The "Resilience and Ancestry" project directly addresses these priority areas by strengthening water resource management systems and promoting sustainable agricultural practices that improve food security and resilience of rural communities.

The NAPA also highlights the importance of strengthening institutional capacity for climate risk management and the need to develop resilient infrastructure. The project supports these objectives by training local actors and building green infrastructure, such as efficient irrigation systems and natural flood barriers, which not only protect communities from extreme weather events, but also improve agricultural productivity and environmental sustainability.

201. 3. National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS): The project is aligned 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.

202. Regional Strategies: 1. Regional Strategy to Address Climate Change and Mechanism for a Resilient Central America: Climate change is a significant concern in Central America, and the governments of the region have created instruments such as the Regional Strategy to Address Climate Change (ERCC) and the Mechanism for a Resilient Central America, 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.

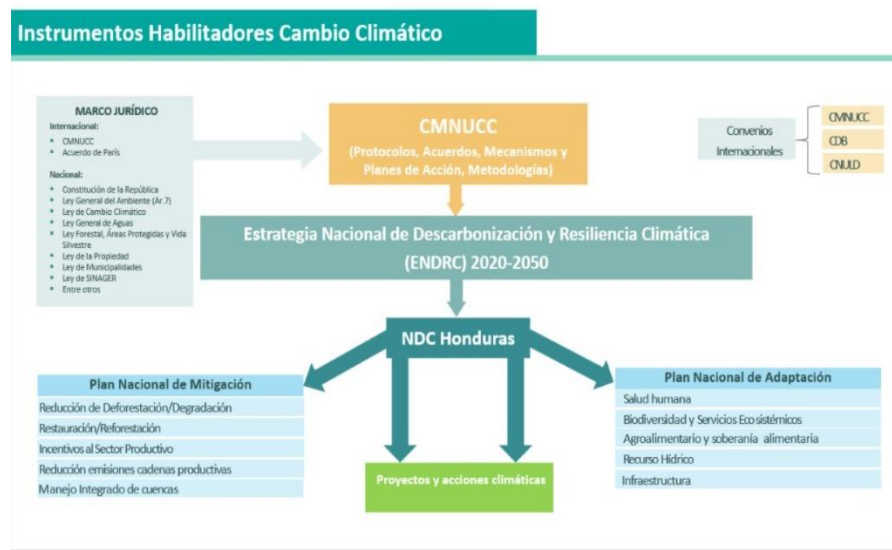
203. The project aligns with this regional strategy by improving the understanding of extreme weather events and risk management through the implementation of early warning systems and the strengthening of hydrometeorological services and meteorological observation networks. These actions will enable communities to make informed decisions and reduce the negative impact of climate change on their livelihoods. The incorporation of ancestral and local knowledge in risk management and the implementation of nature-based solutions also strengthens the resilience capacity of rural communities, in line with regional priorities.

204. The Regional Strategy highlights the need to improve understanding of extreme weather events and strengthen climate resilience through the design and implementation of early warning systems and the promotion of food security. The project focuses on these areas by creating community-based climate monitoring networks and training farmers in adaptive agricultural techniques, which increases the capacity of communities to anticipate and respond to adverse climate events, protecting their livelihoods and ensuring continuity of food production.

205. International Commitments: 1. 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Honduras has demonstrated its commitment to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, particularly in the goals related to climate action (SDG 13), the life of terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15), and reducing inequalities (SDG 10). The project contributes to these goals by implementing nature-based solutions, promoting social and gender inclusion, and strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities.

206. The project specifically aligns with SDG 13 by implementing climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies that reduce the vulnerability of rural communities and improve their resilience to disasters. It also supports SDG 15 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.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): Honduras is committed to the UNFCCC, which provides the global framework for addressing climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to its effects. The project aligns with the objectives of the UNFCCC, supporting Honduras' national goals to mitigate climate change and increase the resilience of vulnerable communities. Project 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

Figure No.8: Policy Structure of the Climate Agenda in Honduras- Refoundation Plan

Source: SERNA- Honduras's Government

207. In this way, the project is strategically aligned with Honduras' national, regional and international policies and plans for sustainable development and climate change adaptation. Through its activities, 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 the resilience of communities in the face of climate change.

208. The Resilience and Ancestrality approach to technology transfer, innovation and the use of ancestral and local knowledge ensures that interventions are culturally appropriate and sustainable in the long term. In addition, the promotion of gender equity and social inclusion ensures that project benefits are equitably distributed, strengthening social cohesion and empowering communities to effectively address the challenges of climate change.

F. TECHNICAL STANDARDS (ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL POLICY).

209. Compliance with National Technical Standards and the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy: The project aligns with relevant national technical standards and complies with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy through the following actions and measures:

210. 1. Environmental Classification: According to Ministerial Agreement No. 705-2021 of the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (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 authorisations. 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.

211. 2. Environmental Impact Assessment: According to Decree No. 76-2006, low environmental impact

projects do not require an Environmental Impact Assessment. Applicants must submit an environmental form to the relevant municipal authority to process permit applications, following established procedures. Projects with moderate environmental impacts (Category B) that may generate cumulative effects will be subject to an Environmental Assessment as a prerequisite for the relevant authorisation. This process will be managed by SERNA's Territorial Delegations, ensuring that potential environmental impacts are identified and adequately mitigated prior to project implementation.

212. 3. Operational Construction License for Community Works: For the execution of community works, a construction license issued by the Construction Control Management of the municipalities will be required. This license will be granted, when necessary, once the project complies with all technical parameters set out in the Building Code (Decree 173-2010), municipal ordinances, and environmental licenses, in addition to having favorable certificates from the competent entities and proof of income from all related institutions. This procedure ensures that all technical and legal aspects are in order before starting any construction, thus minimizing the risks of interruptions or legal sanctions.

213. 4. Concessions and Licenses for Water Management: According to Decree 181-2009, municipalities shall grant water use rights to satisfy family subsistence needs or for surface areas of less than 1 ha. with a consumption of less than 0.06 liters per second. No rights shall be granted when the balance between recharge and abstraction of surface water, groundwater or aquifers is affected. For renewable energy or irrigation projects larger than ten hectares, the Water Authority will grant rights of use through concession agreements, based on the Concession Law and applicable administrative laws. This ensures sustainable and equitable use of water resources, protecting both the environment and the rights of local communities.

Compliance with General Regulations: 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.

Financial Regulations: In Honduras, the activities of financial institutions, including microfinance institutions and credit unions are regulated by various laws and regulations that ensure their operation under principles of financial soundness and transparency. The **Law on Financial System Institutions (Law No. 82-2004)** regulates banks, savings and credit cooperatives and other financial intermediation entities, establishing the requirements for their incorporation, operation, supervision and control. Complementing these regulations, the **Microfinance Law (Decree No. 229-2010)** defines and regulates the functioning of microfinance institutions, detailing the operational requirements and criteria for their supervision by the National Banking and Insurance Commission (CNBS). The **Regulation of the Microfinance Law** expands on these aspects, covering provisioning, risk management and transparency practices.

216. In addition, the **Law on Cooperatives/Cajas (Decree No. 65-87)** regulates cooperatives/savings and credit cooperatives, establishing the principles and conditions for their creation, administration and dissolution. The **Regulations for the Supervision of Savings and Credit Cooperatives**, issued by the CNBS, establish specific guidelines for the supervision and control of these cooperatives, ensuring their operation in accordance with principles of financial soundness. Finally, the **Financial Transparency Regulation** imposes transparency obligations on all financial institutions, including microfinance institutions and credit unions, ensuring that customers have access to clear and accurate information on the financial products and services they use.

217. Compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy:

- 1. Environmental and Social Risk Identification and Management:** The project will develop a standard and accessible methodology for all local entities implementing the project to apply the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP). 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, minimise or manage these impacts, and the implementation of a plan to apply these measures. This structure will ensure that all projects implemented under the programme are managed in an environmentally and socially responsible manner.
- 2. Gender assessment:** Given the focus on women and vulnerable groups, it will be ensured that during the formulation of project proposals a thorough gender assessment is carried out and concrete actions are developed to ensure the effective inclusion of women and that they receive the benefits of the project. A simple methodology will be developed, including the process with new masculinities, so that communities can incorporate it into their daily lives, and specific training will be implemented to develop capacities at the local level. This approach not only promotes gender equality, but also strengthens the capacity of communities to deal with climate change in an inclusive manner.
- 3. Monitoring and Evaluation:** Compliance with national technical standards, the ESP, and the Adaptation Fund's Gender Policy will be ensured through ongoing monitoring of the development of intervention activities, including compliance with enabling conditions for participation and gender and environmental trainings/awareness raising. This will ensure that all project actions are carried out in accordance with the highest standards of sustainability and social responsibility, and that any deviations are quickly identified and rectified.

F. DUPLICATION

218. Description of Project Duplication with Other Funding Sources: The project design builds on lessons learned from previous initiatives by consortium members and ongoing 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 (NGOs, international institutions, etc.) to integrate lessons learned and maximize synergies with the proposed project.

219. With reference to the projects identified in the region, no duplication with other funding sources was found. Although there are other initiatives that share the objectives of sustainable development and climate change adaptation, the innovations proposed in the 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. 27: 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 (PHASE II)	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 organizational capacity of indigenous councils. These actions complement the "Resilience and Ancestry" project by addressing social cohesion, governance and community resilience in the region.

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

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.

221. 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 and synergies with other initiatives in the region, ensuring a positive and sustainable impact.

H. LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

222. 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 research, investments on the ground, and the development of policy reforms and instruments for institutionalizing adaptation finance mechanisms.

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

1. 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 RSFF.

- Climate monitoring considering 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 families to measure socio-economic changes during the life of the project.

2. 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 prioritised 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.

3. Policy and Institutional Change:

- The project team will identify necessary changes in municipal development and adaptation plans and campaigns on prioritised environmental issues, through traditional social networks and new ICTs, to increase the reach of adaptation financing mechanisms and ensure the sustainability of ASAC interventions.

4. Detailed Knowledge Management Plan:

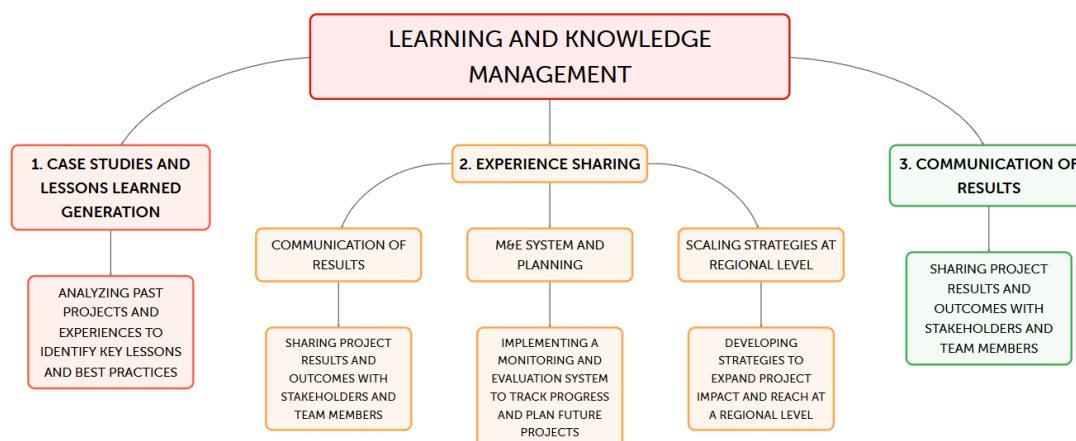
- A detailed knowledge management plan will be implemented which will consist of capturing, documenting and disseminating lessons learned from project activities at local and institutional levels. Communication materials summarizing the success stories will be produced and distributed through communication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

5. Capacity Building and Training:

- The project will organise 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.

224: Knowledge Management Process: Below is a graphic illustrating the programme's knowledge management process:

Figure No. 9: Knowledge Management Process



Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024

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

1. **Exchange Event Reports:** Detailed reports, minutes or summaries documenting the content, discussions and outcomes of local, national and international exchange events.
2. **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.
3. **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.
4. **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.
5. **Webinars:** Online seminars presenting findings, progress updates or technical knowledge, often with the participation of experts or practitioners in the field.
6. **Field Visit Reports:** Documented accounts of project site visits, capturing observations, stakeholder comments and ideas.
7. **Technical Reports:** Short documents focusing on specific technical aspects of the project, such as new technologies, methodologies or innovative solutions.

226. Expected Knowledge Management Results: The specific knowledge management results of the project 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.

H. CONSULTATIVE PROCESS

227. 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.

228. Overall Objective of the Consultation Process: The overall objective of the consultation process was to facilitate an inclusive and participatory dialogue among stakeholders in four municipalities in the department of Copán (Copán Ruinas, Santa Rita, El Paraíso and San Antonio) to identify sustainable and adaptive solutions to climate change.

229. Methodology of the Consultation Process: The consultation process was carried out in three main modalities:

- **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).

230. 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 per cent 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 Financial Services

- **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 developing accessible financial mechanisms for vulnerable communities.
- **Civil servants:** 25% of civil servants consider that the effective financing mechanism to build climate resilience is through cooperatives and rural savings and credit cooperatives. Another 25% respond that it can be through multiple actors, including private banks and microfinance institutions. The project has designed components that promote financial products tailored to the needs of smallholder farmers, thereby improving their resilience to adverse climate events.

231. 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.

232. Recognition of the vulnerability of infrastructure and livelihoods has led to a focus on developing 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 adaptation initiatives. Finally, the lack of access to financial services has led to the design of project components that promote financial products tailored to the needs of smallholder farmers, thus improving their resilience to adverse climate events.

233. 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.

I. HOW THE PROJECT IS BASED ON MULTIPLE PERSPECTIVES ON INNOVATION

234. The project integrates diverse perspectives on innovation, drawing on the experiences and knowledge of communities vulnerable to climate change, research organisations 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 context of the Trifinio region.

235. 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. The project emphasizes the use of innovative financial mechanisms to improve access to credit, such as microfinance and community savings schemes. These financial products are designed to meet the specific needs of smallholder farmers and other community members, enabling them to invest in sustainable practices and technologies.

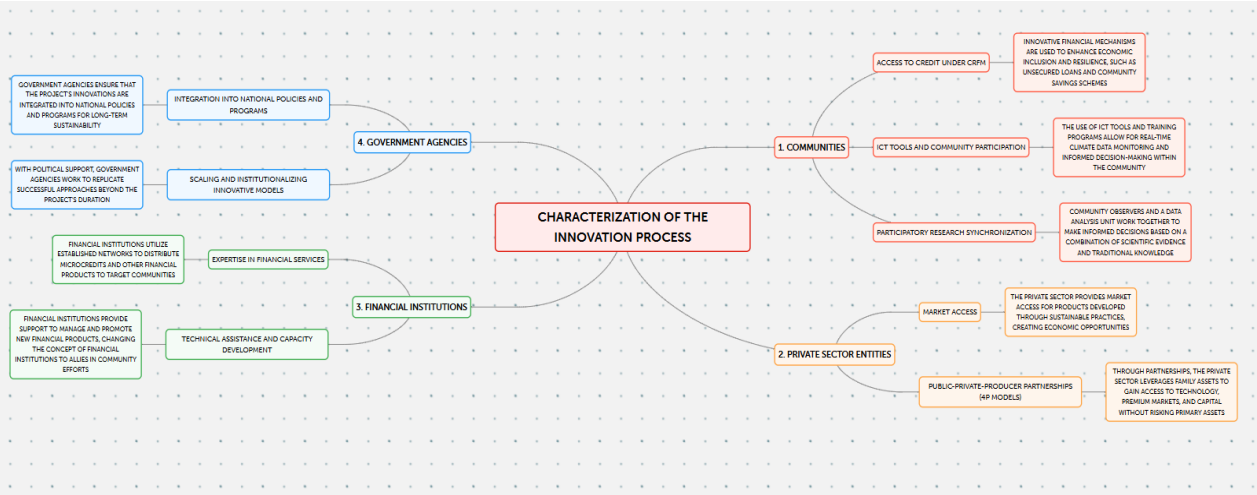
- i. **Access to Eligible Credit under the Climate Resilient Families Model (CRFF):** One of the significant challenges identified is the lack of access to financial services. Traditional banking systems often require collateral, which many community members are unable to provide. This project addresses this problem by introducing collateral-free loans and other flexible financial products that are accessible to even the most vulnerable. This approach not only provides financial support, but also fosters economic inclusion and resilience. It is worth mentioning that the main innovation of the project is to articulate financial access with a particular recognition of the adaptive conditions of each family, leading to a process that can empower the capacities of each family, leading to the fulfilment of their financial obligations and the re-potentialization of their livelihoods in the perspective of adaptation.
- ii. **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.
- iii. **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 households make informed and timely livelihood management decisions based on scientific evidence but recognizing the tradition of Maya Chorti use of bio-indicators.
- iv. **Innovative Financial Products:** The project leverages knowledge management to introduce innovative financial products, such as micro-credit schemes, designed to 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.

236. Private Sector Entities: The involvement of private sector entities contributes to the integration of market-driven solutions into the project. These entities provide market access for products developed through sustainable practices, creating economic opportunities for community members. The project fosters public-private-producer partnerships (4P models), where families can leverage their assets to gain access to technology, premium markets and capital without putting their core assets at risk.

237. Financial Institutions (PILARH-OPDF/Cajas): Collaboration with financial institutions is crucial for the implementation of the innovative financial products developed through the project. These institutions bring their expertise in financial services and established networks, facilitating the distribution of microcredit and other financial products to the target communities. The project provides technical assistance and capacity building to these institutions, ensuring that they can effectively manage and promote the new financial products. Importantly, it is an opportunity to change the concept of financial institutions as entities outside the social and economic development of the country, becoming allies rather than counterparts in these community exercises.

238. 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.

Figure No. 10: Characterisation of the Innovation Process



Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

K. JUSTIFICATION FOR FUNDING

239. 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. 28: Current situation vs. value added

Current Situation	Value added (cost reasoning)
Component 1: Establishment of a funding mechanism for innovation in climate change adaptation and resilience-building actions	
Limited access to finance for sustainable and climate-resilient livelihood practices.	The project will provide an innovation fund that will integrate microfinance institutions and rural banks to offer access to credit to vulnerable populations. This fund will enable the implementation of sustainable climate-adapted agricultural practices (ASAC), 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.	30% of the credit 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.
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.

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

240. 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. 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.

J. SUSTAINABILITY

241. The sustainability of *Ancestrality and Resilience* 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.

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. The project implements an integrated approach, seeking to make private investments (credit) and public investments in community infrastructure for climate change adaptation.

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 organisations and networks, such as savings and credit 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.

244. 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 introduction of innovative financial mechanisms, such as microcredit, ensures that families and communities have access to the resources needed to invest in sustainable practices. These financial tools are designed to be self-sustainable, with mechanisms for reinvestment and scaling up. In addition, the project fosters public-private-producer partnerships, allowing local communities to leverage their assets and access markets, technology and capital without putting their core assets at risk.

245. 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.

246. 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. The innovative financial mechanisms introduced by the project will continue to support local economies by providing continued access to credit and investment opportunities. By demonstrating the viability and benefits of climate-smart practices, the project will 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.

247. 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:

- **Innovative Financial Mechanisms:** The introduction of microcredit and financial products specifically designed to support sustainable and resilient practices for vulnerable populations.
- **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.

248. 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.

K. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT AND RISKS

249. Impact and Risk Assessment: To this programme, 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.

In addition to the ESMF, the programme will undertake the following activities to 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 Families/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 families/communities, the intervention will train communities/families 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.**

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 environmental and social policy and gender policy. This due diligence will be carried out by project gender staff to ensure regulatory compliance. An assessment of the list of environmental and social principles is presented in Table 29 below.

252. The intervention will approve project 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. Based on a preliminary review of the principles of the Adaptation Fund's environmental and social policy, it is concluded that this proposal can be determined as Category B.

Table No. 29: Assessment of the list of environmental and social principles

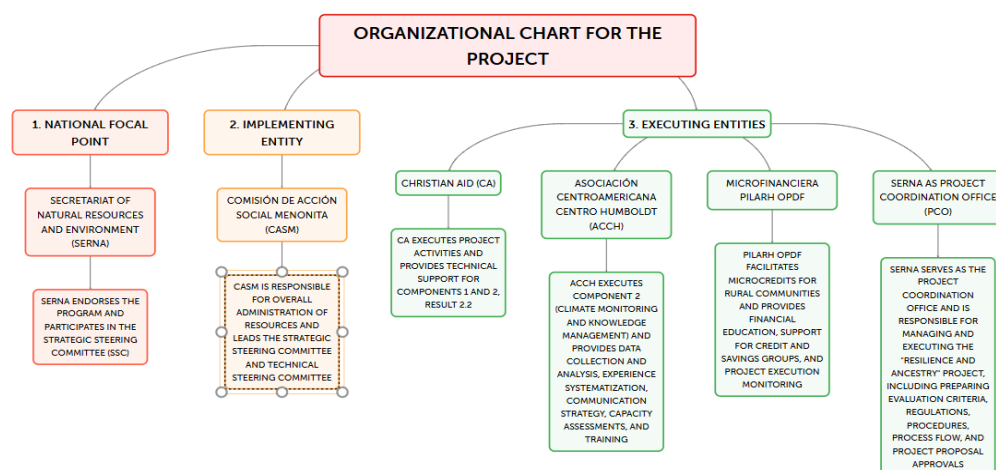
Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks - further assessment and management required for compliance
Compliance with the Law	X	There is no risk: the project complies with all applicable national and international laws and regulations, as well as national technical standards. The project will also be implemented and coordinated by institutional support such as La SERNA and local municipalities, which further ensures compliance with applicable national laws.
Access and Equity	X	No risk: the project will ensure equitable access to project activities. It is designed to provide fair and equitable access to 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.
Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups	Moderate risk	Project target groups and ecosystems in some project areas, especially in rural and mountainous areas, may face problems resulting from increasing climate variability and hazards (i.e. temperature increase, drought, intense/prolonged rainfall, soil erosion and landslides). Gender-equitable integrated community forest management planning will address the above risks. Subsequently, innovative adaptation finance products that are driving forest restoration and sustainable use.
Human Rights	X	No risk: the project is designed to respect and adhere to the requirements of all relevant human rights conventions in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy, and where applicable, promote international human rights.
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	Moderate risk	No risk: the project is designed and intended to be implemented in such a way that both women and men participate fully. A gender and youth assessment were prepared and is included in Annex 2.
Core Labor Rights	Moderate risk	Risks related to labor rights in the country, such as discriminatory practices, high gender inequality, overtime and poor working conditions. The project will promote contractual arrangements according to the contracting modalities defined in the Honduran Labor Code. This includes respecting a collective bargaining agreement with a workers' organisation if such an agreement exists.
Indigenous Peoples	Moderate risk	Risk of social or economic impacts on indigenous groups, including threats to or loss of resources of historical or cultural significance. 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 and in developing innovative adaptation measures. Unidentified projects (USP) under SC 1.1 involving indigenous people will also apply the adoption of FPIC and integrate the promotion and 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, unintended adverse impacts may occur. Together 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.
Conservation of Biological Diversity	Low risk	No adverse impacts on biodiversity are foreseen. The project seeks to promote conservation actions in the territory, as well as to support awareness-raising campaigns by municipal authorities.
Climate Change	High risk.	The analysis of anticipated climate risks foresees a rise in temperature, changes in rainfall patterns, drought, soil and riverbank erosion, and increasing risks of extreme weather events. Risks to investments in livelihood options would be substantial if adaptation measures are not taken.
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	Low risk	The project will be implemented in a manner that meets applicable 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.
Public Health	X	No risk: the project will have no negative impacts on public health.
Physical and Cultural Heritage	Moderate risk	Potential risk of threats to or loss of resources of historical or cultural significance. Project 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	X	No risk: the project will promote soil conservation and avoid degradation or conversion of productive land or land that provides valuable ecosystem services.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Figure No. 11: Relationship between the entities involved in the implementation of the project



Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

253. The project will have a robust and well-defined management structure to ensure effective and coordinated implementation. Implementation will focus on the municipalities of Copán Ruinas, Santa Rita, El Paraíso and San Antonio in the department of Copán. The entities involved and their specific roles in the implementation of the project are described below.

254. 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 of the Programme.

255. Implementing Entity

- i. **Commission for Mennonite Social Action (CASM):** CASM will act as the implementing entity for the project. It is a non-profit organisation established in 1983 with the mission to strengthen the self-management capacities of families and social organisations 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 resources received 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 organisations, as well as the approval of work plans, budgets, terms of reference and methodological tools necessary for the implementation of the programme.

256. Implementing Entities:

i.Christian Aid (CA): CA 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 families, integrating ancestral knowledge with modern practices to strengthen climate resilience and community empowerment. CA activities will include:

- Leading the implementation of the RSFF.
- Lead technical accompaniment in Component 1 and Component 2, Outcome 2.2.
- Development and implementation of training plans for 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.

ii.Asociación Centroamericana Centro Humboldt (ACCH): ACCH will be responsible for implementing Component 2 related to climate monitoring and knowledge management. It will use appropriate technologies to collect and analyses 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.

iii. PILARH-OPDF Microfinance: PILARH-OPDF will be responsible for facilitating microcredit for rural communities to implement sustainable agricultural practices and innovative technologies, thereby improving their climate resilience. It will ensure access to financial resources needed for project adaptations. PILARH-OPDF activities will include:

- Lead and accompany the implementation and disbursement of loans.
- Financial education support.
- Support to credit and savings banks to build local capacity.
- Follow-up and monitoring of project implementation.

ix. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA) as the Project Coordination Office (PCO): The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, 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, such as:

- 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.

258. The PCO 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 project proposals.
- 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.

259. 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 in the Copán region.

260. Project Technical Unit: To manage the implementation of the project, a Project Technical Unit will be formed, composed of staff from the implementing and executing entities. This unit will include the following key roles:

- **Project Manager (PM):** Responsible for the overall coordination of the programme and the

implementation of its activities. He/she will have experience in fund management and coordination of development projects.

- **Project Coordinator (PC):** Will provide technical support on climate finance and project proposal development to local entities, as well as follow up on the capacity building and knowledge management components. In addition, he/she will provide technical leadership to the project technicians, including the Credit Technician who will work in coordination with PILARH-OPDF.
 - **Strategic Relations Technical Advisor (PCO-SERNA):** Will support inter-institutional coordination and strategic alignment of the project with national climate change adaptation policies.
 - **Project Finance Officer (CA):** Will manage the financial aspects of the project, ensuring efficient and transparent management of resources.
 - **Observatory specialists (ACCH):** Responsible for the implementation of the climate monitoring component, 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.
 - **Gender and Safeguarding Manager (G&S Manager):** Will ensure that the project complies during its implementation with the Gender Strategy of the project, as well as with the safeguard policies of both CASM and the consortium members, reducing the chances of adverse events.
- *PILARH-OPDF:** Delegate a technical representative of the financial product to be implemented in the development of the project.

261. 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), a representative of the Asociación Centroamericana Centro Humboldt (ACCH), and a representative of PILARH-OPDF (Microfinance). 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 main government authorities for the implementation of the project.

262. 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.

263. Technical Steering Committee (TSC): will be composed of a representative at the technical level from CASM, CA, ACCH, PILARH-OPDF-OPDF and PCO-SERNA. For the evaluation process of project proposals submitted by households/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 the implementation of the project.

264. 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 at the technical level the technical and financial reports 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 households/communities/municipalities and submit an evaluation report with its technical recommendation for consideration or non-approval by the SSC 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.
- Ensure effective coordination between the national implementing entity and the project executing entities.

265. 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

266. 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 30: Identified list of financial risk mitigation strategies.

Identified Risk	Type of Risk	Risk Assessment	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Residual Risk Assessment
Institutional weaknesses of the local entities or communities participating in the project.	Institutional	Moderate	The project includes a component to develop and strengthen the capacities of local entities or communities participating in the project.	Under

Limited and low-quality projects	Institutional	Moderate	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.	Under
Political interference in project approval	Institutional	Under	The evaluation of projects will be carried out following a Grants Manual, which details the 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.	Under
Limited presence of government institutions	Institutional	Under	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.	Under
Lack of interest in participating from local populations	Social	Under	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 ensure the effective participation and empowerment of the communities.	Under
Limited participation of women and excluded groups	Social	Under	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.	Under
Presence of drug trafficking activities	Social	Moderate	Project activities must not interfere at any time with illegal activities related to drug trafficking. CASM and the programme's implementing institutions have a great deal of experience and established systems that allow them to operate effectively in this environment.	Under
Expected climate benefits that do not materialize	Financial	Under	Interventions will be defined with communities to solve specific climate problems. In this sense, benefits will be defined from the beginning of the project.	Under

C. Environmental and Social Risk Management Measures

267. 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.

Methodology for the Implementation of the CPS and the Gender Policy: Resilience and Ancestry will develop a specific methodology that will enable local entities to efficiently and coherently implement the CPS and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund. This methodology will be designed to be accessible and easy to implement, facilitating its integration during all phases of project formulation and implementation.

269.Capacity Building of Local Entities and Communities: Project activities will include a robust capacity building component. Dedicated workshops and training sessions will be offered on the application of 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.

270. Project Evaluation: 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.

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.

272. 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.

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 dedicated to 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.

274. 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

275. 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.

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

1. **Indicator-based Monitoring and Evaluation System:** Each activity will have a breakdown with its respective outputs, outcomes and indicators disaggregated by sex, ethnicity and age, with its baseline and proposed target.
2. **Quarterly 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. This report will be prepared based on input from each of the implementing entities and will include information on progress in achieving project objectives and results, 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.
3. **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.
4. **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.
5. **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 analyse 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 specialised 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.
6. **Monitoring and Evaluation Expenses:** It is important to indicate that all expenses related to the technical and financial monitoring and evaluation of the project, apart from expenses for supervision visits.
7. **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. 31: 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	\$ 2.055,00	\$ 24.660,00
ESMP monitoring and gender action plan training	Global	1	1	\$ 8.288,22	\$.288,22
Per diem for visits to the monitoring project	Visits Months	47	4	\$ 151,00	\$ 8.388,00
Mid-term evaluation	Global	1	1	\$ 40.000,00	\$ 40.000,00
Final evaluation	Global	1	1	\$ 40.000,00	\$ 40.000,00
Total, implementing entity fee					\$ 141.336,22

E. Results Framework

Table No. 32: Results Framework

Objectives/outcomes /components	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification and Responsible Parties.	Assumptions
<p>General Objective: To pilot, promote and institutionalize innovative financing instruments to scale up climate adaptation for vulnerable families in the Trifinio Fraternidad Biosphere Reserve.</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Percentage of Families with at least 70% Access to Innovative Finance</p> <p>Indicator 2: Percentage of Households Implementing at least 80% Climate Adaptation Practices</p> <p>Indicator 3: Percentage of women benefiting from innovative financing instruments implemented for climate adaptation.</p>	0 (for both indicators)	<p>Indicator 1 (Target): Reach at least 70% of vulnerable households with access to innovative financing by the end of the project.</p> <p>Indicator 2 (Target): Achieve that at least 80% of beneficiary households adopt at least three climate adaptation practices by the end of the project.</p> <p>Indicator 3 (Target): At least 30% of project achievements should directly benefit women by the end of the project.</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Method of Measurement: Pre and post project implementation surveys, review of financial institution records and beneficiary reports.</p> <p>Frequency of Measurement: Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 2 (Method of Measurement): Household surveys, field visits and monitoring reports on practices adopted.</p> <p>Frequency of Measurement: Semi-annual</p> <p>Indicator 3: Method of Measurement: Collection of gender-disaggregated data in pre- and post-implementation surveys, review of beneficiary records and analysis of monitoring reports.</p> <p>Frequency of Measurement: Semi-annual</p>	Continued stakeholder engagement, political stability.

				Responsibility: Project technical/strategic team and consultants.	
Component 1: Establish a funding mechanism for innovation actions in adaptation and building resilience to climate change.					
Sub-component 1.1: Innovation Fund for Adaptation Practices with Vulnerable Populations	<p>Indicator 1: Percentage of vulnerable households that have improved their climate resilience by at least 20% through the implementation of adaptation practices financed by the "Innovation Fund".</p> <p>Indicator 2: Percentage of female- and male-headed households implementing climate adaptation practices financed by the "Innovation Fund".</p>	0	<p>I.1 Target: At least 85% of vulnerable households report a 20% improvement in climate resilience by the end of the project.</p> <p>I.2 Target: At least 30% of female-headed households and 70% of male-headed households implement climate adaptation practices by the end of the project.</p>	<p>I.1 Method of Measurement: Pre and post project implementation surveys, climate resilience assessments and adaptation practice monitoring reports.</p> <p>Frequency of Measurement: Annual</p> <p>Responsibility: Project technical/strategic team and consultants.</p> <p>I2. Method of Measurement: Household surveys, records of fund beneficiaries and reports of implementation of adaptation practices disaggregated by gender of household head.</p> <p>Frequency of measurement: Semester.</p> <p>Responsibility: Project technical/strategic team and consultants.</p>	Developing innovative and accessible financing mechanisms

Output 1.1.1: Design of financing mechanism for climate change adaptation practices.	Indicator 1.1.1: No. of financing mechanisms designed and implemented for climate change adaptation practices.	0	Target: Design and implement at least one financing mechanism for climate change adaptation practices by the end of the first year of the project.	I.1.1.1: Method of Measurement: Review of mechanism design documentation, implementation reports and records of funds distributed. Frequency of measurement: Semester. Responsibility: Project technical/strategic team and consultants.	Developing innovative and accessible financing mechanisms
Output 1.1.2: Eligible credits granted for the implementation of climate change adaptation practices (at least 600) and creation of innovative agricultural products.	Indicator 1.1.2: No. of eligible credits financed through the funding mechanism for climate change adaptation practices.	0	I.1.1.2 Target: Finance at least 600 eligible credits for climate change adaptation practices by the end of the project.	I.1.1.2: Measuring method: Review of records of loans granted, reports from microfinance institutions and rural banks, and implementation reports. Frequency of measurement: Semester. Responsibility: Project technical/strategic team and consultants.	Developing innovative and accessible financing mechanisms
Output 1.1.3: Technical assistance to reduce the risk of accessing the financing mechanism and ensure its return.	Indicator 1.1.3 % of families receiving technical assistance to reduce risk and ensure return of funding.	0	I.1.1.3 Target: At least 90% of the 600 beneficiary families receive technical assistance to reduce risk and ensure the return of funding at the end of the project.	I.1.1.3: Method of Measurement: Review of records of technical assistance provided, surveys of beneficiary families and follow-up reports. Frequency of Measurement: Quarterly. Responsibility: Project technical/strategic team and consultants.	Technical assistance and continuous accompaniment

<p>Sub-component 1.2: Financing Community Infrastructure for Climate Change Adaptation</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2.1: % of communities improving their climate resilience through the implementation of funded community infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2: % of community infrastructure projects that include the active participation of women in their planning and implementation.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>I 1.2.1 Target: At least 75% of target communities improve their climate resilience by 20% through the implementation of community infrastructure projects by the end of the project.</p> <p>I.1.2.2 Target: 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.</p>	<p>I 1.2.1 Measurement: Pre and post project implementation climate resilience assessments, community surveys and field visits to verify the impact of the developed infrastructure.</p> <p>Frequency of Measurement: Semi-annual</p> <p>Responsibility: Project technical/strategic team and consultants.</p> <p>I 1.2.2 Method of Measurement: Review of meeting minutes, surveys of community members, and analysis of women's roles in projects.</p> <p>Frequency of Measurement: Semi-annual</p> <p>Responsibility: Project technical/strategic team and consultants.</p>	<p>Improvements in community infrastructure for climate change adaptation</p>
<p>Output 1.2.1: Financial Support to Improve Community Infrastructure in Articulation with Municipalities.</p>	<p>Indicator I.1.2.1: No. of community infrastructure projects improved through financial support in partnership with municipalities.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>I.1.2.1 (Target): Improve at least 10 community infrastructure projects through financial support in partnership with municipalities by the end of the project.</p>	<p>I.1.2.1 Method of Measurement: Review of records of funded projects, progress reports from municipalities and field visits to verify improvements made.</p> <p>Frequency of Measurement: Quarterly</p> <p>Responsibility: Project technical/strategic team and consultants.</p>	<p>Improvements in community infrastructure for climate change adaptation</p>

Output 1.2.2: Fostering Alliances with Multilateral and Bilateral Institutions for the Sustainability of Community Infrastructure	Indicator 1.2.2: No. of partnerships established for the sustainability of community infrastructure.	0	I.1.2.2 (Target): Establish at least 5 partnerships for the sustainability of community infrastructure by the end of the project.	I.1.2.2 Measuring method: Review of collaboration agreements, records of partnerships formed and reports of joint activities. Frequency of Measurement: Quarterly Responsibility: Project technical/strategic team and consultants.	Improvements in community infrastructure for climate change adaptation
Component 2: Systematic strengthening of the project's knowledge management and its scaling up into local and international policies					
Sub-component 2.1: Knowledge Management System for Climate Resilience	Indicator 2.1.1: % of communities reporting a significant improvement in their capacity to respond and adapt to climate change thanks to access and use of the Knowledge Management System. Indicator 2.1.2: No. 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.	0	I.2.1.1 (Target): At least 70% of target communities report a 25% improvement in their capacity to respond and adapt to climate change by the end of the project. I.2.1.2 (Target): At least 30 women climate observers report a 25% improvement in their capacity to respond and adapt to climate change by the end of the project.	I.2.1.1 Measurement Method: Pre- and post-implementation surveys of the Knowledge Management System, climate resilience assessments and interviews with community leaders. Frequency of Measurement: Annual Responsibility: Project technical/strategic team and consultants. I.2.1.2 Measurement Method: Pre- and post-implementation surveys of the Knowledge Management System, climate resilience assessments and interviews with climate observers. Frequency of Measurement: Annual	Improvements in climate knowledge and information management at local and regional level.

				Responsibility: Project technical/strategic team and consultants.	
Output 2.1.1: Community and Municipal Research for Ancestral Approach Climate Monitoring.	Indicator 2.1.1: No. of climate events identified in time through community and municipal research with ancestral approach to improve response.	0	I.2.1.1 (Target): Identify at least 15 climate phenomena in time through community and municipal research with ancestral approach by the end of the project.	I.2.1.1 Measuring Methods: Review of research reports, climate monitoring records and documentation of improved responses to identified climate events. Frequency of Measurement: Quarterly Responsibility: Project technical/strategic team and consultants.	Improvements in climate knowledge and information management at local and regional level.
Output 2.1.2: Technical Assistance for Accompanying Research Development.	Indicator 2.1.2: % of community researchers reporting a significant improvement in their climate monitoring capacities thanks to training and technical assistance received.	0	I.2.1.2 (Target): At least 80% of community researchers report a 30% improvement in their climate monitoring capacities thanks to the trainings and technical assistance received by the end of the project.	I.2.1.2 Method of Measurement: Pre- and post-training surveys, performance evaluations on climate monitoring activities, and follow-up interviews with participants. Frequency of Measurement: Quarterly Responsibility: Project technical/strategic team and consultants.	Technical assistance and continuous accompaniment
Sub-component 2.2: Integrating Ancestral and Contemporary Knowledge for Climate Adaptation	Indicator 2.2.1: % of communities that have increased their climate resilience by at least 30% by integrating ancestral and contemporary knowledge.	0	I 2.2.1 (Target): At least 70% of target communities increase their climate resilience by 30% through the integration of ancestral and contemporary	I.2.2.1 Method of Measurement: Pre- and post-implementation climate resilience assessments, surveys of community leaders and analysis of climate monitoring data.	Developing more robust and inclusive climate change adaptation policies

	<p>Indicator 2.2.2: % of women whose experience and role in integrating ancestral and contemporary knowledge for climate adaptation is documented and made visible in the project results.</p>		<p>knowledge by the end of the project.</p> <p>I 2.2.2 (Target): 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.</p>	<p>Frequency of Measurement: Annual</p> <p>Responsibility: Project technical/strategic team and consultants.</p> <p>I2.2.2 Method of Measurement: Review of reports and outreach materials, surveys and interviews with women participants to assess their perception of visibility and recognition, and content analysis to ensure adequate representation.</p> <p>Frequency of Measurement: Annual</p> <p>Responsibility: Project technical/strategic team and consultants.</p>	
<p>Output 2.2.1: To position Project Results and Experiences as an Opportunity to Strengthen National and International Processes on Climate Change Adaptation.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2.1: No. of events, publications and platforms where project results and experiences are presented and discussed.</p>	0	<p>I.2.2.1 (Target): Present and discuss project results and experiences in at least 15 events, publications and platforms by the end of the project.</p>	<p>I.2.2.1 Measuring method: Review of event records, list of publications and analysis of platforms where project results and experiences were shared.</p> <p>Frequency of Measurement: Quarterly</p> <p>Responsibility: Project technical/strategic team and consultants.</p>	<p>Developing more robust and inclusive climate change adaptation policies</p>

Output 2.2.2: Good practices and lessons learned from the project are incorporated into national, local and international climate change policies.	Indicator 2.2.2: No of climate change adaptation plans incorporating good practices and learning from the project.	0	I.2.2.2 (Target): Achieve that at least 2 climate change adaptation plans at national, local and international level incorporate good practices and learning from the project by the end of the project.	I.2.2.2 Measuring method: Review of adaptation plan documents, analysis of minutes of meetings and consultations with authorities responsible for climate planning. Frequency of Measurement: At the end of the project. Responsibility: Technical/strategic team of the project and consultants.	Developing more robust and inclusive climate change adaptation policies
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F. ALIGNMENT WITH ADAPTATION FUND RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Table No. 33: Alignment with the Results Matrix of the Fund

Project Objective/Outcome	Project Indicator	Objective/Result of the Adaptation Fund	Adaptation Fund Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
General Objective: To pilot, promote and institutionalize innovative financing instruments to scale up climate adaptation for vulnerable families in the Trifinio Fraternidad Biosphere Reserve.	Percentage of households with at least 70% access to innovative financing 2. Percentage of households implementing at least 80% of climate adaptation practices 3. Percentage of women benefiting from innovative financing instruments implemented for climate adaptation.	Objective: To reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability at local and national levels.	Number of communities implementing innovative adaptation practices 2. Number of people benefiting from direct and improved direct access systems	US\$ 4,000,000

Sub-component 1.1: Innovation Fund for Adaptation Practices with Vulnerable Populations	1. Percentage of vulnerable households that have improved their climate resilience by at least 20% through the implementation of adaptation practices financed by the <i>"Innovation Fund"</i> . 2. Percentage of female- and male-headed households implementing climate adaptation practices financed by the <i>"Innovation Fund"</i> .	Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in target areas.	Percentage of households and communities with more secure access to livelihood assets 2. Percentage of target population with sustainable and climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	US\$1,489,476.23
Output 1.1.1: Design of financing mechanism for climate change adaptation practices.	Number of funding mechanisms designed and implemented	Outcome 8: Feasible adaptation practices implemented, scaled up, promoted and/or accelerated.	Number of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled up and/or replicated	US\$73,709.80
Output 1.1.2: Grants (credit) awarded for the implementation of climate change adaptation practices.	Number of credits financed through the funding mechanism for climate change adaptation practices	Outcome 6: Individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability.	Number of adaptation assets (tangible and intangible) created or strengthened in support of individual/community livelihood strategies	US\$960,494.93
Output 1.1.3: Technical assistance to reduce the risk of accessing the financing mechanism and ensure its return.	Percentage of households receiving technical assistance to reduce risk and ensure return of funding	Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of climate risk reduction and adaptation processes at the local level.	Number of technical committees/partnerships formed to ensure knowledge transfer	US\$455,271.50

Sub-component 1.2: Financing Community Infrastructure for Climate Change Adaptation	1. Percentage of communities improving their climate resilience through the implementation of funded community infrastructure projects. 2. Percentage of community infrastructure projects that include the active participation of women in their planning and implementation.	Outcome 4: Increased resilience within relevant development sector infrastructure assets and services.	Number of physical assets strengthened or built to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by sector and scale)	USD\$204,800
Output 1.2.1: Financial Support to Improve Community Infrastructure in Articulation with Municipalities.	Number of community infrastructure projects improved through financial support in partnership with municipalities	Outcome 4: Vulnerable development sector infrastructure services and assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability.	Number of physical assets strengthened or built to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by sector and scale)	USD\$200,000
Output 1.2.2: Fostering Alliances with Multilateral and Bilateral Institutions for the Sustainability of Community Infrastructure	Number of partnerships established for the sustainability of community infrastructure	Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures	Number of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks (by sector)	USD\$4,800

Sub-component 2.1: Knowledge Management System for Climate Resilience	Percentage of communities reporting a significant improvement in their capacity to respond and adapt to climate change through access to and use of the Knowledge Management System. 2. 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.	Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of climate risk reduction and adaptation processes at the local level.	Percentage of the target population applying appropriate adaptation responses	USD\$1.102.865,40
Output 2.1.1: Community and Municipal Research for Ancestral Approach Climate Monitoring.	Number of climate events identified in time through community and municipal research with ancestral approach to improve response	Outcome 3: Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning.	Number of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders	USD\$636,580.34
Output 2.1.2: Technical Assistance for Accompanying Research Development.	Percentage of community researchers reporting a significant improvement in their climate monitoring capacities as a result of training and technical assistance received	Outcome 2: Increased preparedness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and programme adaptation finance	Number of people benefiting from direct access and improved direct access modality	USD\$466,285.05

Sub-component 2.2: Integrating Ancestral and Contemporary Knowledge for Climate Adaptation	1. Percentage of communities that have increased their climate resilience by at least 30% through the integration of ancestral and contemporary knowledge. 2. Percentage of women whose experience and role in integrating ancestral and contemporary knowledge for climate adaptation is documented and made visible in the project results.	Outcome 5: Increased resilience of ecosystems in response to climate change and variability	Ecosystem services and natural resources maintained or enhanced under stress induced by climate change and variability	USD\$539,571.47
Output 2.2.1: To position Project Results and Experiences as an Opportunity to Strengthen National and International Processes on Climate Change Adaptation.	Number of events, publications and platforms where project results and experiences are presented and discussed.	Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of climate risk reduction and adaptation processes at the local level.	Number of local media outlets that have covered the topic	USD\$466,285.05
Output 2.2.2: Good practices and lessons learned from the project are incorporated into national, local and international climate change policies.	Number of climate change adaptation plans incorporating good practices and learning from the project	Outcome 7: Improved integration of climate resilience strategies into country development plans	Number of development strategies with climate change priorities mainstreamed and implemented	USD&439,034.72

¹ The AF used OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology, but the overall principle should still apply.

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

G. PROJECT BUDGET

Table No. 34: Project Budget

Components/ Activities by components	Total, Budget	Beneficiaries
Component 1: Establish a funding mechanism for innovation in climate change adaptation and resilience building.	1.723.910,05	1200 fam. 117,246 pers.
Outcome 1.1 (Sub-component): Innovation fund for adaptation practices with vulnerable populations.	1.413.110,05	1200 families
Output 1.1.1: Design of financing mechanism for climate change adaptation practices:	73.709,80	
Market research	18.000,00	
Diagnosis of Resilient Families (Focus Groups)	-	
Food for participants	29.149,80	
Materials	11.200,00	
Play activity kit	12.800,00	
Childminder's contribution	2.560,00	
Output 1.1.2: Eligible credits granted for the implementation of climate change adaptation practices (at least 600) and creation of innovative agricultural products.	960.494,93	
Innovation Fund (Liquid Eligible Appropriations)	720.000,00	
Credit administration Microfinance (20%)	144.000,00	
Financial product promotion campaign	10.000,00	
Technical accompaniment of installation to credits (food, transport and technician's materials).	728,74	
Credit Technician	65.766,18	
Credit monitoring and financial education application	20.000,00	
Output 1.1.3: Technical assistance to reduce the risk of accessing the funding mechanism and ensure its return.	384.905,32	
Accompanying (3) technicians	-	
1 Technician + SERNA Advisor	73.174,76	
Power supply (Component 1)	16.000,00	
Transport (Component 1)	56.350,00	
Thematic trainings	-	
consultancy / Fees	1.619,43	
Food for participants	157.408,91	
Gender Empowerment	-	
Consultancy / Fees	2.000,00	
Trainings	19.676,11	
Consultancy / Fees (Financial / Home Economics)	9.000,00	
Trainings	19.676,11	

Safeguarding Actions	30.000,00	
Outcome 1.2 (Sub-component): Community infrastructure for climate change adaptation financed.	304.800,00	111,246 people
<i>Output 1.2.1: Financial support to improve community infrastructure in coordination with municipalities.</i>	300.000,00	
Infrastructure Development Fund	300.000,00	
<i>Output 1.2.2: Fostering Alliances with Multilateral and Bilateral Institutions for the Sustainability of Community Infrastructure</i>	4.800,00	
Meetings of articulation and alliance spaces (Coordination and management team).	4.800,00	
Component 2: Systematic strengthening of the project's knowledge management and its scaling up in local and international policies.	1.552.436,87	1200 fam. 117,246 pers.
Outcome 2.1: Knowledge Management System for Climate Resilience	1.093.265,40	1200 families
<i>Output 2.1.1: Community and Municipal Research for Ancestral Approach Climate Monitoring.</i>	626.980,34	
Automated weather stations	8.000,00	
Manual weather stations	12.500,00	
Maintenance of 29 new and 17 existing stations	4.600,00	
Station installation costs	5.800,00	
Observer materials and visibility kit for 4 years	26.320,00	
Community Climate Analysis and Processing Unit	-	
Climate APP Design (Innovative Application for Climate Data Collection)	35.000,00	
Online access costs / Servers and Others	20.000,00	
Training in climate modelling software for observatory specialists	12.000,00	
Operating cost	473.460,34	
Computer equipment for monitoring climate data	29.300,00	
Server	15.000	
Screens for Real-Time Climate Data Visualization	2.100,00	
Desktop computers (Climate Data Processing)	7.000,00	
Laptops	3.600,00	
Projectors	1.600,00	
<i>Output 2.1.2: Technical assistance to support the development of research.</i>	466.285,05	
Feeding	31.219,43	
Technicians	359.835,62	
Power supply (Component 2)	16.000,00	
Transport (Component 2)	56.350,00	
Childminder's contribution	2.880,00	
Outcome 2.2: Integration of Ancestral and Contemporary Knowledge for Climate Adaptation	459.171,47	117,246 people
<i>Output 2.2.1: To position Project Results and Experiences as an Opportunity to Strengthen National and International Processes on Climate Change Adaptation.</i>	363.634,72	
Attendance at national events	12.000,00	

Attendance at international events	60.000,00	
Climate best practice competition	20.000,00	
General Project Visibility Fund	84.000,00	
Specialist Knowledge Manager	147.034,72	
Communication Advisor	40.000,00	
Output 2.2.2: Good practices and lessons learned from the project are incorporated into national, local and international climate change policies.	95.536,75	
Advocacy Meetings	16.000,00	
Training of civil servants on climate change issues	7.164,37	
Municipal Campaign on environmental issues (Annual for 3 years)	30.000,00	
Municipal Exchanges	8.000,00	
Project Closure Activity	34.372,38	
Food and transportation	20.372,38	
Venue rental	10.000,00	
Live Streaming	4.000,00	
Project implementation costs	350.262,69	
Programme Manager – CA	76.886,29	
Project Coordinator – CA	180.110,11	
Gender Programme Manager / Safeguarding - CA	80.666,29	
IT Equipment	12.600,00	
Total Project/Programme Execution Costs	3.626.609,60	
4. Project Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable) 8.5% 8.5% 4.	313.024,22	
TOTAL, GENERAL	3.939.633,82	

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\$ 313,024.55 has been budgeted for this work. This budget includes funds to support the project and CA, ACCH, POC-SERNA and PILARH-OPDF, including site visits, organisation 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 and PILARH-OPDF 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 the project 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. **Mid-term and final evaluation:** CASM will facilitate contracts with consultants to carry out an evaluation of the project.

Table No. 35: 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	\$ 60.480,00
Project management costs	Months/percentage	44	0.15	\$ 4.200,00	\$ 27.720,00
Monitoring and evaluation costs, safeguards monitoring	Months year	12	3	\$ 2.055,00	\$ 24.660,00
ESMP monitoring and gender action plan training	Global	1	1	\$ 8.288,22	\$ 8.288,22
Project launch and induction events	Global	1	1	\$ 10.000,00	\$ 10.000,00
Strategic Coordination Committee meetings	Meetings	4	3	\$ 1.150,00	\$ 13.800,00
Per diem for visits to the monitoring project	Visits Months	47	4	\$ 151,00	\$ 28.388,00
Fuel for visits to communities/project sites	Months/gallons	46	100	\$ 4,28	\$ 19.688,00
Final and annual Audit	Years	4	1	\$ 10.000,00	\$ 40.000,00
Mid-term evaluation	Global	1	1	\$ 40.000,00	\$ 40.000,00
Final evaluation	Global	1	1	\$ 40.000,00	\$ 40.000,00
Total, implementing entity fee					\$ 313.024,22

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

H. DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE

Table No. 36: Project disbursement in USD

	2025	2026	2027	2028	TOTAL (US\$)
Scheduled date (tentative)	June 2025 (or date of contract signature)	June 2026	June 2027	May 2028	
Project costs	USD\$638,450.74	USD\$1,080,299.16	USD\$1,090,886.85	USD\$487,703.97	USD\$ 3,297,340.72
Project implementation costs (PM costs)	USD\$97,015.67	USD\$84,415.67	USD\$84,415.67	USD\$84,415.67	USD\$350,262.69
Total, project costs					
Implementing Entity Fee (8.5%)	USD\$78,256.06	USD\$78,256.06	USD\$78,256.06	USD\$78,256.06	USD\$313,024.22
Total, of AF grant funds					USD\$4,000.000

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

Table No. 35: Table of Disbursements and Milestone Fulfilment

Component/Sub-Component/Product	Year 1	Year 2	Third Year	Fourth Year
Component 1: Establish a funding mechanism for innovation actions in adaptation and building resilience to climate change.				
Outcome 1.1: Innovation Fund for Adaptation Practices with Vulnerable Populations				
Output 1.1.1: Design of financing mechanism for climate change adaptation practices.	Q1: Design of 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: Eligible credits granted for the implementation of climate change adaptation practices.	Q2: Selection of beneficiaries and initial granting of credit	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 to reduce the risk of accessing the financing mechanism and ensure its return.	Q3: Initial training in credit 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: Financing Community Infrastructure for Climate Change Adaptation				

Output 1.2.1: Financial Support to Improve Community Infrastructure in Articulation 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: Fostering Alliances with Multilateral and Bilateral Institutions 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 the project's knowledge management and its scaling up into local and international policies				
Sub-component 2.1: Knowledge Management System for Climate Resilience				
Output 2.1.1: Community and Municipal Research for Ancestral Approach Climate Monitoring.	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: Technical Assistance for Accompanying Research Development.	Q3: Initial observer training	Q2: Continuous technical assistance	Q2: Follow-up and technical support	Q4: Evaluation and systematization of learning
Disbursement %	25%	25%	25%	25%
Sub-component 2.2: Integrating Ancestral and Contemporary Knowledge for Climate Adaptation				
Output 2.2.1: To position Project Results and Experiences as an Opportunity 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 incorporated into national, local and international climate change policies.	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%

Source: Elaboration Resilience and Ancestry Project, 2024.

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

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government²

<i>(Enter Name, Position, Ministry) Lucky Halash Medina Estrada Secretary of State SERNA</i>	<i>Date: (Month, day, year) 01/17/2025</i>
--	--

B. Implementing Entity certification

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.

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: -Instructions for preparing a project/program financing application - Guidance document for environmental and social policy -Gender orientation document for executing entities on compliance with the gender policy of the Adaptation Fund - Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund - Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund - Results Framework and Baseline Guidance 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: Nelson Davidson Garcia Lobo

Implementing Entity Coordinator

Date: *January 21st, 2025*

Tel. and email: +504 9995-0256,
direccion@casm.hn

Project Contact Person: Suyaoa Edith Ucles

Tel. And Email: +504 9456-0623, programas@casm.hn

PART V: PROGRAM ANNEXES

1. Scanned PDF of the government approval letter.
2. Community consultation document for the project
3. Gender analysis and gender action plan.
4. Social and environmental management plan (monitoring, PQR).
5. Letters of support from communities.

Annex 1: Consultation

Results of the Consultation Process with Stakeholders

Resilience and Ancestry: Community-Based Adaptation in the Honduran Trifinio Biosphere Project



Project Proposal for the Adaptation Fund, July 2024

Acronyms

ACCH: Asociación Centroamericana Centro Humboldt.

ACT: Action by Churches Together, made up of more than 140 faith-based organizations working in long-term development, advocacy and humanitarian assistance.

Resilient AgriLAC: A regional initiative of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) that seeks to improve the livelihoods of producers in Latin America and the

Caribbean, with the support of national governments, the private sector, civil society and regional and global donors and partners. AgriLAC will also benefit farmers in Honduras, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru.

ASMAR: Juntas Administradoras de Agua de la Microcuenca Marroquín (Marroquín Micro-Basin Water Management Boards)

BANADESA: National Bank for Agricultural Development, Honduras.

CA: Christian Aid.

CASM: Mennonite Social Action Commission.

COAPROCL: Cooperativa Agrícola de Productores Orgánicos de Copán Limitada (Copán Organic Producers' Agricultural Cooperative Limited)

CODELES: Local Emergency Committees.

CODEM: Municipal Emergency Committees.

CONADIMCHH: Coordinadora Nacional Ancestral de Derechos Indígenas Maya Ch'orti' de Honduras (National Ancestral Coordinating Committee for Maya Ch'orti' Indigenous Rights of Honduras)

CONICHH: Consejo Nacional Indígena Ch'orti' de Honduras (National Indigenous Ch'orti' Council of Honduras)

ComRural: Integrating Innovation for Rural Competitiveness in Honduras Project

COPECO: Standing Committee on Contingencies

CTPT: Tri-national Commission for the Trifinio Plan

External Bodies - External Bodies: Non-local bodies in communities and municipalities.

ICF: Institute of Forest Conservation, Protected Areas, and Wildlife.

HDI: Human Development Index.

Water Boards: Social organisation through which the communities owning the drinking water and sanitation systems exercise their rights and/or related to the operation and maintenance of these systems.

MAB: Man and the Biosphere Programme of UNESCO

MANCORSARIC: Commonwealth of Municipalities of Copán Ruinas, Santa Rita de Copán, Cabañas, and San Jerónimo.

NIE: National Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund

NGOs: Non-Governmental Organizations.

OPDF: Private Financial Development Organizations.

PANACAC: Cerro Azul Copán National Park.

Patronatos: Patronatos are a legal form of association in Honduras, in which communities settled in each physical space organize themselves for the pursuit of the common good, the self-management of their needs, or the defense of their interests.

PILARH OPDF: Private Financial Development Organization specialized in the provision of financial services for various productive and business activities of small and medium-sized entrepreneurs.

SAG: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

SERNA: Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment.

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

UMA: Municipal Environmental Unit.

World Vision: International Agency.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Mennonite Social Action Commission (CASM) is a non-profit, non-political, ecumenical civic organization established by the Evangelical Mennonite Church of Honduras. It helps to strengthen democratization, local and regional development, citizen participation of civil society, and establish a respectful dialogue with local governments, with a focus on the human development of the poorest families and communities in Honduras. It also seeks to promote integral development programs for vulnerable rural communities in the country whose living conditions have been affected by climate change.

Globally, CASM is a member of the ACT Alliance, a coalition of 150 churches and organizations working together in more than 125 countries to create positive and sustainable change in the lives of poor and marginalized people, regardless of religion, politics, gender, sexual orientation, race, or nationality, in accordance with the highest international codes and standards.

The Mennonite Social Action Commission (CASM) is an organization with more than 40 years of work in Honduras. One of the most important lines of action is the reduction of vulnerabilities caused by climate change, work for which CASM has received several national and international recognitions and awards.

The Adaptation Fund expanded access to climate finance among countries particularly vulnerable to climate change and its growing community of National Implementing Entities (NIEs), with the accreditation of the Commission for Mennonite Social Action (CASM) in Honduras at the end of March 2021, CASM becomes the only National Implementing Entity in Honduras.

Climatic disturbances in Honduras have made the country highly vulnerable in terms of livelihoods, infrastructure, natural resources, and agricultural food supply, threatening the food security of families. Each time the country faces a climate catastrophe, it is forced to rebuild after the event. According to the Climate Risk Index, Honduras is one of the countries in the world most affected by climate variability.

Honduras' economy is primarily based on small-scale agriculture, making it particularly vulnerable to rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, and weather-related disasters, including Hurricane Mitch in 1998 and Hurricanes Eta and Iota in 2020. Germanwatch's 2018 Global Climate Risk Index reported that between 1997 and 2016, Honduras was the country "most affected by extreme weather events" in the world. Honduras also has a high rate of inequality, with poor communities relying heavily on agriculture and wealth concentrated in urban centers.

The proposed intervention area of the project "Resilience and Ancestry: Community-based Adaptation in the Honduran Trifinio Biosphere" in the Innovation Window of the Adaptation Fund includes four municipalities in the Department of Copán in Honduras:

- The municipalities of San Antonio and El Paraíso, which are within the Cerro Azul Copan National Park Region (PANACAC).
- The municipalities of Copán Ruinas and Santa Rita de Copán, which are within the MANCORSARIC Region.

The five municipalities are part of the Trifinio Region and, in turn, of the Trifinio Fraternidad Transboundary Biosphere Reserve.

The Trifinio Fraternidad Transboundary Biosphere Reserve is the first Tri-national Biosphere Reserve in the Americas. It highlights the integration of efforts of three countries (El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras) to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. This Reserve has strong interest from local organizations and high-level governmental entities that seek to promote social, environmental, and economic development. It was declared a Biosphere Reserve in June 2011 by UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme and is considered an example of cooperation between national authorities. The total trinational area is 427.20 km², of which 25.29% corresponds to El Salvador; 5.16% to Guatemala; and 69.55% to Honduras. It is made up of 32 municipalities distributed as follows: eight in El Salvador, three in Guatemala, and twenty-one in Honduras, including the five municipalities proposed for the project's intervention area.

II. BACKGROUND TO THE STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS

At the beginning of 2023, the Mennonite Social Action Commission (CASM) held a session with the Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA) to prepare a Concept Note for a proposal to present to the Adaptation Fund to work in the areas of Santa Bárbara and Copán. SERNA recommended that, to generate a greater impact, the proposal for the regular window of the Adaptation Fund should work only in Santa Bárbara. The concept note was approved by the Adaptation Fund and the full proposal is currently being prepared for submission and management.

During 2023, CASM held face-to-face and virtual sessions with organizations addressing issues related to climate change, including Christian Aid (CA) and Asociación Centroamericana Centro Humboldt (ACCH), with the aim of exchanging experiences and identifying challenges related to climate change adaptation actions in the Department of Copán. As a result of these sessions, the organizations intend to form a consortium to design and manage a proposal to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund in the new Innovation Window. Subsequently, PILARH-ODPF joined the consortium to strengthen the innovation approach of the project through the funding mechanism, which will be supported by the results of the consultation.

Thanks to the work implemented with the support of Christian Aid in Copán, a complete proposal is being considered for presentation to the Adaptation Fund in the new Innovation Window, given that CASM has made progress in the area in terms of climate change adaptation actions. Together with Christian Aid and the Central American Humboldt Centre Association (ACCH), CASM is drawing up a general proposal with objectives and project components.

Having the first ideas of objectives and project components, at the beginning of 2024 CASM held a session with the Tri-national Trifinio Plan Commission (CTPT) that executes the Trifinio Plan, where the progress of the proposal was presented. There was acceptance of the proposal to work with families from communities located in the Trifinio Fraternidad Transboundary Biosphere Reserve as part of the lines of action of the Trifinio Plan.

In March of this year in Tegucigalpa, the Mennonite Social Action Commission (CASM) together with Christian Aid (CA) and the Central American Humboldt Centre Association (ACCH), held

working sessions to adjust a first proposal for the project's Logical Framework. A first version of the format for consultation with stakeholders is also being prepared, integrating the considerations of the Adaptation Fund in the Innovation Window, as well as CASM's previous experience with the "Direct Access Programme to finance climate change adaptation projects to increase the adaptive capacity and climate resilience of indigenous and Afro-descendant communities in the marine-coastal region of the municipalities of Juan Francisco Bulnes and Brus Laguna in Honduras," which was approved by the Adaptation Fund.

Subsequently, on March 22, 2024, the directors of CASM held a presentation session on the project's objectives, components, and scope of intervention in the municipalities of San Antonio, El Paraíso, Florida, Copán Ruinas, and Santa Rita de Copán, as well as the influence on an approximate population of 11,391 people.

Between March and April 2024, the CASM Regional Team in Copán Ruinas review and made further adjustments to the format for the consultation and integrate it into the Google Forms platform.

2.1 Overall Objective of the Stakeholder Consultation Process

Identify with stakeholders in five municipalities in the department of Copán, the needs and problems that require innovative solutions for adaptation to climate change.

2.2 Specific objectives

- (i) Inform and present the project proposal that CASM is managing before the Adaptation Fund to stakeholders, aiming to increase the resilience of families in four municipalities of the department of Copán to the effects of climate change by implementing innovative solutions.
- (ii) Obtain input from authorities, local actors, and communities on the impact of climate events and the actions they are currently taking to cope with the situation.
- (iii) Conduct a gender-generational assessment, focusing on the situation and role of women and girls in facing the impacts of climate phenomena at the family and community levels.
- (iv) Receive feedback from stakeholders on the project proposal and sectoral and territorial information gathering instruments to enrich the proposal.
- (v) Propose development activities to ensure that the target groups receive socio-economic and environmental benefits that are culturally appropriate, thereby ensuring widespread stakeholder support.

III. METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Stakeholder consultation methodology

This consultation process has benefited from CASM's nearly four decades of experience in reducing vulnerability to the effects of climate change in Honduras.

During the development of the proposal, the Mennonite Social Action Commission (CASM), in its capacity as the National Implementing Entity (NIE) of the Adaptation Fund, identified key actors from governmental institutions, municipalities, the Tri-national Commission (Trifinio Plan), NGOs, women's networks, producers' cooperatives, indigenous national councils, self-management groups, patronages, water and sanitation administrative boards, community

leaders, and others. These stakeholders were integrated into various sessions and consultation processes to enrich the project's design. Presentations, proposals, and instruments were developed and refined to gather information for a project document tailored to the people and characteristics of the intervention area. See details in annexes.

The consultation was proposed to be conducted in three modalities:

1. Inter-municipal sessions with key actors.
2. Community sessions and individual interviews.
3. Interviews with public officials and organizations.

Each process was coordinated with Municipal Environmental Units (UMA) and community leaders who assisted in inviting participants to each session. See the invitation model in annexes.

The timing and location of the sessions were scheduled to coincide with other events suitable for both women and men.

3.2. Consultation Instrument

To conduct the consultation in the communities, an information-gathering instrument developed in Google Forms was applied, covering the following themes or variables:

- Climate change impacts
- Actions taken in the communities in response to climate change
- Impact on community infrastructures and actions carried out
- Access to climate information
- Household income
- Drinking water: impacts and actions in response to climate change
- Community health: impacts and actions in response to climate change
- Community education: impacts and actions on climate change
- Gender and generational focus (on girls) in the community
- Decision-making, participation, violence, impacts, and actions in response to climate change
- Financial services for savings and loans

For consultations with public officials and organizations, another instrument was developed in Google Forms covering the following topics or variables:

- Impact of climate events in their municipalities
- National government participation
- Training capacities of municipal technical staff
- Territorial articulation
- Cost-efficiency
- Financial instruments

See consultation forms in annexes.

3.3. Implementation of the consultation process

(i) Inter-municipal sessions with key actors: Process conducted on April 26 and 29, 2024, with a total participation of 32 people (12 women and 20 men). See details in annexes.

(ii) Community sessions and individual interviews: Process conducted in 11 communities in five municipalities: San Antonio, El Paraíso, Florida, Copán Ruinas, and Santa Rita de Copán, from May 2 to 14, 2024, with a total participation of 264 people (143 women and 121 men). See details in annexes.

(iii) Interviews with public officials and organizations: Process conducted in four municipalities: San Antonio, El Paraíso, Copán Ruinas, and Santa Rita de Copán, from June 25 to 29, 2024, with a total participation of 9 people (4 women and 5 men). See details in annexes.

The consultation process in its different modalities was conducted by the technical team of the Mennonite Social Action Commission (CASM) with the support of the Municipal Environmental Units (UMA), reaching a total of 305 people (159 women and 146 men), representing the population and officials of the five intervention municipalities.

Throughout the process, equitable, representative, and inclusive participation was ensured for all participants, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, education level, and language.

3.4. Resources to support the consultation process.

- Methodological script for each session
- Dialogue presentation on the work of CASM
- PowerPoint presentation on the Adaptation Fund
- Presentation of the results framework under three components intended for the management process.
- Printed documents on proposals for information gathering and consultation instruments for the community population and public officials.
- Presentation of 50 pre-selected communities in the five municipalities
- Calendar and scheduling of sessions in the communities

Additional process resources include:

- List of participants with their signatures in the consultation process
- Letters of intent to support the project signed and stamped by key actors in the project's area of influence (in process of collection)
- Images showing the participation of relevant actors in the process.

3.5. Accuracy of the information obtained.

During data collection, the CASM and UMA technical team documented each aspect mentioned by the participants in writing and in Google Forms. The CASM technical team then created session aids, avoiding biases and ensuring reliable results.

IV. ORGANIZATIONS CONSULTED

4.1 Coordinadora Nacional Ancestral de Derechos Indígenas Maya Chorti' de Honduras (CONADIMCHH).

CONADIMCHH is an organization founded on January 6, 2009, by indigenous communities descending from the Maya Ch'orti' people, scattered across the Departments of Copán and Ocotepeque. Their mission is to seek and enforce the rights of each indigenous community member within the framework of international conventions and treaties of indigenous peoples. Their vision is to be a democratic and participatory organization capable of achieving legal security in collective land tenure and sustainable development in agricultural areas.

4.2 Municipal Governments - Municipal Environmental Unit (UMA)

The Municipality is a population or association of persons residing in a municipal district, governed by a municipality that exercises and extends its authority in its territory. It serves as the basic territorial structure of the State and the primary mechanism for citizen participation in public affairs. The Municipality is the organ of government and administration within its district and exists to achieve the well-being of its inhabitants, promote their integral development, and preserve the environment, with powers granted by the Constitution of the Republic and other laws.

Copán Ruinas has 44,580 inhabitants, of which 22,272 are men (49.96%) and 22,308 are women (50.04%). 77.71% of the population is rural and 22.29% is urban. According to the Human Development Index (HDI 2022), the municipality of Copán Ruinas has a low level of human development. This information is obtained from the document: Municipal Sociodemographic Profiles of Honduras. [Municipal Sociodemographic Profiles of Honduras](#)

El Paraíso has 20,334 inhabitants, of which 10,099 are men (49.67%) and 10,235 are women (50.33%). 72.17% of the population is rural and 27.83% is urban. According to the Human Development Index (HDI 2022), the municipality of El Paraíso has a low level of human development. This information is obtained from the document: Municipal Sociodemographic Profiles of Honduras. [Municipal Sociodemographic Profiles of Honduras](#)

San Antonio has 10,820 inhabitants, of which 5,393 are men (49.84%) and 5,427 are women (50.16%). 60.57% of the population is rural and 39.43% is urban. According to the Human Development Index (HDI 2022), the municipality of San Antonio has a low level of human development. This information is obtained from the document: Municipal Sociodemographic Profiles of Honduras. [Municipal Sociodemographic Profiles of Honduras](#)

Santa Rita has 33,245 inhabitants, of which 17,043 are men (51.26%) and 16,202 are women (48.74%). 84.46% of the population is rural and 15.54% is urban. According to the Human Development Index (HDI 2022), the municipality of Santa Rita has a low level of human development. This information is obtained from the document: Municipal Sociodemographic Profiles of Honduras. [Municipal Sociodemographic Profiles of Honduras](#)

Municipal Environmental Unit (UMA)

Their aim is to promote and enforce policies, procedures, and laws related to the protection, conservation, restoration, and proper management of natural resources and the environment, and to ensure compliance with them.

4.3 Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA)

The Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA) is the Honduran public body responsible for formulating, coordinating, and evaluating policies related to the protection and use of water resources, renewable energies, hydroelectric and geothermal energy generation and transmission, mining activity, and hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation. It is also responsible for the coordination and evaluation of policies related to the environment, ecosystems, the National System of Protected Areas of Honduras (SINAPH), the protection of flora and fauna, and the control of pollution in all its forms. It was previously known as the Secretariat of Environment (SEDA) and was created on November 30, 1999, by Decree No.

4.4 Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG) was created by Decree No. 218-96, in accordance with the sectoral framework established in the Law for the Modernization and Development of the Agricultural Sector and the Government Plan for the period 2002-2006. Its objective is to ensure that national agricultural production is competitive, sustainable, and capable of integrating into the international economy, responding to the needs of the domestic market, and integrated into a human, social, and environmental development scheme, based on self-management, community participation, a gender equity approach, and sustainable management of natural resources..

4.5 Institute of Forest Conservation, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF)

The Institute of Forest Conservation, Protected Areas, and Wildlife (ICF) is the state body responsible for administering policies, plans, programs, and projects related to forest resources to guarantee their rational and sustainable management at public, private, and community levels, ensuring environmental sustainability and promoting the social, cultural, and economic development of the people.

V. RESULTS OF THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

5.1 Inter-municipal sessions: with key stakeholders.

At the end of April, CASM held two focus groups for inter-municipal consultation on the management process before the Adaptation Fund for the development of actions in the Trifinio region of Honduras. The objectives of each session were:

- Socialize the opportunity to implement projects with Adaptation Fund resources in the territory.
- Revise the instrument to collect information from local stakeholders on needs and priorities for adaptation with an innovation approach.
- Revise the instrument to assess the situational state of climate risks, inclusion of gender and Indigenous peoples, and financing mechanisms aimed at generating resilience in the territory.
- Based on a list of 50 communities proposed for the project, prioritize with the participants the communities where the revised and improved instruments for collecting information from local actors will be applied, as well as assess the state of the situation regarding climate risks, inclusion of gender and indigenous peoples, and financing mechanisms aimed at generating resilience in the territory.
- Draw up a schedule of visits to implement the consultation in the previously selected communities.

The first inter-municipal focus group was held on April 26 this year in San Antonio de Copán, with the participation of 19 people (7 women and 12 men):

- Municipality of San Antonio: Representatives of the Municipality, Ministry of Education, UMA, Women's Network, Producers' Association, Women Leaders, and Community Leaders.
- Municipality of Florida: Secretariat of Education.
- El Paraíso Municipality: Education Secretariat, UMA, Producers' Association, Community Leaders, NGOs, Morjá Hydroelectric Plant.
- Representative of the Forest Conservation Institute (ICF).

In this first focus group, participants were divided into subgroups by thematic area to review and provide feedback on the Consultation Instrument to be applied to a sample of the population in the rural communities of the proposed intervention area.

The municipalities of El Paraíso, San Antonio, and Florida agreed on criteria such as: communities with the greatest influence on the Cerro Azul - Copán National Park. Finally, the communities to be consulted, as well as the survey sample in each one, were defined among the participants in a participatory manner, and the availability of support for the data collection was also investigated.

The selected communities were the following:

Municipality	Community	Population	Sample to be taken	Meeting place	Date	Timetable
El Paraíso	The Lagoon	558	25	Community centre	7/5/2024	08:00-12:00 pm
	New Village	95	25	Community centre	7/5/2024	08:00-12:00 pm
San Antonio	San Joaquin	722	25	Health centre	7/5/2024	1:00-5:00 pm
	Quebrada Grande	196	25	Leader's house	7/5/2024	1:00-5:00 pm
Florida	The Elencia	390	25	Health centre	8/5/2024	1:00-5:00 pm
	The Hermit	389	25	Community hall	8/5/2024	1:00-5:00 pm

See below photos of the session in San Antonio de Copán:



The second inter-municipal focus group was held on 29 April in Copán Ruinas, with the participation of 13 people (5 women and 8 men):

- ✓ Municipality of Santa Rita: UMA, Red de Mujeres, Lideresa Comunitaria.
- ✓ Municipality Copán Ruinas: Cooperativa Agrícola de Productores Orgánicos de Copán Limitada (COAPROCL), Grupos de Autogestión Copan Ruinas, Asociación de Juntas Administradoras de Agua de la Microcuenca Marroquín (ASMAR), Consejo Nacional Indígena Ch'orti' de Honduras (CONICHH), Coordinadora Nacional Ancestral de Derechos Indígenas Maya Ch'orti' de Honduras (CONADIMCHH).
 Representative of the Forest Conservation Institute (ICF).
 Representative of the Tri-national Commission (Trifinio Plan)

In the second focus group, participants were divided into subgroups by thematic area to review and provide feedback on the Consultation Instrument to be applied to a sample of the population in the rural communities of the proposed intervention area.

The municipalities of Santa Rita and Copán Ruinas established criteria for selecting communities with the greatest influence on water recharge zones. In Copán Ruinas, the Carrizalón micro-watershed was identified, and in Santa Rita, both the Carrizalón micro-watershed and another micro-watershed were identified.

Finally, the communities to be consulted and the survey sample in each one were defined

among the participants in a participatory manner, as well as the availability of support for the collection of information. The selected communities were the following:

Municipality	Community	Population	Sample to be taken	Meeting place	Date	Timetable
Copan Ruins	Sesemil 1	412	25	Community centre	To be defined	To be defined
	La Vegona	93	25	Community centre	To be defined	To be defined
	Llanetillos	98	25	School	To be defined	To be defined
Santa Rita	Las Queseras	81	25	Community hall	2/5/2024	1:00-5:00 pm
	El Barrancón	48	25	Catholic Church	2/5/2024	1:00-5:00 pm

See below photos of the session in Copán Ruinas:



5.2 Community Sessions and Individual Interviews.

Process carried out in eleven communities in five municipalities San Antonio, El Paraíso and Florida, Copán Ruinas, Santa Rita de Copán: in the period from 2 to 14 May 2024, with the participation of a total of 264 people (143 women and 121 men).

5.3 Interviews with Public Officials and Organizations

Process carried out in four municipalities San Antonio, El Paraíso, Copán Ruinas and Santa Rita de Copán: between 25 and 29 June 2024, with the participation of a total of 9 people (4 women and 5 men).

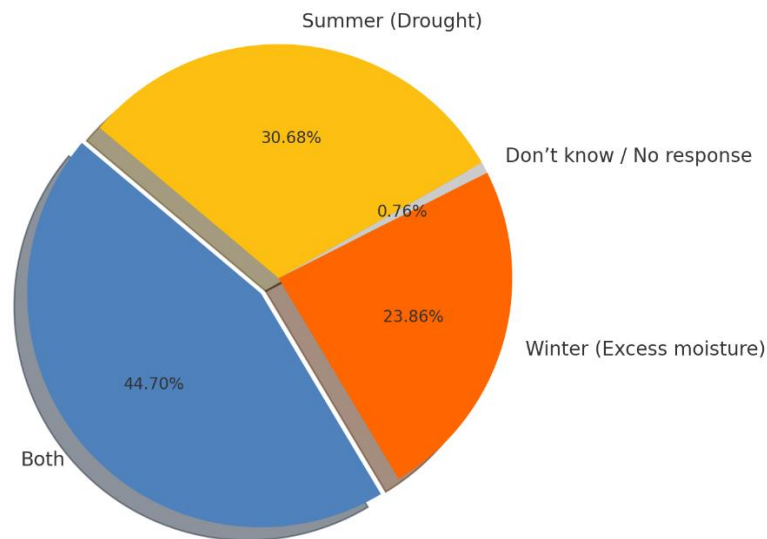
5.4. Problems associated with climate change (CC)

4. Problems Associated with Climate Change (CC)

From the perspective of the population of the communities consulted, the problems and effects of climate change are reflected in the following way:

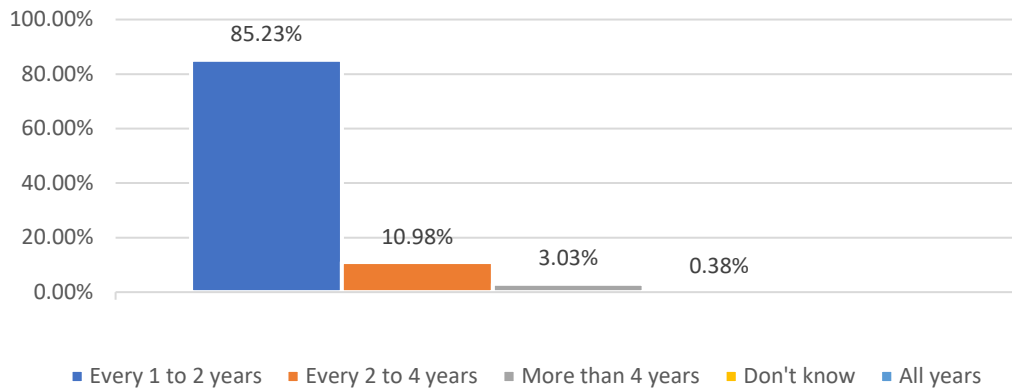
Time of year climate change impacts are most pronounced in your community:

30.68% of the people surveyed feel more affected in summer, 23.86% in winter, and 44.70% in both periods (summer and winter). 0.76% do not know or did not answer.



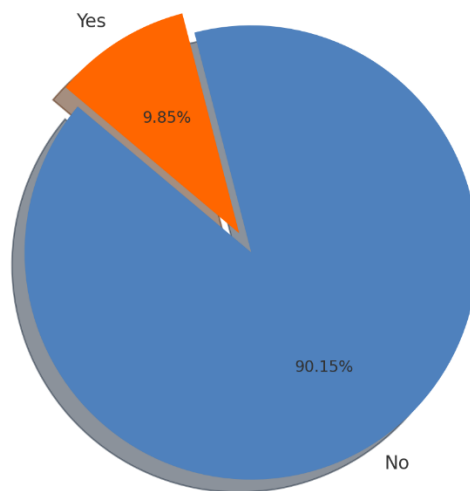
How often do you suffer from these weather conditions in your community?

85.23% of the respondents mentioned that they are affected every 1 to 2 years, 10.98% are affected every 2 to 4 years, 3.03% more than 4 years, and 0.38% did not know.



Are these weather affectations happening more often?

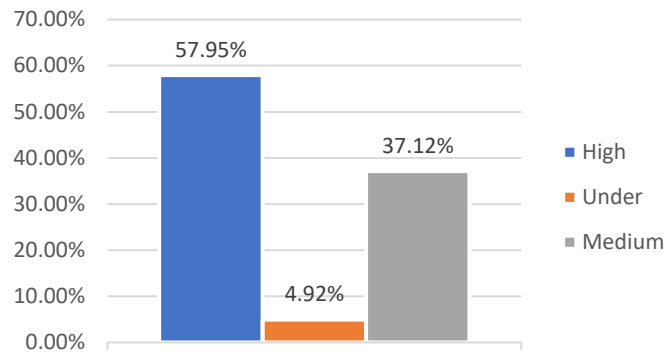
95.15% of the people surveyed said that they feel the effects of the weather more often, and 9.85% shared that it is not happening often.



What is the level of these effects in the community?

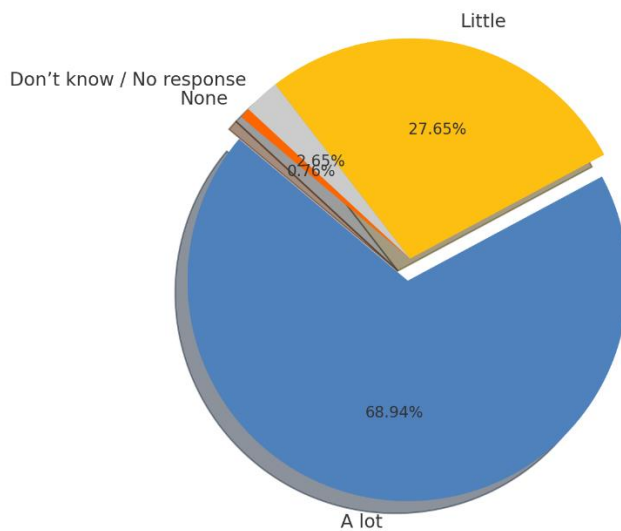
57.95% of the people interviewed said that the impact in their community is high, 37.12% said the impact is medium, and 4.92% said the impact is low.

95% of the people interviewed in the communities affirm that the effects of changes in the climate are happening more frequently (every 1 to 2 years). Also, 44.70% of the people interviewed consider that the effects occur both in summer and winter. In addition, 57.95% of the people interviewed said that the effects in their community are high, while 37.12% said that the effects are medium. Given this, it is important to support them in building resilience in their communities.



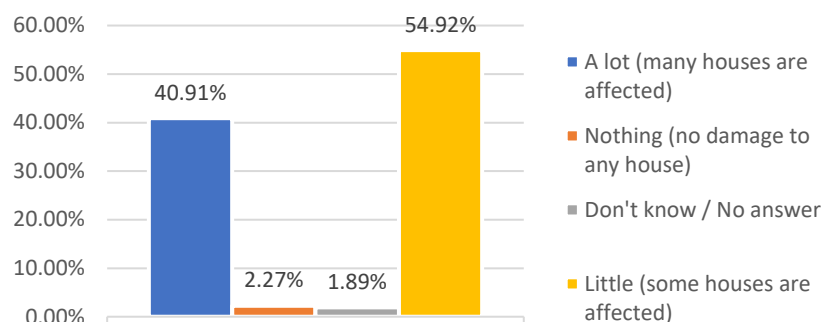
To what extent do weather and climate changes affect streets, bridges, schools, or other community infrastructure?

68.94% said that the different community infrastructures are very much affected by changes in the climate, 27.65% said that they are affected a little, 0.76% did not identify any effects, and 2.65% did not know or did not answer.



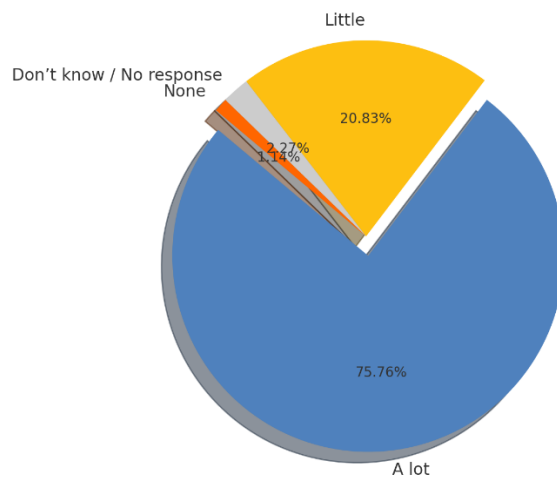
To what extent does climate change affect housing in your community?

40.91% said that climate change affects their homes a lot, 54.92% said it affects them a little, 2.27% said it does not affect them, and 1.89% did not know or did not answer.



To what extent is climate change affecting your means of production (agriculture and livestock)?

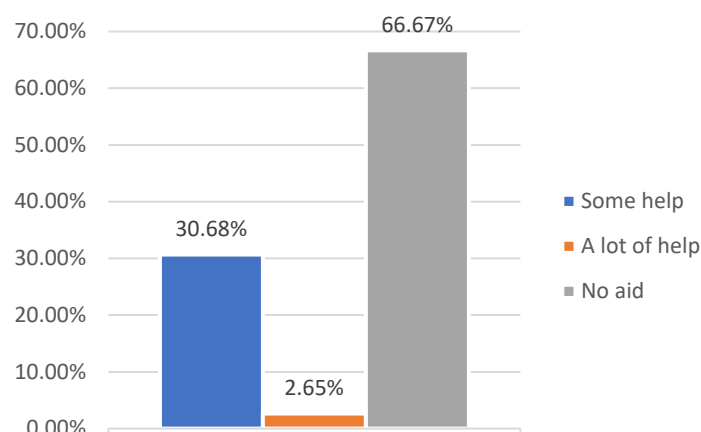
75.76% said that climate change affects their means of production a lot, 20.83% said it affects them a little, 1.14% said it does not affect them, and 2.27% did not know or did not answer.



As mentioned in previous paragraphs, respondents shared that extreme weather scenarios are becoming more frequent and intense, causing crop loss and changes in the reproduction and distribution of some animals such as birds or fish. Crops need adequate soil, water, sunlight, and heat to grow. The development and reproductive cycle of plants is altered, bringing forward flowering, harvesting times, and reducing crop yields. In addition, variations in temperatures and seasons promote the proliferation and spread of pests and weeds.

To what extent do they receive external support to protect their means of production from climate change?

2.65% said that they receive a lot of external help to protect their means of production, 30.68% said that they receive some help, and 66.67% receive no help at all.



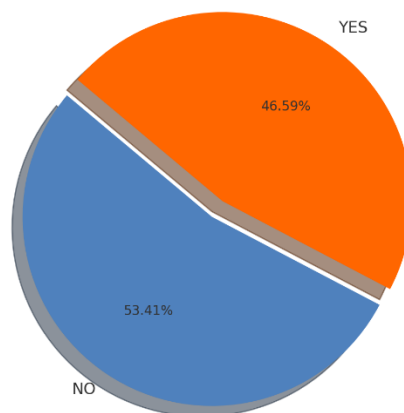
Who receives this aid to protect their means of production in the face of climate change?

From whom does it receive this aid?	% Responses
Nobody	67.42%
NGOs	14.02%
Municipalities	9.85%
Municipalities, NGOs	3.03%
Community	2.27%
CONICHH	0.76%
Family	0.76%
Municipalities, Community	0.76%
National Governments	0.38%
Municipalities, Family	0.38%
World Vision	0.38%

67% of the respondents say that no one helps them to protect their livelihoods from climate change, 14% say they receive support from NGOs, and 9.85% say they receive support from municipalities. These results indicate that it is necessary to contribute to the strengthening and articulation of the capacities of public and private actors to provide services aimed at improving the resilience and adaptive capacity of rural communities to climate change.

Do you receive climate information to make decisions in your productive activities?

46.59% of the people surveyed said that they receive climate information for decision-making in their productive activities, while 53.41% responded that they do not receive information.



From whom do you receive this climate information to make decisions in your productive activities?

From whom do you receive this climate information?	% Responses
No one's	53.41%
Television news	13.64%
Radio news	7.58%
Television news, Radio news, Radio news	6.06%
Community climate observer CASM	5.68%
COPECO	3.79%
CASM technicians	2.27%
Mobile Phone	1.89%
COPECO, Television News	1.52%
COPECO, Community Climate Observer	1.14%
COPECO, TV News, Radio News, Radio News	0.76%
Neighbours	0.76%
COPECO, News on the radio	0.38%
TV news, Talks	0.38%
For talks	0.38%
Social media and weather websites	0.38%

Where does most of your family's income come from (please select maximum two main sources of income)?

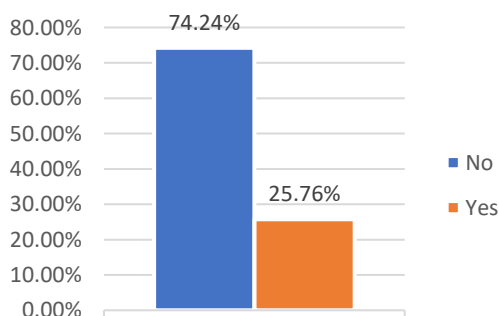
Source of income	% Responses
Agricultural production (crops)	33.71%
Jornal	31.44%
Agricultural production (crops), Jornal	15.91%

Source of income	% Responses
Agricultural production (crops), Remittances	4.17%
Agricultural production (crops), Livestock production (animals)	3.03%
Trade	1.89%
Formal employment	1.89%
Agricultural production (crops), Formal employment	1.52%
Remittances	1.52%
Agricultural production (crops), Trade	1.14%
Livestock production (animals)	0.76%
Livestock production (animals), Jornal	0.76%
Livestock production (animals), Remittances	0.76%
Trade, Remittances	0.38%
Agricultural production (crops), Livestock production (animals), Trade, Remittances	0.38%
Livestock production (animals), Trade	0.38%
Livestock production (animals), Trade, Remittances	0.38%

94.32% of the respondents affirm that their family income comes from agricultural and livestock activities (62.88%) and 31.44% from day labor in agricultural activities; while 5.68% depend on commercial activities, formal employment, and remittances. Since most of the income of the population in rural communities depends on agricultural activities, it is important to boost agricultural productivity and raise incomes, which implies the adoption of innovative technologies and practices by farmers. This will enable them to increase yields, manage inputs more efficiently, introduce new crops and diversify their production systems, improve the quality of their products, conserve natural resources, and adapt to climatic challenges.

Of the sources of income selected above, are they sufficient to meet your family's basic needs (food, payment of basic utilities "water/energy", education, and health)?

25.76% said that their income is sufficient to meet their family's basic needs, while 74.24% said that their income is not sufficient.



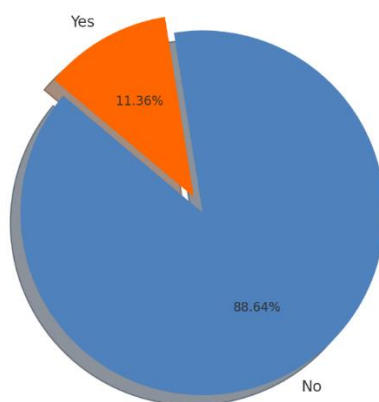
74.24% of the people surveyed responded that their income is not sufficient to cover their family's basic needs (food, payment of basic services "water/energy", education, and health).

The document "Socio-economic conditions of the population in the villages with the highest poverty rates (December 2022)", which contains information from the Focused Survey on Rural Poverty, carried out in December 2022, prepared by the National Statistics Institute (INE), makes an effort to establish a general measurement of poverty and general conditions of access to certain basic rights (education, food, social programmes) in the 2,007 poorest villages in the country identified by the Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL). Some interesting data show that:

- Rural areas have a higher prevalence of extreme poverty.
- The survey data reveals that 7 out of 10 households are in extreme poverty, while poor households account for only about 10%. The non-poor represent 20% of households in the poorest recorded villages.
- Male-headed households outnumber female-headed households; however, when disaggregated by sex of the head of household, it is observed that within female-headed households, the weight of extreme poverty (73.4%) is slightly higher than within male-headed households (69.3%).
- The extreme poverty conditions of households are reflected in the minimum income they receive. The total income of a household is estimated at 3,383 Lempiras, a figure clearly below the minimum wage estimated in 2022 at 7,408 Lempiras for agricultural activities in small enterprises with 1 to 10 people.
- The income per person in extremely poor households was 766 Lempiras, considering that these households have an estimated average of 4.52 persons per household. In other words, extremely poor households are in a condition in which barely one person subsists on US\$1 per day.
- Poverty data per person show similar trends as for households. Overall, almost 8 out of 10 people living in the country's poorest villages are in poverty, of which 7 are extremely poor. <https://ine.gob.hn/v4/2023/07/12/condiciones-socioeconomicas-de-la-poblacion-en-las-aldeas-con-los-indices-mas-altos-de-pobreza-diciembre-2022/>

Does your family have savings in case of emergency?

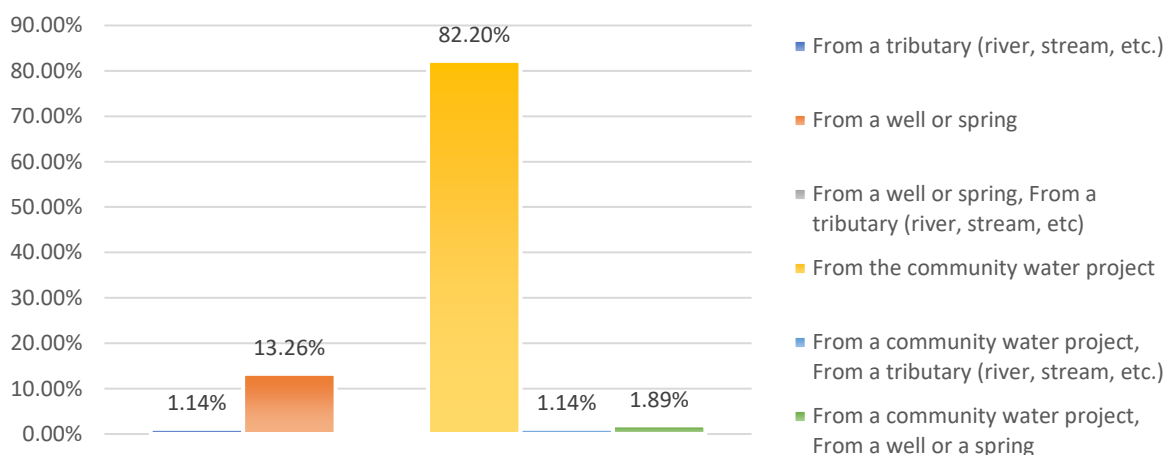
11.36% of the people interviewed claimed to have savings for emergencies, and 88.64% had no such savings.



88.64% of the people surveyed do not have savings to face emergency situations. Families in rural communities, especially subsistence farmers, are affected by climatic changes in summer and winter temperatures, which reduce yields, product quality, and their ability to meet their basic needs. This further exacerbates poverty and capacities for emergency savings.

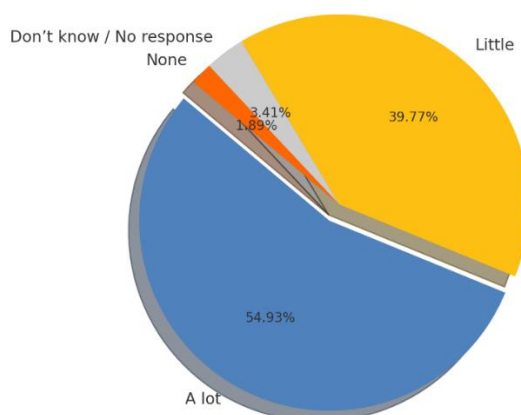
Where does water for drinking, cooking, and washing come from?

82.20% of the people surveyed share that the water they use for cooking and washing at home comes from the community water project, 13.26% say it comes from a well or spring, 1.89% from a combination of a community water project plus a well or spring, 1.14% from a combination of a community water project plus a tributary (river, stream, etc.), 1.14% from only one tributary (river, stream, etc.), and the remaining 0.38% from a well or spring plus a tributary (river, stream, etc.).



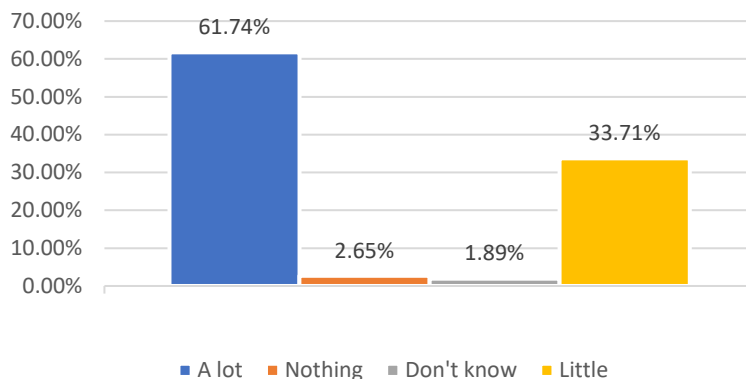
How likely is the community water system to be affected by climate change?

54.92% said that the community water system is highly likely to be affected by climate change, 39.77% said it is not very likely, 1.89% said it is not at all likely to be affected, and 3.41% did not know or did not answer.



How much are they affected by climate change on water availability and quality?

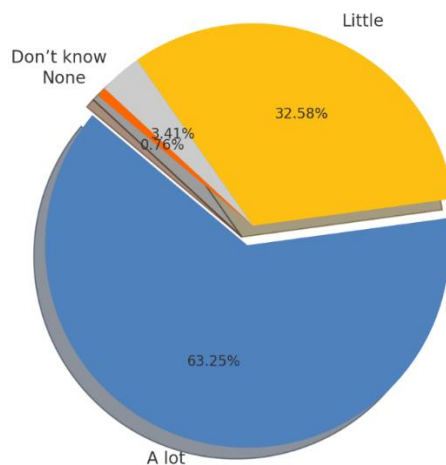
61.74% said that water availability and quality is affected by climate change, 33.71% said that water availability and quality is little affected, 2.65% said there is no effect, and 1.89% did not know or did not answer.



82.20% of the people surveyed shared that the water they use for cooking and washing at home comes from the community water project, while 13.26% said it comes from a well or spring. This result shows that 95.46% of the respondents and their families depend on the water resources of their community. On the other hand, 54.92% of the respondents shared that the community water system is highly likely to be affected by climate change, particularly regarding the availability and quality of water. These data show the vulnerability to the effects of climate change due to the high frequency of extreme weather events such as droughts, floods, and hurricanes, in addition to the polluting effects caused by untreated wastewater, agricultural runoff, and other sources, limiting the sustainability of access to water with adequate quantity and quality.

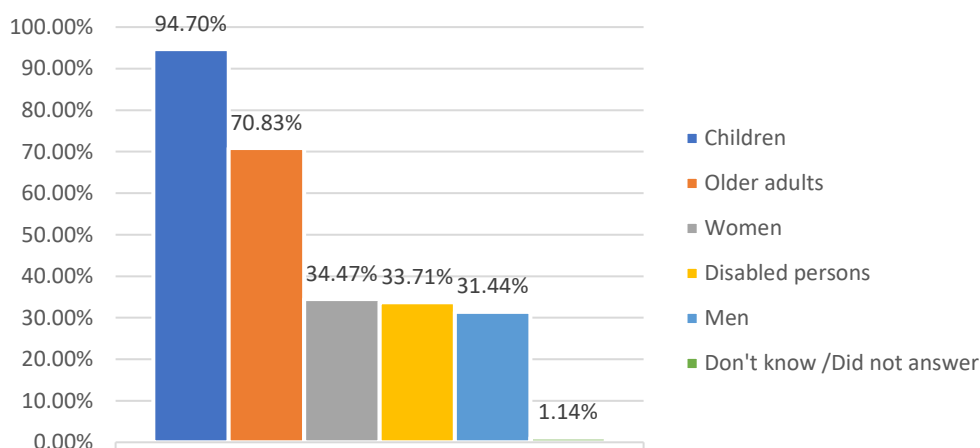
To what extent does climate change affect health within the community?

63.26% said that community health is affected by climate change, 32.58% said that health within the community is little affected, 0.76% said that there are no effects, and 3.41% did not know if there are any effects.



Who do you think is most affected by the effects of climate change?

63.26% said that their health is very much affected by climate change and 32.58% felt that their health is little affected by these effects. People who feel little and very affected (95.84%) share that climate change impacts most on the following population groups: Children (94.70%), Older adults (70.83%), Women (34.47%), People with disabilities (33.71%), and Men (31.44%). Priority will need to be given to these groups who face a combination of exposure to various climatic shocks and limited access to services that are basic to their resilience.



How are diseases managed or treated in your household?

Response	% Responses
I go to the nearest health center	28.79%
Use natural medicines, go to the nearest health center	21.21%
Use natural medicines	18.18%
Use natural medicines, use conventional medicines, go to private clinics, go to the nearest health center	11.74%
Use natural medicines, use conventional medicines	5.30%
Go to private clinics	4.17%
Use natural medicines, go to private clinics	3.41%
Go to private clinics; go to the nearest health center	1.52%
Use conventional medicines, go to the nearest health center	1.52%
Use conventional medicines	1.14%
Use natural medicines, go to private clinics, go to the nearest health center	1.14%
Do nothing	0.76%

Response	% Responses
Use conventional medicines, go to private clinics	0.76%
Use conventional medicines, go to private clinics, go to the nearest health center	0.38%

Most respondents indicate that they seek medical attention at the community health center, highlighting the importance of building and maintaining health systems and centers resilient to climate impacts. This includes implementing climate solutions that promote more equitable access to healthcare, leading to healthier and more resilient communities.

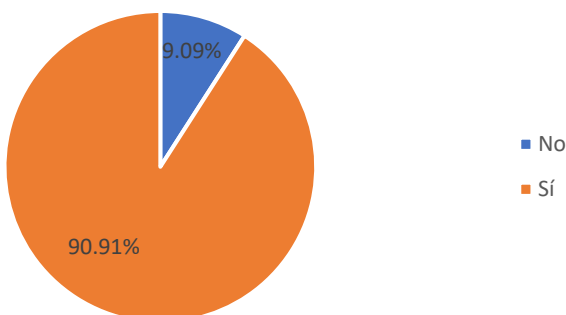
Who oversees the monitoring of the community's health status?

Response	% Responses
Health promoter	43.18%
Health promoter, Community health volunteers	18.94%
Health promoter, Community health volunteers, Health monitors	9.85%
Health monitors	8.71%
Don't know / No response	6.82%
Nobody	4.92%
Health promoter, Health monitors	2.65%
Community health volunteers	2.65%
External entities to the health committee	0.76%
Parents	0.38%
Visiting another town	0.38%
Community health volunteers, Travel to another community	0.38%
Community health volunteers, Health monitors	0.38%

"External entities to the health committee" refers to the community members' own families.

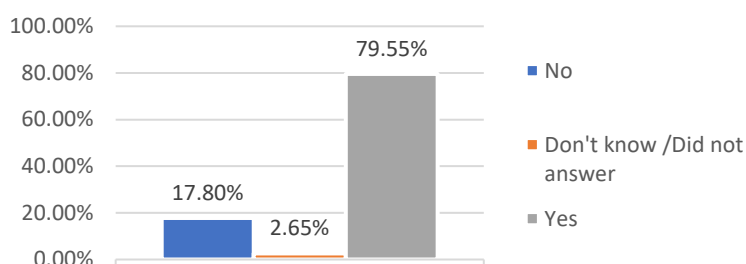
Does the community have educational facilities?

90.91% of respondents reported having educational centers in their community, while 9.09% said there are none.



Do you believe that adverse weather conditions affect children's education in our community?

79.55% of respondents believe that adverse weather conditions affect children's education in their communities, while 17.80% do not think so, and 2.65% do not know or did not respond.



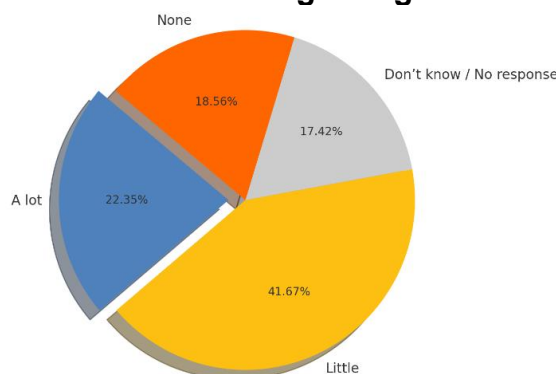
What do you think is the main reason why children do not attend school during disasters?

Response	% Responses
Children get sick, roads and trails are damaged or inaccessible, the teacher does not live in the community and is inaccessible, School affected by adverse conditions	60.61%
Roads and trails are damaged or inaccessible, the teacher does not live in the community and is inaccessible, School affected by adverse conditions	19.32%
Roads and trails are damaged or inaccessible	10.23%
Don't know / No response	7.95%
School affected by adverse conditions	1.52%
None	0.38%

90.91% of respondents mentioned that there are educational centers in their community. 79.55% believe that adverse weather conditions affect children's education. Additionally, 60.61% indicated that the main reasons children do not attend school during disasters include a combination of factors such as: "Children get sick, roads and trails are damaged or inaccessible, the teacher does not live in the community and is inaccessible, and the school is affected by bad conditions."

Different opinions from respondents confirm that any extreme weather event undermines access to education, affecting not only the future development of children and adolescents but also increasing individual and community vulnerability. Education provides direct knowledge about natural hazards, and therefore, greater adaptation and resilience.

How much information is handled in schools regarding climate change?



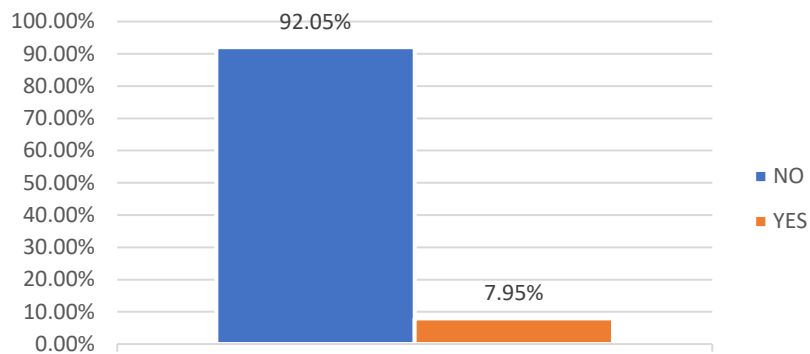
Only 22.35% of respondents reported that a lot of information about climate change is managed in educational centers. This highlights the significant challenge that climate change poses to environmental education in rural communities. Addressing this requires the articulation and participation of all public and private actors. Given the project's intervention territory, the starting point should be a reconstruction of local rural knowledge related to environmental interactions. Schools must strengthen their role as institutions promoting knowledge, with the responsibility to educate competent citizens and value-driven individuals capable of making informed decisions and taking concrete actions for the sustainable development of their communities.

Which of the following topics do you feel you know the most about?

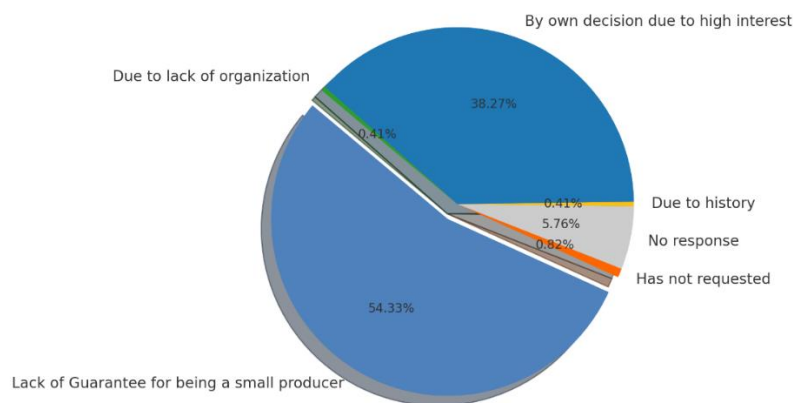
Response	% Responses
Changes in seasons, prolonged summers, decreased water sources, spread of diseases (human/animal and plant), negative effects on crops (decreased production)	50%
Do not know any of the topics	36.74%
Decreased water in sources	10.23%
Negative effects on crops (decreased production)	2.65%
Don't know	0.38%

Do you have access to financial services for savings and loans?

92.05% of respondents do not have access to financial services for savings and loans, while 7.95% do.



If you do not have access to financial services, what do you think is the reason?

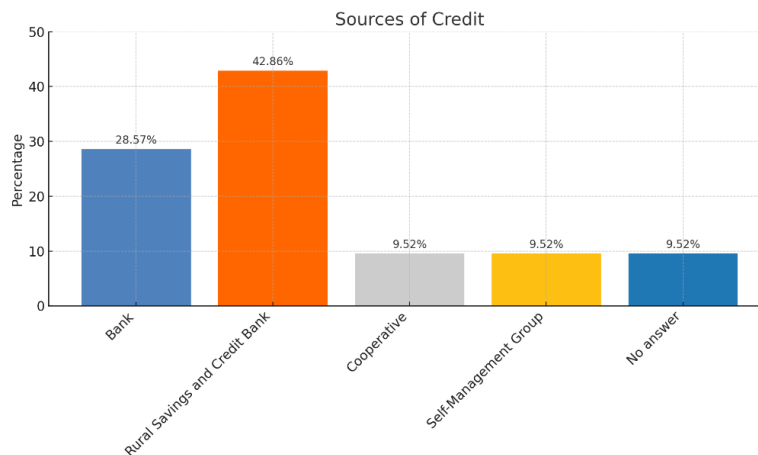


Of the respondents, 92.05% do not have access to financial services for savings and loans. When asked what they consider to be the reason for not having financial services, 54.32% responded that it was due to a lack of guarantees as small producers, and 38.27% responded that it was their own decision because the interest rates are too high.

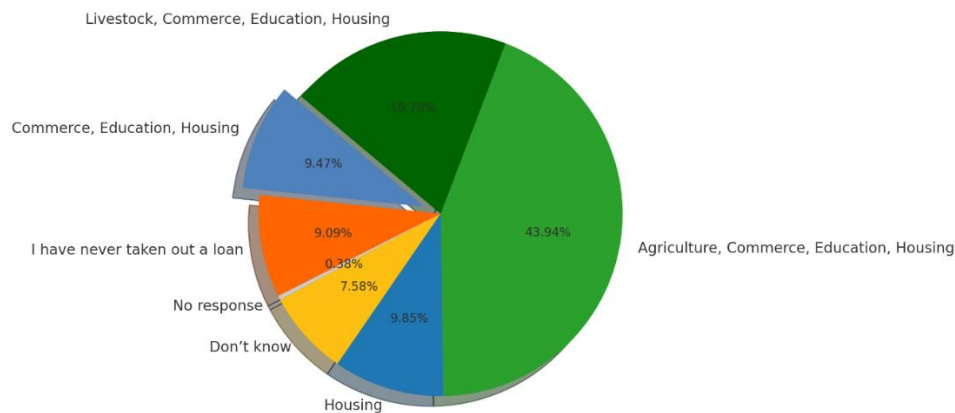
The demand for new services and technical solutions tailored to the needs of smallholder farmers needs to be addressed to help them build back better and strengthen their resilience to future climate change impacts. To this end, the main challenge is to improve linkages between smallholder farmers and FinTech and AgriTech companies and to promote the adoption of innovative technologies for agricultural production management, flexible financial products, and expanded market access. This will help smallholder farmers strengthen their resilience to trade shocks, climate risks, and economic hardship.

If you have access to financial services, which institutions or entities provide this service?

- 42.86% of the people who have credit receive it from Rural Savings and Credit Bank (Caja Rural)
- 28.57% receive it from Banks
- 9.52% receive it from Cooperatives
- 9.52% receive it from Self-Management Group.
- 9.52% did not answer about which institution provides them with credit.



In your experience, which are the most difficult credit investment destinations to access?



Of the people surveyed, 63.64% responded that the most difficult credit investment destinations to access are related to agriculture, livestock, commerce, education, and housing. Being related to income-generating activities, it is important to work with government institutions, municipalities, the private sector, and NGOs to help enable vulnerable and food-insecure people to access financial services. This would allow them to better manage climate risks and invest in new livelihood practices, a process that should also include the promotion of financial education.

Representatives of the Coordinadora Nacional Ancestral de Derechos Indígenas Maya Ch'orti' de Honduras (CONADIMCHH).

For the Maya Ch'orti' Indians, drought is the climatic phenomenon that affects them the most, and the summer period is the most severe, with a frequency of occurrence every 1 to 2 years. They consider that there is currently a greater intensity, severity, and frequency of climatic events compared to previous years. The indigenous Maya Ch'orti' claim that they have a low understanding of the fundamentals of climate change and its specific impact on the region. They state that they do not know if their municipalities have climate change adaptation plans,

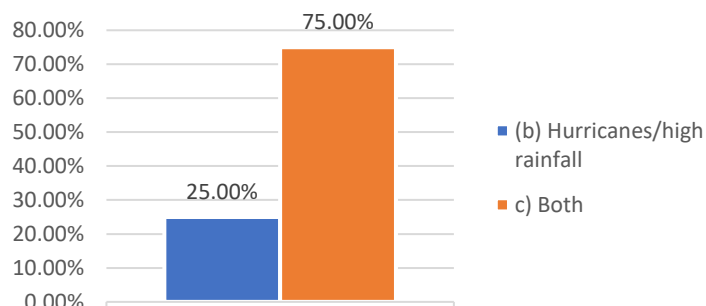
nor do they know of any active climate change adaptation projects in their region.

On the other hand, they are of the opinion that there are no possibilities or capacities to extend the project to other areas. However, it could be possible with external support through the complementarity of efforts.

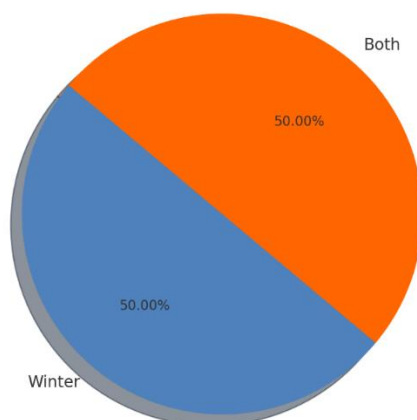
They are not aware of experiences in public-private partnerships for the sustainability of community infrastructure.

They comment that in the region, there are no financing mechanisms for adaptation to climate change aimed at small producers, and they do not know how access to financing mechanisms could be articulated with the commitments of municipal governments.

Municipal Officials: 75% of the people surveyed in the municipalities consider that both drought and hurricanes/high rainfall are among the phenomena that affect them most, while 25% consider that they are most affected by hurricanes/high rainfall.



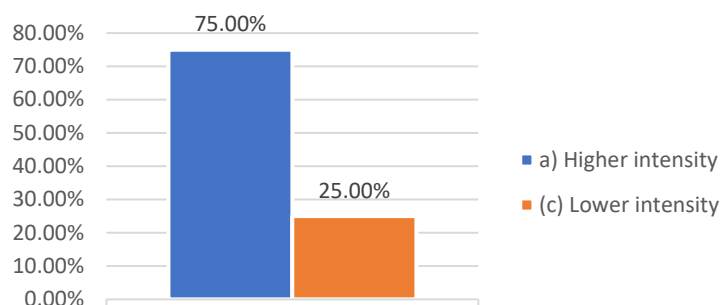
50% of the people surveyed said that climate change impacts are severe in both winter and summer, and 50% said that they are more severe in winter.



100% of people interviewed in the municipalities affirmed that climate events have a frequency of occurrence of 1 to 2 years. Honduras is the second most affected country by extreme weather events according to the Global Climate Risk Index. Natural resources and livelihoods are continuously threatened by climate events, as indicated in the World Bank's Honduras Climate and Development Report. Projections indicate that rising temperatures and climate variability are generating and will generate more frequent and intense extreme weather events. Initiatives

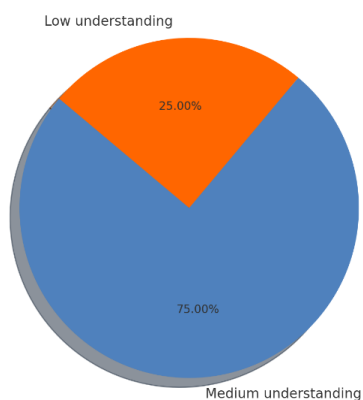
such as those being consulted on will contribute to reducing the impacts of these extreme weather events.

75% of the people surveyed consider that there is currently a higher intensity, severity, and frequency of weather events compared to previous years, while 25% consider that weather events are of lower intensity, severity, and frequency compared to previous years.

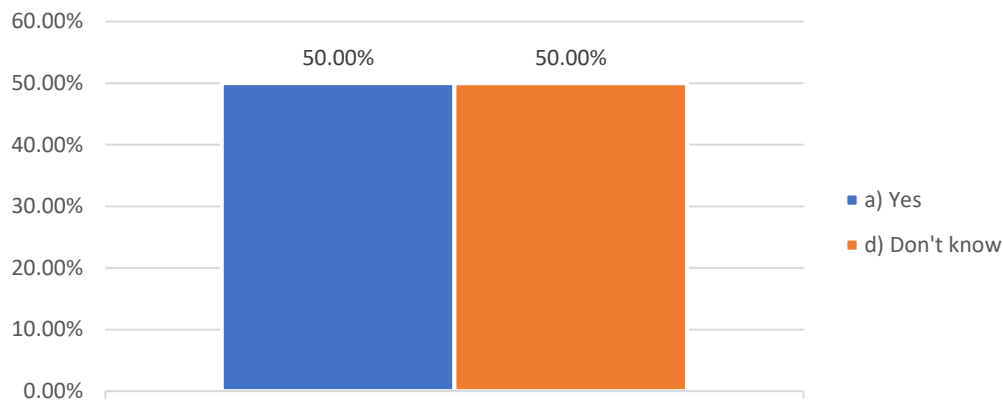


In rural communities in Honduras, prolonged droughts severely affect the staple crops that provide food security and generate household income. The alteration of rainfall patterns due to climate change has created severe water stress scenarios in areas that were previously rich in water resources. This affects the availability of water for human consumption and food production. Moreover, rural communities have become vulnerable to hurricanes and heavy rains, which can cause flooding, affecting housing, livelihoods, and wildlife. In short, both droughts and heavy rainfall present significant challenges to rural communities, affecting their livelihoods and well-being.

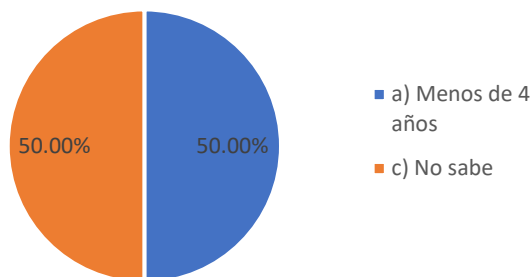
75% of those approached in the municipalities consider that they have a medium understanding of the basics of climate change and its specific impact on the region, while 25% have a low understanding.



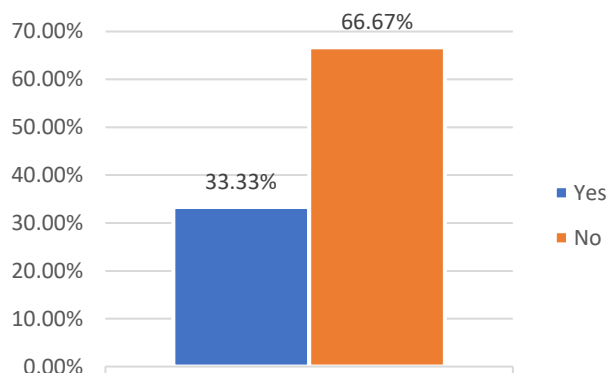
50% of the people interviewed in the municipalities stated that their municipalities have climate change adaptation plans in place, while the remaining 50% said they do not know if their municipalities have such plans in place.



50% of the people interviewed in the municipalities stated that their municipalities have climate change adaptation plans that were updated 4 years ago and need to be updated; the remaining 50% said they do not know if their municipalities have such plans.



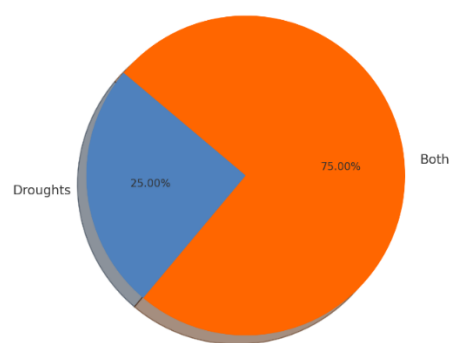
66.67% of the people surveyed in the municipalities do not know of experiences in public-private partnerships for the sustainability of community infrastructure, while 33.33% do know and mention agreements for the construction of infrastructure works between communities and local government, where the community provides the labor, and the municipality provides materials and labor.



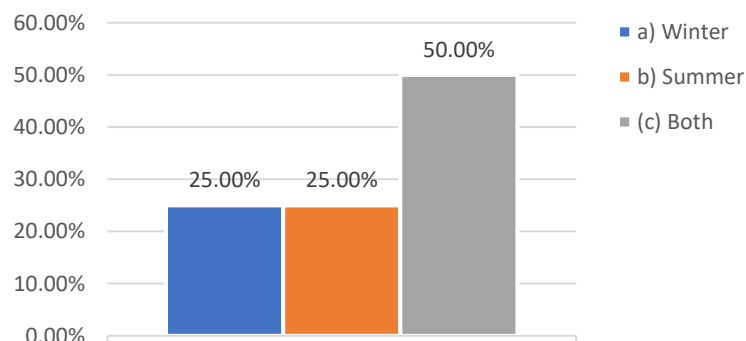
Officials Government Institutions

75% of the people interviewed in public institutions consider that both drought and hurricanes/high rainfall are among the phenomena that affect them most, while 25% consider

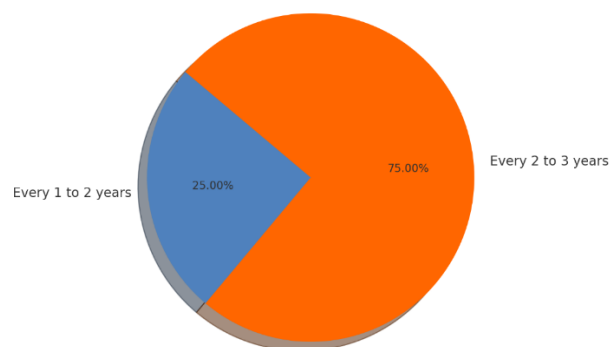
that they are most affected by drought.



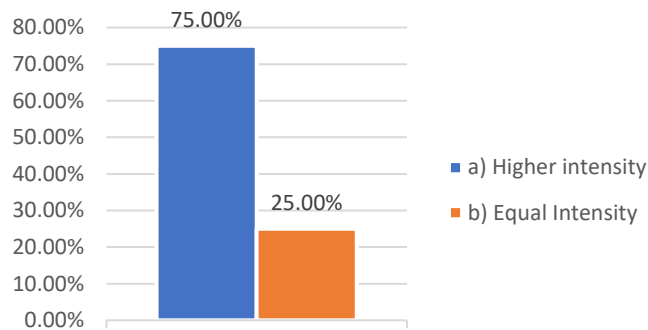
50% of respondents said that climate change impacts are severe in both winter and summer, 25% said that they are more severe in winter, and 25% said that they are more severe in summer.



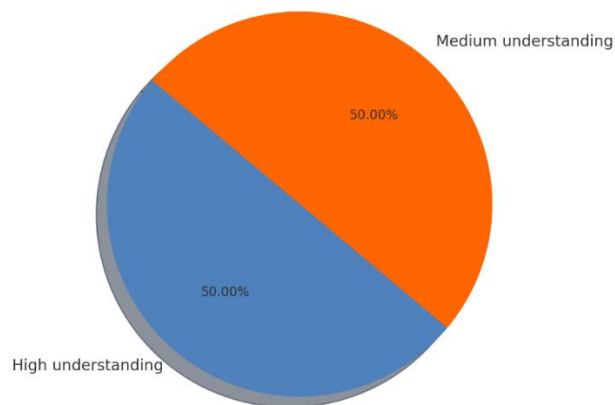
75% of people interviewed in public institutions stated that climate events occur every 2 to 3 years, while 25% considered the frequency of occurrence to be 1 to 2 years.



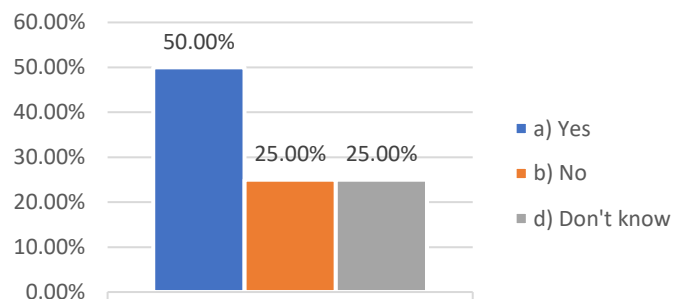
75% of the people surveyed consider that there is currently a higher intensity, severity, and frequency of weather events compared to previous years; 25% consider that weather events compared to previous years are of equal intensity, severity, and frequency.



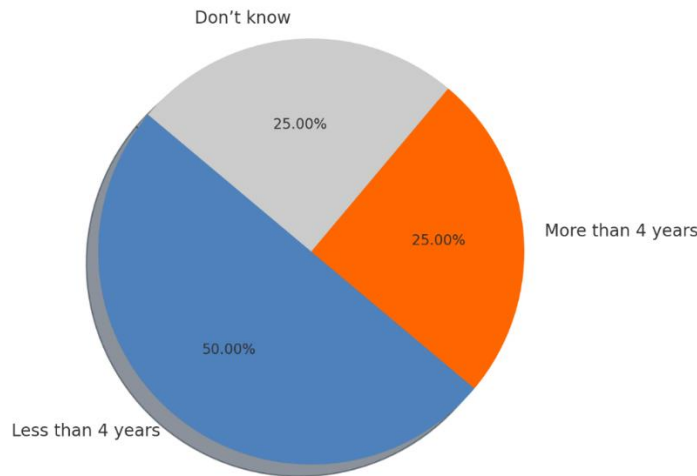
50% of the people approached in the public institutions consider that they have a high understanding of the basics of climate change and its specific impact on the region, while 50% have a medium understanding.



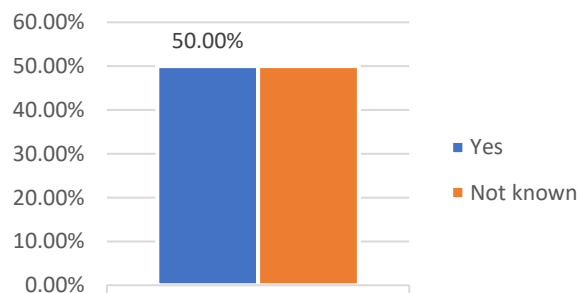
50% of the people interviewed in the public institutions affirmed that their municipalities have climate change adaptation plans, 25% said that their municipalities do not have such plans, and 25% do not know if they have such plans.



50% of the respondents in the public institutions state that in their municipality, the last update of the climate change adaptation plans was less than 4 years ago; 25% say that the last update of the climate change adaptation plans was more than 4 years ago, and 25% do not know.



50% of respondents in public institutions are aware of experiences in public-private partnerships for the sustainability of community infrastructure, while 50% are not aware.



5.5. Proposed solutions

It should be noted that the consultation did not include a definition of criteria, premises, or alternatives, nor an exercise in selecting options that best solve the problem posed. Therefore, the category of Proposed Solutions includes approaches resulting from knowledge, creativity, intuition, and experience considerations that will be considered, such as:

- **Expected impact:** The ability of the solution to effectively mitigate or adapt to climate change.
- **Technical feasibility:** The possibility of implementing the solution with the available resources and capacities.
- **Social acceptability:** Community acceptance and support for the proposed solution.
- **Sustainability:** The ability of the solution to be sustained and effective in the long term.

From the perspective of the population of the communities consulted, some solutions have been implemented, but they are not sufficient. These include:

What actions are you taking within your communities in response to climate change?

Actions Carried Out	% Responses
Preventive actions (before)	43.94%
Reactive actions (during)	12.88%
Post-affectation actions (after)	19.32%
Preventive actions (before) and post-affectation actions (after)	3.03%
Preventive actions (before) and reactive actions (during)	2.65%
Reactive actions (during) and post-affectation actions (after)	3.41%
All three types of actions: Preventive, Reactive, and Post-affectation	14.77%

What prevention actions do you conduct?

Prevention Actions	% Responses
Cleaning of gutters, ditches, culverts, and roadside bridge boxes	25.76%
Don't know	20.45%
None	9.09%
Reforestation, Forest Protection	8.33%
Water Source Cleaning and Pipe Maintenance	7.95%
Preparing Land for Planting and Fire Rounds	7.58%
Store food, firewood, and water	6.44%
Community Organizing and Meetings	5.68%
Community Clean-up Campaigns	5.30%
Responsible Water Use by Assisted Irrigation	2.65%
River Monitoring	0.38%
No Answer	0.38%

What reaction actions do they take?

Reaction Actions	% Responses
None	61.36%
Support for Families in Need	7.58%
Cleaning of Gutters, Ditches, Culverts, and Bridge Boxes	6.06%
Raising Awareness among the Population on Water Care and Use	4.55%
Community Organization	2.65%
Repair and Maintenance of the Road Network	2.65%
Rounds before the Burn	2.65%
Fixing Streets and Gullies	1.89%
Caring for Forests and Reforestation	1.89%

Reaction Actions	% Responses
Don't Know	1.89%
Solving the Problem that is Occurring	1.52%
Search for a Loan	0.76%
Surveillance of Areas	0.76%
Neighborhoods Scheduled for Drinking Water Supply	0.38%
Caring for the Cornfields	0.38%
Taking Necessary Measures to Prevent Destruction during Work	0.38%
Information Gathering	0.38%
Cleaning of Water Sources	0.38%
I Prepare My House	0.38%
Prevent Beforehand	0.38%
Reforestation of Water Intakes	0.38%
Water Network Repairs	0.38%
Use Spring Water	0.38%

What post-affectation actions do they take?

Post-Affected Actions	% Responses
No Answer	34.47%
None	14.77%
Cleaning and Repair of Ditches and Streets	14.02%
Repair and Reconstruction of Affected Infrastructure	12.50%
Cleaning and Repair of Crossings, Paths, Roads	9.47%
Clean-up and Environmental Care Campaigns	3.03%
Reforestation and Tree Planting	2.27%
Cleaning and Maintenance of Water Sources	1.89%
Re-establishing Affected Areas and Replanting Crops	1.89%
Cleaning of Gutters and Sewers	1.52%
Community Organizing and Help-Seeking	1.52%
Coordination of Aid with the Municipality	1.14%
The Same	0.38%
Infrastructure Maintenance	0.38%
Apply for a Loan	0.38%
Moving Elsewhere	0.38%

Adaptation to climate change involves implementing strategies and measures to minimize vulnerability by promoting resilience to changing climatic conditions. Among the preventive

actions conducted, 25.76% of those surveyed highlighted the cleaning of gutters, ditches, culverts, and road bridges. Additionally, 20.45% mentioned that actions were implemented but did not specify which ones, and 9.09% said that no action was carried out.

Regarding response actions, 7.6% of those surveyed prioritize support to families in need, 6.06% prioritize the cleaning of gutters, ditches, culverts, and bridges, while 61.36% (the majority of those surveyed) say that no response action is taken. In relation to post-affecting actions, 14.02% implemented cleaning and repair of ditches and streets, 12.5% conducted repairs and reconstruction of affected infrastructure, 14.77% stated that no actions were carried out, while 34.47% did not respond to the question.

As can be seen, a large part of the population of the communities prioritizes actions related to road infrastructure, while another significant percentage is not aware of the actions and does not know what actions they could carry out. This highlights the need to strengthen the capacities and knowledge of the population so that they are clear about what can be done before, during, and after a climate event.

What is being done to ensure that community infrastructure is not damaged by excessive rain, drought, or high winds?

Actions Taken	% Responses
Constant maintenance of road networks, Maintenance and cleaning of bridges, Reforestation of areas near bridges for retention	36.74%
Monitoring of water sources, Reforestation of areas, Constant maintenance of road networks, Maintenance, and cleaning of bridges	23.86%
Monitoring of water sources, Reforestation of the areas	17.80%
Monitoring of water sources, Ongoing maintenance of road networks	10.23%
Monitoring of water sources, Reforestation of areas, Climate change adaptation measures, Ongoing maintenance of road networks, Maintenance and cleaning of bridges, Reforestation of areas near bridges for retention	4.17%
Climate change adaptation measures, On-going maintenance of road networks, Maintenance, and cleaning of bridges	3.79%
Monitoring of water sources, Climate change adaptation measures, Maintenance, and cleaning of bridges	3.03%
Monitoring of water sources, Reforestation of the areas, Climate change adaptation measures	0.38%

Of the people surveyed, 68.94% said that the different community infrastructures are very much affected by climate changes. As mentioned in previous paragraphs, increases in the frequency of extreme weather also led to an increase in the impact on community infrastructure. These gradual changes in medium- and long-term trends can reduce the capacity and efficiency of the different community infrastructures.

Who oversees doing this work in the community?

Responsible Parties	% Responses
The community	48.86%
The community, Water Boards, Trusteeships	16.29%
The community, Water Boards	10.98%
Water Seals	9.09%
The community, Trusteeships	2.65%
Trusteeships	2.65%
The community, Water Boards, Trustees, Outside bodies	2.27%
Water Boards, Trusteeships	1.14%
The community, External bodies	1.14%
External bodies	0.76%
Students	0.38%
Plumber	0.38%
Organized group Maya Chorti	0.38%
Water Boards, Education Center	0.38%
Water Boards, External bodies, Church	0.38%
Water Boards, Trustees, External bodies, Church	0.38%
The community, Water Boards, Trustees, Outside bodies, Municipality	0.38%
The community, Water Boards, Trustees, Plumber	0.38%
The community, Water Boards, Patronages, Church	0.38%
The community, Trusteeships, External bodies	0.38%
Trusteeships, External bodies	0.38%

Of the people surveyed, 90.5% highlighted that the various forms of community organization are responsible for implementing actions to prevent damage to community infrastructure from excessive rain, droughts, or intense winds. Given this, it is important to strengthen the organizational capacities of families in the communities to conduct comprehensive risk assessments, identify areas of concern, and prioritize adaptation efforts.

What more do you think could be done to ensure that community infrastructure is not so severely affected by climate change?

Actions	% Responses
Don't know	23.11%
Maintenance, Repair, and Construction of Ditches and Roads	20.45%
Reforestation campaigns, care of forests, and avoidance of burns	18.56%
Improvement, Maintenance, and Reinforcement of Infrastructures	9.47%
Organizing the Community	9.09%
Training the Community in Prevention	6.06%
Repair, Maintenance, and Construction of Culverts, Bridge Boxes, Gabions, and Ditches	5.30%
Coordinate support with municipalities	1.89%
None	1.89%
Coordinate support with NGOs, Institutions, and External Organizations	1.14%
Improve roads with concrete or paving	0.76%
No answer	0.76%
We are fixing them	0.38%
They are not affected	0.38%
Sanctions for environmental destroyers	0.38%
Have savings for any situation that arises	0.38%

What kind of support or assistance is needed to care for community infrastructure in the face of damage caused by climate change?

Support or Assistance Needed	% Responses
Don't know	17.05%
Machinery for Maintenance, Repair, and Expansion of Road Network (Streets, Roads, Highways, Bridges)	14.77%
Maintenance, Repair, and Extension of Sewage Systems	10.98%
Quality Building Materials Support	10.61%
Financial	8.71%
Strengthening Community Organization and Capacity Building	7.58%
Support from Municipalities	5.30%
Improvement and Construction of New Housing	4.17%
Nurseries for Reforestation and Environmental Talks	4.17%
Improvement, Maintenance, and Strengthening of Roofs	3.79%
Maintenance, Improvement, and Construction of Retaining Walls	2.65%
Support from Government Institutions	1.52%
Improvements, Extension, and Construction of Drinking Water Systems	1.52%

Support or Assistance Needed	% Responses
No answer	1.52%
None	1.14%
Support from Other Organizations	0.76%
Tools for Community Works	0.76%
Support with Change of Locations to Houses Near Ravines	0.38%
Support from Financial Institutions for Crop Improvement	0.38%
Providing Systems for Water Collection and Storage	0.38%
Project Management	0.38%
Maintenance with Machinery, Risk Management	0.38%
Improve and Stabilize the Electricity System	0.38%
Promote Irrigation Systems in the Dry Season	0.38%
Taking Projects into Account	0.38%

36.3% of the respondents consider that caring for community infrastructure in the face of climate change damage requires machinery for maintenance and repair, as well as access to quality building materials. 8.71% commented that a flexible financing mechanism is needed, 5.30% require support from municipalities, and 17.05% do not know or are unclear about what further support might be required. This is important because it will be necessary to support families in communities to understand that infrastructure plays a key role in community resilience. Adaptation to climate change involves ensuring that infrastructure, including roads, transport networks, bridges, sewers, and utilities, is designed, built, and maintained to withstand and recover from climate-related shocks.

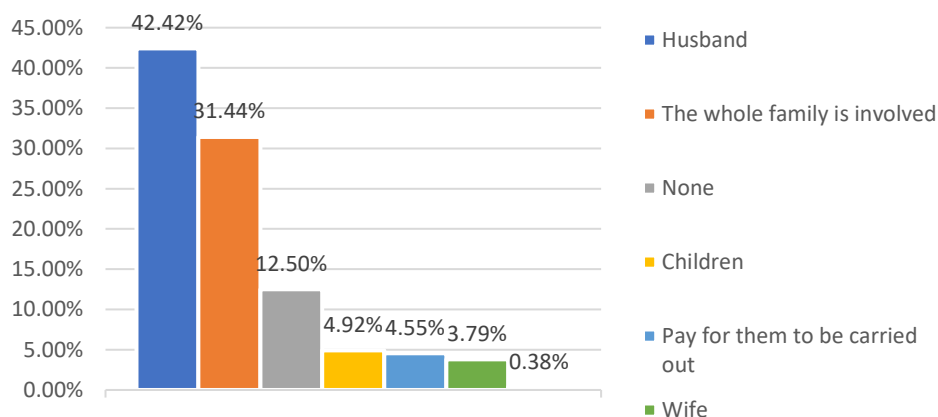
What actions are you taking to reduce the impact of climate change on your productive environments (agriculture and livestock)?

Actions Taken	% Responses
Responsible use of natural resources	34.85%
Soil and water conservation works	29.92%
None	12.50%
Adaptation practices	8.33%
Soil and water conservation works, Responsible use of natural resources	4.92%
Soil and water conservation works, Adaptation practices	3.03%
Adaptation practices, Responsible use of natural resources	3.03%
Soil and water conservation works, Adaptation practices, Responsible use of natural resources	1.89%
Rents land and does not make any use of the action	0.76%
Fertilizing and spraying	0.38%

Actions Taken	% Responses
Irrigation	0.38%

84% of the respondents conduct actions to reduce the impact caused by climate change in their productive environments (agriculture and livestock). Among these, the following stand out: Soil and water conservation works and responsible use of natural resources. Meanwhile, 12.5% do not take any action. These data show that although actions are being conducted, they are specific. This is why technical assistance and training of agricultural producers (the smallest ones) are essential components for the adoption of new innovative technologies and adaptation to changing challenges, such as climate change. Diversifying sustainable practices will reduce the impact of agriculture on the environment and increase its capacity to adapt to climate change, which in turn contributes to reducing rural poverty.

Who is responsible for conducting these mitigation actions in their productive environments?



82.20% of the respondents affirm that family members are responsible for mitigation actions in their productive environment. There is a disaggregation of family members and husbands are mentioned by 42.42%, the whole family is mentioned by 31.44%, daughters and sons by 4.92%, wives by 3.79% and son-in-law by 0.38%. There are 4.55% who pay other people to carry out mitigation actions in their productive environments and 12.5% say that none of them carry out actions, possibly because they do not have crops. According to the respondents, it is necessary to involve the whole family in the adoption of sustainable practices, thus preserving a vital resource and educating future generations about the importance of being responsible with their livelihoods. These actions not only protect heritage, culture and the future of communities, but also build resilience to the challenges of climate change.

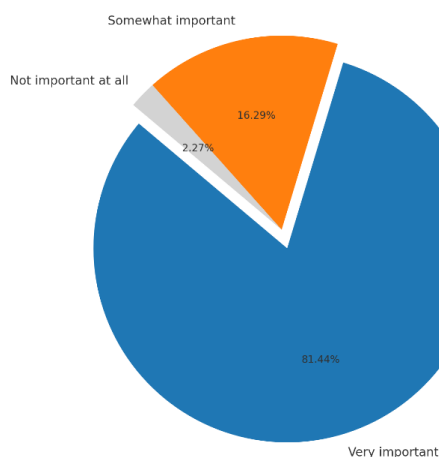
What other action do you think could be taken to counteract the effects of climate change on your productive environment?

Action	% Responses
No answer	23.48%

Action	% Responses
Don't know	21.97%
Reforestation of affected areas and water sources	10.61%
Training producers and young people in new production techniques	10.23%
Soil Conservation Works and Living Barriers	9.47%
Understanding and implementing new adaptation practices	5.68%
Establish irrigation systems and water storage tanks	3.41%
Fertilizers and Foliar Fertilization	3.03%
None	3.03%
Sowing improved and resistant seeds	3.03%
Preventing agricultural and forest fires	2.27%
Access to Climate Information	1.14%
Organizing as producers	0.76%
More assistance from Municipalities and Government Institutions	0.38%
Better input prices	0.38%
Sowing native seeds	0.38%
Requesting financial resources	0.38%
To have more support from organizations	0.38%

45.45% of the surveyed population did not answer or do not know what other actions they believe could be taken to counteract the effects of climate change on their productive environments. Given this, it is important to accompany producers to strengthen their knowledge, skills, and abilities for the identification and adoption of technological innovations that reduce vulnerability and promote adaptation to climate change, as well as to promote and implement the enabling conditions for changes towards resilient agriculture.

To what extent do you consider climate information important for decision-making in your productive activities?



However, 53.41% of the people surveyed stated that they do not receive such climate information from anyone, while 27.27% shared that they access climate information through television and radio. These results pose the great challenge of strengthening the capacities of the technical teams of public institutions and organizations so that the data generated by the weather stations can be transformed into useful information, so that the population of the communities can make timely decisions that reduce vulnerabilities to the main climate hazards that affect them.

A major challenge is how to improve production standards, where technology and advice play an important role in each of the processes, considering the different territorial realities. Here the intervention of each service is key, so that intersectoral work must be coordinated and comprehensive. Ideally, the population should know what this information tells me, what I have to do this season with this information, and what decision I should take in my home, my productive unit, and in the community infrastructure.

What actions are you or your community taking to increase water availability and decrease water pollution?

Action	% Responses
Reforestation activities, Conservation of collective forests, Cleaning of water sources, Monitoring and control of water recharge areas, Responsible use of water, Management of garbage/solid waste from households, Management of by-products of agricultural production (pulp, coffee honey water)	34.09%
Cleaning of water sources, Monitoring and control of water recharge areas, Responsible water use, Household garbage/solid waste management	23.86%
Reforestation activities, Cleaning of water sources, Responsible water use, Household garbage/solid waste management	20.45%
Conservation of individual forests, Cleaning of water sources, Monitoring and control of water recharge zones, Responsible use of water, Management of garbage/solid waste from households, Management of by-products of agricultural production (pulp, coffee honey water), Management of wastewater from coffee plantations, Management of wastewater from agriculture	20.45%
Household garbage/solid waste management	0.38%
Handling of by-products of agricultural production (pulp, coffee honey water)	0.38%
They do nothing	0.38%

Who is taking these actions to care for water?

Group	% Responses
The community	28.41%
Water Boards, Trusteeships, The community	23.11%
Water seals	20.08%
Water boards, The community	17.42%

Group	% Responses
Water Boards, Trusteeships	3.03%
Trusteeships	2.65%
Water Boards, Trustees, NGOs	1.14%
Trusteeships, The community	0.76%
Husband	0.38%
Families directly benefited	0.38%
Local governments	0.38%
Mayan Chorti group	0.38%
Church	0.38%
The community, Local governments	0.38%
NGOs	0.38%
Trusteeships, NGOs	0.38%
Owners	0.38%

What other action do you think could be taken to ensure the availability and quality of water in the community?

Action	% Responses
No answer	28.41%
Care of water catchment areas and water sources	18.94%
Reforestation of micro-watersheds and catchment areas of water sources	18.18%
Don't know	9.47%
Maintenance, Repair and Construction of Drinking Water Systems	8.71%
Increase the reservoir and extend the distribution pipeline of drinking water systems	5.68%
Water Quality Monitoring and Raising Public Awareness on Rational Water Use	2.65%
Training to maintain and improve water systems	1.89%
None	1.89%
Preventing Agricultural and Forest Fires	1.14%
Purchase or request donation of areas adjacent to the water source	0.76%
Support from Central Government Institutions	0.38%
Maintenance by the plumber	0.38%
More support from Municipalities and Organizations	0.38%
Improving micro-watersheds	0.38%
Do not allow the use of agrochemicals in drinking water catchment areas	0.38%

Action	% Responses
Trusteeships	0.38%

What actions are being taken within the community to address the health issues caused by climate change?

Of the people interviewed, 95.45% said that vaccination campaigns, clean-up campaigns, monitoring and vaccination censuses are carried out in the community to address the health problems caused by climate change, 1.89% said that no action is taken, and the remaining 2.65% said that they do not know of any actions that are taken.

It is necessary to capitalize on the efforts already being made by families in the communities and to strengthen the organization and functioning of an epidemiological surveillance system that is coordinated before, during, and after climate variations and that provides effective information. It is also necessary to strengthen the communities to maintain environmental hygiene: disposal and proper treatment of solid waste, elimination of pools of water and mosquito breeding sites and any other vector.

Are actions being taken to reduce those problems that cause children and young people not to attend school?

Action	% Responses
Maintenance of road networks, Identification of vulnerable areas	45.08%
Maintenance of road networks, Continuous monitoring of children's diseases	13.26%
Ongoing monitoring of children's illnesses	12.50%
None	9.85%
Maintenance of road networks, Repair and adaptation of educational establishments	6.06%
Repair and upgrading of educational establishments	6.06%
Maintenance of road networks, Identification of vulnerable areas, Constant monitoring of children's diseases, Repair and upgrading of educational facilities	4.92%
Maintenance of road networks, Constant monitoring of children's illnesses, Repair and adaptation of educational facilities	2.27%

The effects of climate change have a significant impact on infrastructure; therefore, it is essential to identify risks and develop prevention systems tailored to the needs according to the extent of the impacts. Infrastructure is a priority for adaptation as its performance is sensitive to climate, particularly to extreme events. To avoid long-term impacts on communities and the economy, it is essential that future investments in infrastructure, as well as the adaptation of existing infrastructure, are undertaken with evidence-based measures and strategies to efficiently achieve greater resilience.

The perspectives and ancestral knowledge of indigenous Maya Ch'orti' communities in Honduras play a crucial role in climate change adaptation.

The starting point for integrating and respecting ancestral perspectives and knowledge in the project will be valuing the ancestral knowledge that the Maya Ch'orti' of Honduras have accumulated (knowledge about climate, nature, and sustainability over generations). This knowledge is valuable for understanding local climate patterns and appropriate responses. Adaptation projects should recognize and value this knowledge, considering it throughout the implementation cycle.

The project has involved the Maya Ch'orti' indigenous communities from the outset, including in the identification of climate risks, formulation of strategies, and implementation of measures. Ongoing consultation and dialogue with community leaders and members ensure that their perspectives are considered. For example, the training programs planned under the project will help disseminate ancestral knowledge and encourage its practical application.

In their communities, they carry out more preventive actions (before) related to encouraging people to take care of the reserve areas and to ration the cutting of trees. They also carry out post-affectation actions (after) linked to the planting of more trees.

To address local challenges linked to climate change, an initiative was carried out to protect a water source in the five communities located south of Copan Ruinas, preventing contamination from a possible municipal waste dump.

Faced with the challenges posed by climate change, one of the concrete actions they are taking to safeguard and protect the well-being of the population is to keep a watchful eye on the small water reserves and springs in the communities, as well as to keep the population informed and aware of possible mining concessions and their effects.

From their perspective, they need to strengthen their knowledge of the current state of the global environment and examples from other similar countries to mitigate climate change, thus improving their interaction with the people in their territories.

They consider the construction of a bridge that would benefit the communities located in the south of Copán to be a priority infrastructure project. The previous bridge was destroyed by the overflowing of the river, leaving the communities isolated during the winter season. This work would contribute to resilience to climate change in their municipalities.

The Maya Ch'orti' Indians state that they have a low understanding of the basics of climate change and its specific impact on the region. Given this, one of the areas of climate change and its local effects that they would like to deepen further through training is related to mitigation actions, as well as actions for adaptation.

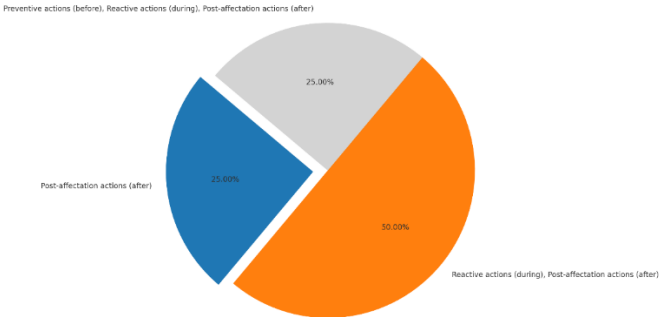
They consider that the CASM Project would enhance and strengthen the climate change adaptation capacities of future generations in their territory. They also consider that the project should contribute significantly to improving services and quality of life in the community.

They have excellent perspectives on financing mechanisms to strengthen community resilience

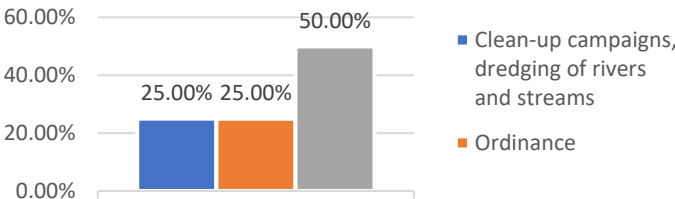
to climate change. For them, the financing mechanism they consider effective for building climate resilience is through the Rural Savings and Loan Associations (Rural Savings and Credit Banks).

Municipal Officials

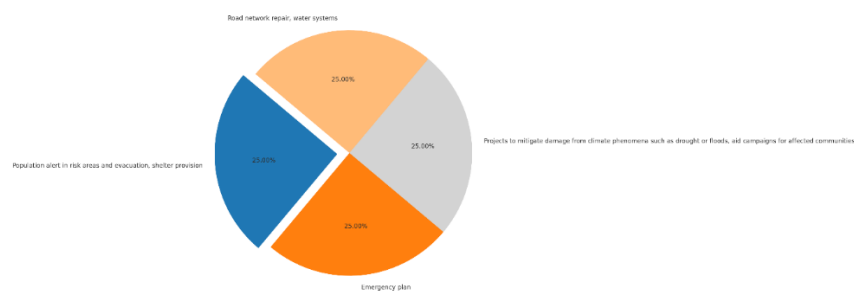
50% of the people interviewed in the municipalities mentioned that in their community they carry out reactive actions (during) and post-affectation actions (after); 25% carry out post-affectation actions (after), and 25% affirm that they carry out all three types of actions: preventive actions (before), reactive actions (during), and post-affectation actions (after).



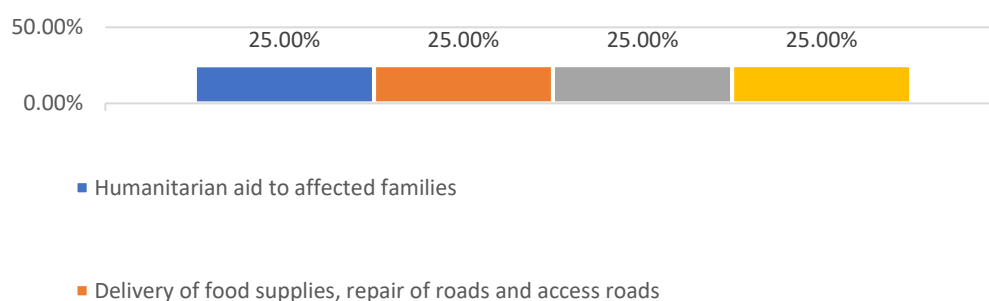
Of the preventive actions (before) that are implemented, 25% are related to clean-up campaigns and the dredging of rivers and streams, 25% to the elaboration and implementation of ordinances, while the remaining 50% mention that no preventive actions are carried out.



Among the reactive actions (during) that are carried out, 25% involve alerting the population in areas at risk and evacuation, setting up shelters, 25% implement emergency plans, 25% implement projects to mitigate the damage caused by climatic phenomena such as droughts or floods, aid campaigns for affected communities, and 25% carry out repairs to the road network and drinking water systems.



Post-affected actions (after) 25% provide humanitarian aid to affected families, 25% deliver food, repair roads and access routes, 25% review and improve the social works built to avoid these problems, provide community aid in the affected areas, which also includes the health sector, food, among others; and the remaining 25% are generally dedicated to solving and managing the damage caused by the disaster.



25% of the people approached in the municipalities are implementing clean-up and awareness campaigns, as well as updating the Municipal Climate Change Adaptation Plan to address local challenges linked to climate change; 25% identify leaders in different communities to organize and train forest fire crews; 25% implement reforestation programs, relocation of families in risk areas, and construction of protection works such as retaining walls; and finally, 25% implement social projects, including infrastructure and social collaboration in areas most affected by climate change.

25% of the people surveyed in the municipalities affirm that among the strategies and concrete actions they employ to safeguard and protect the well-being of the population are fumigation, cleaning campaigns, and ordinances; 25% carry out maintenance, material donations, and the construction of different works such as sewage systems for water shortages and structures like bridge culverts for heavy rains; 25% implement an action plan for the correct management and recovery of areas degraded by deforestation; 25% implement reforestation programs through the establishment of nurseries with municipal funds and NGOs; and 25% reactivate the Municipal Emergency Committees (CODEM) as well as the Local Emergency Committees (CODEL), preparing shelters, logistics, and security.

Actions to address climate risks in rural communities in Honduras vary in effectiveness depending on their approach. Preventive actions such as reforestation, soil conservation, and sustainable agricultural practices can be highly effective when properly implemented and adapted to local conditions. Reactive actions, such as evacuating people, distributing food and

supplies, and repairing damaged infrastructure, depend on the speed and coordination of the response. Advance preparation is key to an effective reaction. Finally, post-disaster actions are most effective when there is collaboration between governments, NGOs, and communities, which is crucial for sustainable recovery. In summary, the effectiveness of these actions depends on planning, implementation, and community participation. Climate resilience is achieved through a strategic combination of preventive, reactive, and post-disaster measures that could be enhanced by this project.

25% of the people interviewed in the municipalities consider that the area of technical project management needs strengthening to improve its performance in the municipality; 25% believe there should be greater involvement of civil society and activation of early warning systems; 25% consider that the area of sanitation should be strengthened; and 25% say that flood monitoring and early warning systems should be strengthened, as well as communication methods when mobile networks are down.

25% of the people surveyed in the municipalities consider the construction of bridges and gabions as the main priority infrastructure works that will contribute to climate change resilience in their municipalities; 25% prioritize the construction of a retaining wall in "Clavos de Hora" and the construction of a wall or gabions on the road to "La Pintada"; 25% prioritize the dredging of rivers and streams, as well as the activation of the road network; and finally, 25% prioritize the aqueduct system.

25% of the respondents in the municipalities share that they would like to be trained in mitigation actions, adaptation actions, loss and damage assessment, use of climate information for decision-making, and strategic planning with a focus on climate change adaptation; 25% would like to deepen their knowledge in mitigation actions, adaptation actions, loss and damage assessment, use of climate information for decision-making, strategic planning with a climate change adaptation approach, and ecosystem-based adaptation; 25% would like to be trained in mitigation actions, loss and damage assessment, and strategic planning with a climate change adaptation approach; and finally, 25% would like to deepen their knowledge in adaptation actions and ecosystem-based adaptation.

Among other topics, the following are specified:

- Basic Meteorology.
- Analysis of climate monitoring data.
- Importance of climate data collection for livelihoods and water sources (for irrigation and human consumption).
- Monitoring of drinking water wells and their relationship to climate behavior.
- Charting and comparative interpretation with historical standards.
- Dissemination of climate information in the community.
- Climate-informed decision-making.
- Bioindicators.
- Early Warning System Protocol.
- How to assess post-disaster effects, impact, and needs in municipalities and communities?
- Damage Assessments and Needs Analysis.
- Sector-specific assessments: health, education, infrastructure, etc.

- Post-Disaster Needs Assessments.
- How to identify and cost post-disaster recovery needs? Territorial criteria for the implementation of the post-disaster recovery strategy.
- Building and Maintaining Resilient Infrastructure under a Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Approach.

25% of the people interviewed in the municipalities have an active project on climate change adaptation, a Municipal Crematorium, which they consider strengthens adaptation capacities for solid waste management; 25% have an active project with the Trifinio Fraternidad Plan and believe that it improves decision-making and plans to be carried out during and after a climate change event, as well as strengthens the analysis of losses during these environmental phenomena, and generates the correct adaptation of the municipality to this issue; 25% have an active project on climate change adaptation, reactivation of water sources, and declaration of micro-watersheds that strengthens knowledge for the population as well as knowledge of community needs; finally, 25% claim not to have any active project.

25% of the people surveyed in the municipalities consider that the project under management by CASM will improve communication and joint efforts to strengthen adaptation practices and measures in the municipalities; 25% affirm that the project will contribute to improving the quality of life by avoiding pollution; 25% respond that the project will greatly improve the quality of life of the entire community as it will generate significant adaptation capacity in the inhabitants as well as address various points affected by climate change, while 25% did not provide their consideration.

100% of the people interviewed in the municipalities affirmed that there are opportunities for the municipality to expand or adapt the successful initiatives of the project to other areas or sectors within the community. Of these, 25% added that work is being done to create an action plan to better articulate the activities being carried out in the region, and 25% of the officials consider that the Local Emergency Committees (CODEL) could be strengthened and given more empowerment and training. They consider that the priority infrastructure needs that will contribute to climate resilience in the municipalities relate to community aqueducts, schools, clean energy for drinking water and irrigation systems, road infrastructure (roads, vehicular bridges, and pedestrian bridges), construction, maintenance, and repair of schools and health centers, grain storage and community seed banks, sustainable tourism, and biodiversity protection.

25% of the people interviewed in the municipalities consider that funding mechanisms to strengthen the resilience of communities to climate change are very important, but in some cases, there are not enough resources at the local level; 25% comment that the perspective of the municipal government is to obtain a useful and fixed result, especially in the quality of life for the inhabitants, so that they can adapt and generate projects of significant influence before a disaster can happen; 25% respond that more support and management are important to pool funds together to strengthen capacity building, and finally, 25% cannot share any perspective because they are not aware of funding mechanisms to strengthen community resilience to climate change.

25% of the people surveyed in the municipalities affirm that the financing mechanism they consider effective for generating climate resilience is through cooperatives; 25% consider that

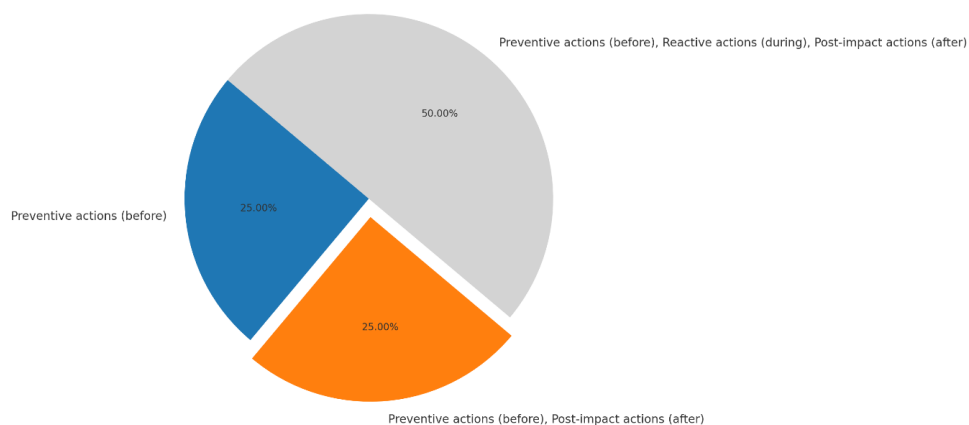
it could be through cooperatives and through Rural Savings and Credit Unions; 25% respond that it could be through multiple actors, including cooperatives, Rural Savings and Credit Banks, private banks, or Microfinance Institutions/OPDFs; and finally, 25% say that the financing mechanism they consider effective for generating climate resilience is through NGOs.

25% of the people interviewed in the municipalities stated that in their region there are financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation for small producers; 25% responded that there are no such mechanisms for small producers, and 50% said that they do not know/are not sure if there are financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation for small producers in their region. Climate resilience financing mechanisms are critical to helping communities adapt to climate change. Climate resilience is a collective effort, and coordination between actors is essential to achieve effective results. This involves establishing innovative and accessible financing mechanisms for climate adaptation practices, providing technical assistance, grants, and improving community infrastructure in collaboration with municipalities and public-private partnerships. These processes can be managed with community banks and microfinance institutions to facilitate access to the financial resources needed for climate adaptation.

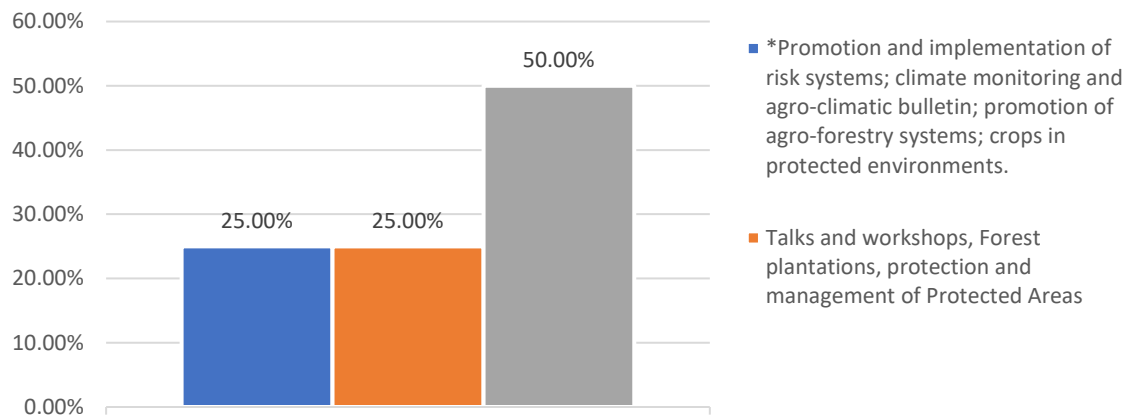
25% of those surveyed in the municipalities responded that access to financing mechanisms could be linked to the municipal governments' commitments through training and capacity building; 25% considered that access to financing mechanisms could be linked to the municipal governments' commitments through the presentation of projects of this nature; 25% affirmed that it could be through project profiles, while 25% did not know how access to financing mechanisms could be linked to the municipal governments' commitments.

Officials Government Institutions

50% of the people interviewed mentioned that all three types of actions are carried out in their community: preventive actions (before), reactive actions (during), and post-affecting actions (after). 25% responded that they carry out only preventive actions (before), and another 25% mentioned that they carry out a combination of preventive actions (before) and post-affecting actions (after).



In relation to the preventive actions (before) that are carried out, 50% say that road repairs and construction of retaining walls are conducted; 25% implement processes for the promotion and implementation of irrigation systems, climate monitoring, and agro-climatic bulletins; promotion of agro-forestry systems; crops in protected environments; and 25% facilitate talks and workshops, forest plantations, and the protection and management of Protected Areas.



Among the reactive actions (during) that are carried out, 50% correspond to clearing rocks from roads (landslides); 25% to evacuation actions through the Municipal Emergency Committees (CODEM); and 25% did not respond. Regarding post-disaster actions (after), 25% deliver agricultural-livestock technology vouchers, seeds for both normal sowing and rehabilitation due to losses, as well as coffee vouchers; 25% promote forest plantations to recover degraded areas; and 50% did not respond.

50% of the people approached in public institutions are implementing community organization processes and training to face these phenomena; 25% facilitated the creation of a regional Climate Change roundtable, forest nurseries, and ecosystem restoration; and 25% are implementing the Pro-West project and various bonds (coffee, technology, livestock) through the National Programme for Rural, Urban and Sustainable Development (PRONADERS).

50% of the people surveyed in public institutions state that among the strategies and concrete actions they employ to safeguard and protect the well-being of the population are strengthening the areas most affected by the impacts of climate change and repairing infrastructure; 25% implement a strategy of zero deforestation by 2029, co-management of protected areas, Inter-institutional Environmental Task Force (Environmental Crimes); and 25% provide technical assistance, technological bonds, promotion of agroforestry systems, micro-watershed management, and school gardens.

50% of the people approached in public institutions consider that strengthening is required to improve their performance in the municipality in the areas of legislation and watershed management in wildlife and forest areas; 25% believe support is needed for managing water recharge zones and protected areas; and 25% say there should be improvements in the capacity to assist and expand territorial and family coverage in climate change and soil management on farmers' plots.

50% of the people surveyed in public institutions consider the repair and strengthening of roads in geological fault zones as the main priority infrastructure works that will contribute to climate change resilience in their municipalities; 25% prioritize the establishment and management of weather stations, food security, and ensuring the quality and quantity of water for the populations; and 25% prioritize the construction of water storage tanks for critical moments, reservoirs/lagoons for irrigation or livestock management, infrastructure for production in protected environments (net houses or greenhouses), and soil conservation with dead works.

Raising awareness about climate change and its local effects is crucial to promote collective adaptation action in communities and municipalities. To this end, it is essential to involve public institution officials in the training processes promoted by the project, as well as interact with municipal technicians and the population of rural communities in the elaboration and updating of Climate Change Adaptation Plans and the exchange of experiences.

25% of the respondents in public institutions share that they would like to be trained in:

- a) Mitigation actions.
- b) Adaptation actions.
- c) Loss and damage assessment.
- d) Use of climate information for decision making.
- e) Strategic planning with a climate change adaptation approach.
- f) Ecosystem-based adaptation.

25% would like to deepen their knowledge in:

- b) Adaptation actions,
- c) Loss and damage assessment.
- d) Use of climate information for decision making.
- e) Strategic planning with a climate change adaptation approach.
- f) Ecosystem-based adaptation.

25% would like to be trained in:

- b) Adaptation actions.
- c) Loss and damage assessment.
- f) Ecosystem-based Adaptation.

25% would like to be trained in:

- c) Loss and damage assessment.
- d) Use of climate information for decision making.
- e) Strategic planning with a climate change adaptation approach.
- f) Ecosystem-based Adaptation.

Finally, 25% would like to be trained in:

- f) Ecosystem-based Adaptation.

50% of the people interviewed in public institutions mentioned training on food security for small producers as an active project on climate change adaptation; 25% mentioned Plan Trifinio projects, SERNA projects, AgriLAC, ICF with reforestation programs, ASONOG agro-ecological production, CASM Sustainable Territories Adapted to Climate; and 25% mentioned Father Andrés Tamayo and Conecta+.

50% of the people surveyed in public institutions consider that the project being managed by CASM will provide producers with the capacity to face any environmental changes and maintain food security for their household, community, and municipality; 25% affirm that the project will unify efforts, seeking the common good for the population; and 25% respond that the project will contribute to productive diversification to improve adaptation to climate change, providing financing alternatives that will enhance the scalability of practices and technologies (producers have financing limitations).

From their perspective, 50% of the people surveyed in public institutions consider that the

project will contribute to improving services or the quality of life in the community through the generation of a greater internal economy; 25% believe the project will contribute to improving the quantity and quality of drinking water in rural areas, carbon capture, and conserving biological diversity; and 25% believe the project will improve the economy, diversification, access to food, and soil through good agricultural practices. They also think it will leverage municipal and national action by state secretariats that promote adaptation actions (SERNA, SAG, COPECO).

100% of the people interviewed in public institutions affirmed that there are opportunities to expand or adapt the successful initiatives of the project to other areas or sectors within the community. Of these, 25% added that the good results of this project can serve as a model for other territories and that municipalities can complement their efforts with funds in the areas of food security and environmental management. Public-private partnerships can have a significant impact on rural communities, promoting economic development and resilience to climate change by tackling complex challenges together.

To foster new opportunities, it is crucial to:

- Identify key areas: Identify specific sectors or projects where public-private partnerships can make a difference.
- Incentivize participation: Create incentives for private companies and organizations to get involved in sustainable projects.
- Promote awareness: Raise awareness among stakeholders of the benefits and opportunities of these partnerships.
- Facilitate coordination: Establish mechanisms for effective communication and joint project management.
- Assess impact: Measure and evaluate the impact of partnerships to continuously improve their effectiveness.

By fostering these partnerships and promoting collaboration between sectors as part of the project, it will be essential to achieve sustainability and adaptation to climate change in community livelihoods and infrastructure.

50% of the people interviewed in public institutions consider that funding mechanisms to strengthen community resilience to climate change are very important, and the processes should be more accessible and clearer so that communities have full access; 25% comment that the ICF has the Protected Areas and Wildlife Fund (FAPVS) and compensation mechanisms; and 25% indicate that they are necessary and greatly favor small farmers, serving to scale up effective practices and technologies for adaptation.

25% of the people surveyed in public institutions affirm that the financing mechanism they consider effective for generating climate resilience is through multiple mechanisms such as:

- a) Cooperatives,
- b) Rural savings and credit banks.

25% consider that it could be through:

- a) Cooperatives,
- b) Rural savings and credit banks, due to the ease of administrative costs.

25% responded that it could be through different mechanisms:

- a) Cooperatives,
- c) Private banks.

Finally, 25% said that the financing mechanism they consider effective to generate climate resilience is through:

- b) Rural savings and credit banks.

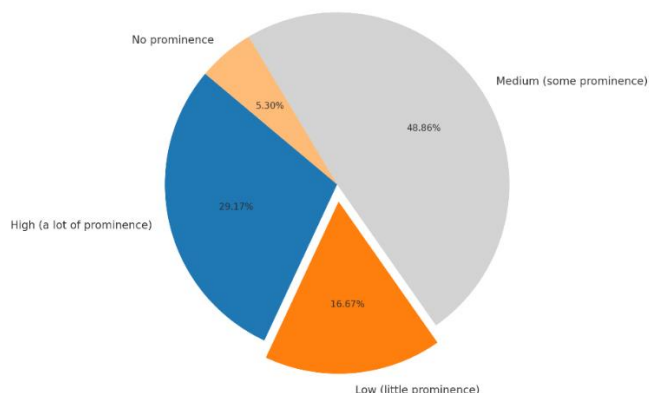
100% of the people interviewed in public institutions affirmed that in their region there are financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation for small producers.

50% of the people surveyed in public institutions responded that access to financing mechanisms could be articulated with the institutions' commitments through community organizations; 25% considered that through community participation and inter-institutional involvement; while 25% considered that access to financing mechanisms could be articulated with the institutions' commitments with the complementarity of financing through Pro-Occidente (which provides up to \$2000 of non-refundable financing for each client), access to financing products from BANADESA, and access to services from COMRURAL (window 1 for organized groups with a minimum of 1 year and up to \$2000 non-refundable per person) for climate-smart technologies.

5.5. Gender dynamics in the face of climate change

Gender and Generational (focus on Girls) in the Community: Decision-making, Participation, Violence, Impacts and Actions in the Face of Climate Change

What do you think is the level of empowerment of women and girls in decision-making within the community? Of the people interviewed, 29.17% believe that the role given to women and girls in decision-making within the community is high (very important), 48.86% consider that it is medium (somewhat important), another 16.67% consider that the role is low (not very important) and finally 5.30% consider that women and girls have no role at all.

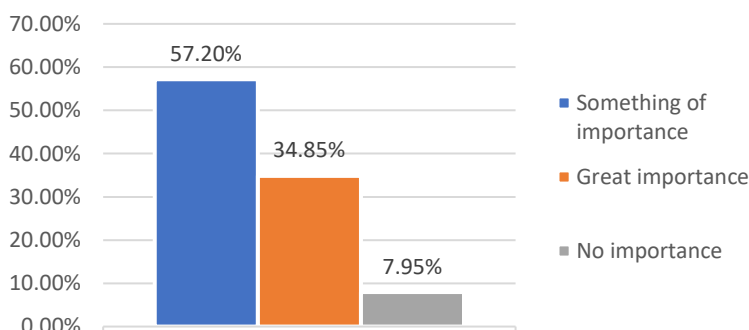


70.83% of the people interviewed (48.86% some importance, 16.67% little importance, and 5.30% no importance) believe that women and girls do not have much importance in decision-making within the community. Rural women spend three times as much time on unpaid domestic and care work compared to men, which limits their participation and involvement in

community decision-making processes.

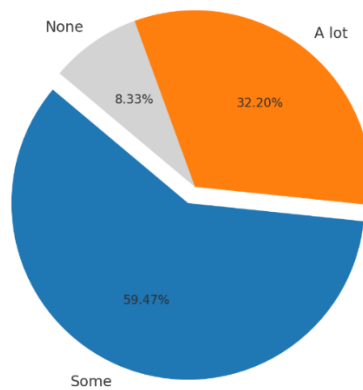
What jobs or tasks in the community and/or at home do women participate in to care for the environment? Of those surveyed, 98.86% stated that women participate in the following tasks: making responsible use of water, recycling water, recycling plastic, collecting rainwater, planting native plants, planting trees, and 1.14% considered that there is no community work or task in which women participate to care for the environment.

What is the level of importance given to women's or girls' opinions in decision-making within the community (with water/land use or tools)? 34.85% of the people interviewed consider that a lot of importance is given to the opinion of women or girls in decision-making within the community (with the use of water/land or tools), while 56.20% consider that some importance is given to the opinion of women or girls, and 7.95% consider that no importance is given to it at all.



64.15% of the people interviewed consider that the opinion of women or girls is not given much importance in decision-making within the community regarding the use of water/land or tools (56.20% consider that the opinion of women or girls is given some importance, and 7.95% consider that it is not given any importance at all). Even though women play a key role in the defense of the environment, these data show that women's work is largely invisible. As a result, women's participation in the sector is underestimated, even though in territories such as those in which the project will intervene, they are referents for the conservation of indigenous cultures that consider the preservation of nature to be fundamental.

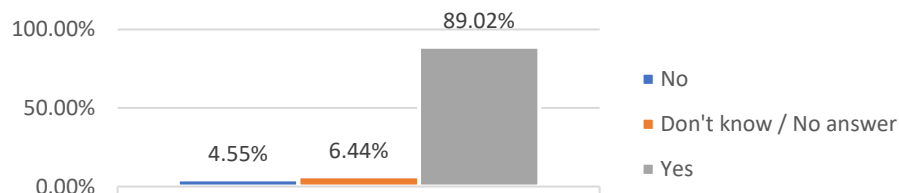
To what extent are women and girls included in activities carried out by the community in general (e.g., participation in projects or other actions)? 32.20% of the respondents share that women and girls are included a lot in community activities, 59.47% feel that women and girls are included a little, while 8.33% feel that they are not included in any community activities.



67.80% of the respondents share that there is not much inclusion of women and girls in the activities carried out by the community (59.47% consider that there is little inclusion and 8.33% consider that they are not included in any activity). This poses a challenge for the Project and will require a transformative approach, whereby, in order to improve the lives of rural women and girls in terms of reducing their vulnerability to climate change, efforts must be made with other actors that can guarantee their rights, including their rights to a life free from all forms of violence, and take into account their sexual and reproductive health, as well as their formal and technical education needs.

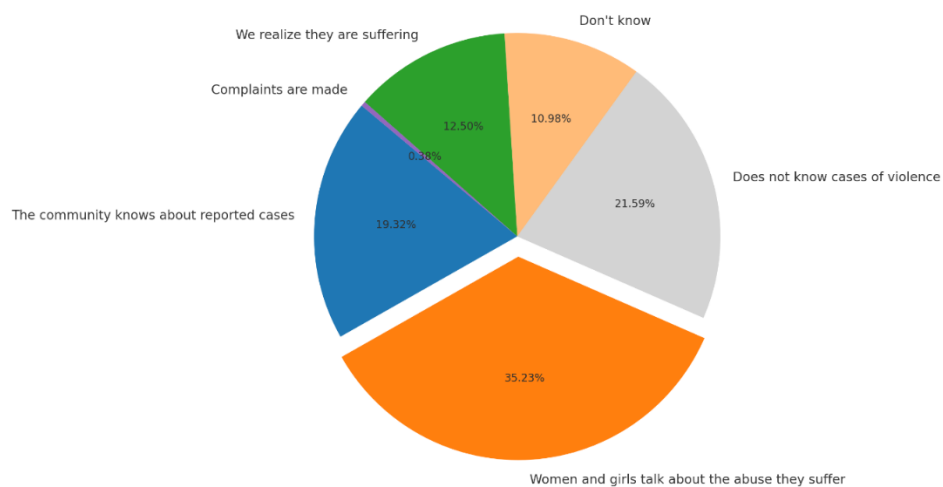
Do you perceive that women and girls face problems of violence in your community?

Of the respondents 89.02% perceive that women and girls face problems of violence in their community, 4.55% perceive that they do not face problems of violence and 6.44% do not know or do not respond.

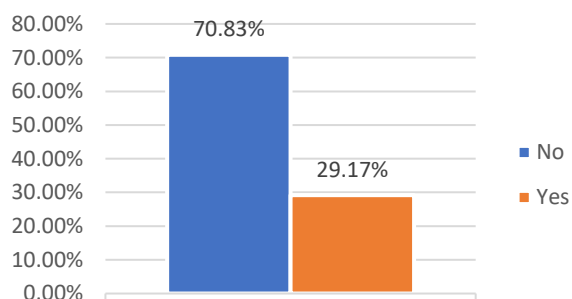


Of those surveyed, 89.02% perceive that women and girls face problems of violence in their community. This data indicates that violence against women is an extreme manifestation of gender inequality, which violates their human rights and undermines their physical and mental health, as well as their ability to be productive members of the community. Ending gender-based violence in all its forms is therefore not only a moral imperative, but also about removing one of the greatest impediments to inclusive and sustainable rural development.

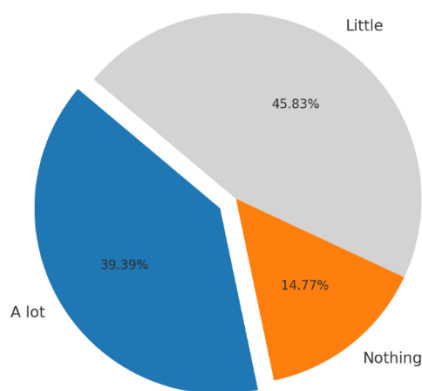
How do you notice this kind of violence against women and girls? Of the people surveyed, 35.23% said that they are aware of violence because women and girls talk about the abuse they suffer, 21.59% do not know of cases of violence, 19.32% are aware because the community knows about the cases that have occurred, 12.50% are aware because they make complaints, 10.98% are not aware of the types of violence and the remaining 0.38% are aware because they see that they are suffering.



Are you aware of the reporting route for violence against women? 29.17% of the people interviewed said they were aware of the route for reporting acts of violence against women, while 70.63% were not aware of this route.

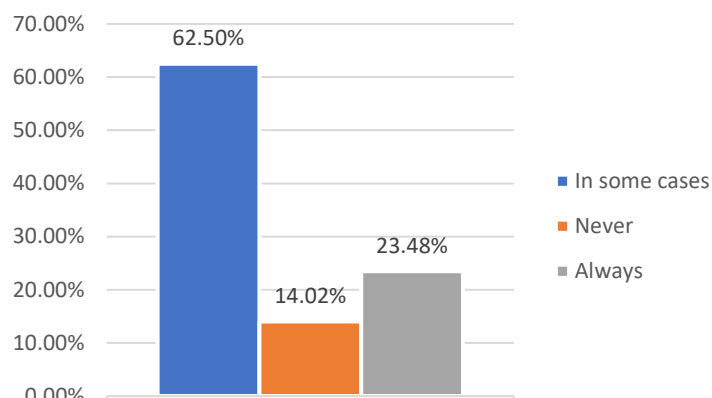


To what extent do their customs, beliefs or ways of thinking influence their treatment of men and women? 39.39% of the people surveyed consider that customs, beliefs and ways of thinking have a great influence on the treatment of women and men, 45.83% consider them to have little influence and 14.77% say that customs, beliefs and ways of thinking have no influence at all on the treatment of women and men.

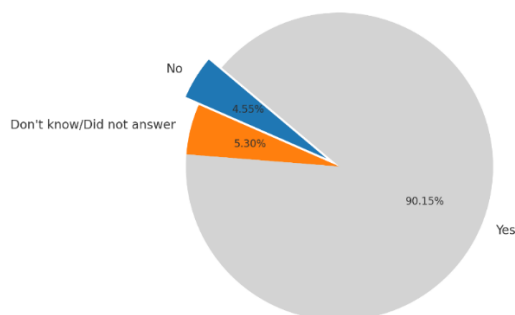


To what extent are men and women treated differently in the community? Of the people interviewed, 23.48% said that in the community there is always differential treatment between women and men, 62.50% considered that sometimes there is differential treatment and 14.02%

said that there has never been differential treatment between women and men.



Are actions being implemented to change this way of thinking and acting? Of the respondents 90.15% consider that actions are implemented to change this way of thinking and acting, 4.55% say that no actions are implemented, while 5.30% do not know or did not answer about the implementation of actions.



What actions are being taken?

52.27% of the people interviewed say that this sum of actions is being carried out: Men and women are involved in decision making, Men and women participate equally in community structures, Men and women participate in trainings, Boys and girls are trained in the education system. Another 26.14% say that the following sum of actions are carried out: Men and women participate in agricultural and livestock activities, Men and women participate in trainings, Boys and girls are trained in the education system. Another 6.82% affirms that there is equal participation of men and women in community structures. 5.30% do not know of any action that is carried out, while 4.92% say that one of the actions is that boys and girls are trained in the education system; and the remaining 4.55% say that no action is carried out.

What are women asking for to improve their situation in the community?

What are women asking for to improve their situation in the community?	% Responses
No answer	25.38%
Support with projects to improve their quality of life and that of their families.	14.02%
Don't know	13.26%
To be included, participate and have their proposals considered in the community.	11.36%
Entrepreneurship and Income Generation Training and Projects	7.58%
To be organized and empowered to know and defend their rights.	6.06%
Maintenance and Expansion of Drinking Water Systems	3.41%
Gender training for women and men and for both to know the process of reporting acts of violence	3.03%
Poultry projects for installation and maintenance of poultry farms	2.65%
Support for the establishment and maintenance of home gardens and other agricultural projects	2.27%
Equal treatment	2.27%
Support with financial resources and access to credit	1.89%
Improved access to Primary and Technical Education	1.14%
Housing improvements	1.14%
Medical Care and Medicines	0.76%
Establishing Specialized Centers for Women's Services	0.76%
Road and Street Improvements	0.76%
Support from government institutions and municipalities	0.38%
Support from Organizations	0.38%
Bakery	0.38%
Eco cookers / filters project	0.38%
Spouses should not leave to migrate	0.38%
Tortillería	0.38%

What specifically do women and girls need to have a better life and what big changes do they want for the future?

What specifically do women and girls need to have a better life and what big changes do they want for the future?	% Responses
Equal treatment, Equal employment opportunities, Access to credit for their businesses, Inclusion in social and productive projects, Participation in community decision-making, Respect for their rights	59.85%
Equal employment opportunities, Inclusion in social and productive projects,	19.70%

What specifically do women and girls need to have a better life and what big changes do they want for the future?	% Responses
Participation in community decision-making, Respect for their rights	
Access to credit for their businesses, Respect for their rights	7.95%
Equal employment opportunities, Access to credit for their businesses, Inclusion in social and productive projects, Participation in community decision making	7.95%
Access to credit for their businesses	1.52%
Access to credit for their businesses, Inclusion in social and productive projects	1.14%
Access to credit for their businesses, Participation in community decision making	0.76%
Don't know	0.76%
None	0.38%

What obstacles do women and girls face when they want to participate in important decisions in the community?

What obstacles do women and girls face when they want to participate in important decisions in the community?	% Responses
Machismo	29.92%
They are not considered	20.83%
Discrimination	15.91%
Discrimination, Machismo	14.77%
None, they are always considered	11.74%
Don't know	3.79%
Sometimes they are considered	0.76%
Their opinions are respected	0.76%
Level of education and willingness to serve or get involved	0.38%
Women's involvement is very low	0.38%
No answer	0.38%
Another	0.38%

What can be done to help overcome these obstacles or to make them less of an obstacle?

What can be done to help overcome these obstacles or to make them less of an obstacle?	% Responses
Be more inclusive, promote women's participation in social spaces, involve women in fieldwork, give them more opportunities to show their strengths, and raise more awareness among the population about women's rights	89.39%
Involve women in fieldwork, give them more opportunities to show their	7.95%

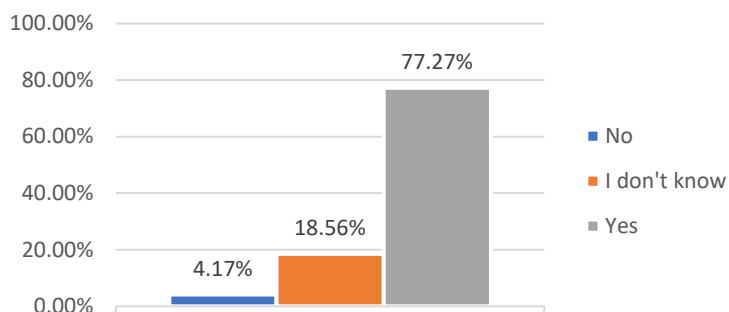
What can be done to help overcome these obstacles or to make them less of an obstacle?	% Responses
strengths, and raise awareness of women's rights among the population	
Don't know	1.89%
Nothing can be done	0.76%

How could you change the rules or decisions in your community or government so that women have more opportunities or feel more heard?

How could you change the rules or decisions in your community or government so that women have more opportunities or feel more heard?	% Responses
No answer	29.92%
Don't know	23.86%
To be included, participate and have their proposals considered in the community	18.18%
To be organized and empowered to know and defend their rights	14.02%
Equal Treatment for Women and Men	3.79%
Gender Training for Women-Men	3.03%
Entrepreneurship and Income Generation Training and Projects	1.89%
Improved access to Primary and Technical Education	0.76%
It is not possible	0.76%
Support from Municipalities, Government Institutions and Organizations	0.38%
Opportunities for participation in decision-making are provided here	0.38%
Give them the opportunity to carry out work	0.38%
Enforcing laws	0.38%
Going on strike	0.38%
The authorities have more to do with the issue	0.38%
Law	0.76%
More jobs	0.38%
Increased support from municipalities	0.38%

Do you think there are laws or rights for women in other countries that could be considered in Honduras?

Of the people interviewed, 77.27% stated that in other countries there are laws or rights for women that could be considered in Honduras, 18.56% did not know of laws or rights that exist in other countries that could be considered in Honduras, and the remaining 4.17% believed that there are no laws to consider.

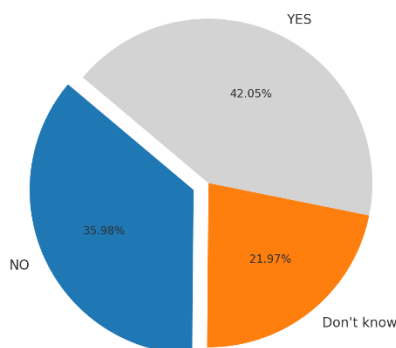


What is stopping people in the community from implementing these ideas or improvements in the treatment of women?

What is stopping people in the community from implementing these ideas or improvements in the treatment of women?	% Responses
Machismo, discrimination, little interest from national and local governments, and little support for networks seeking to improve conditions for women. There is no support from any organization or body seeking to improve women's conditions	59.85%
Little interest from national/local governments, Little support for networks that seek to improve women's conditions, No support from any body that seeks to improve women's conditions	24.24%
There is no support from anybody that seeks to improve conditions	7.58%
Don't know	6.82%
Nothing is considered	0.76%
Discrimination, Little support for networks that seek to improve women's conditions	0.38%
Discrimination, Lack of interest from national/local governments	0.38%

Are there any customs that benefit the situation of women in your community?

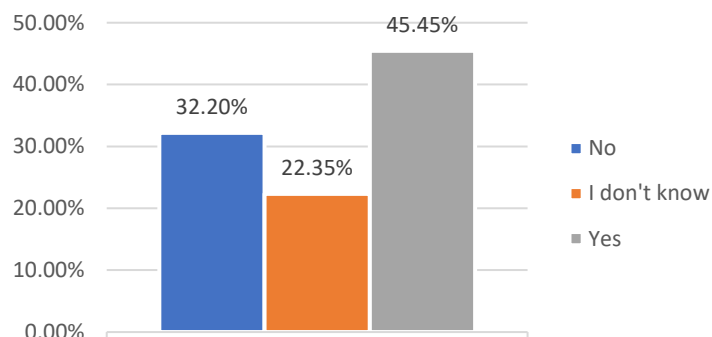
Of the people surveyed, 42.05% said that there are customs that benefit the situation of women in their community, 35.98% said that there are no customs that benefit women, and 21.97% did not know if there are customs that benefit women.



Are there customs that are detrimental to the situation of women in your community?

Of the people interviewed, 45.45% said that there are customs that are detrimental to the

situation of women in their community, 32.20% said that there are no customs that are detrimental, and 22.35% did not know if there are any customs that are detrimental to the situation of women.

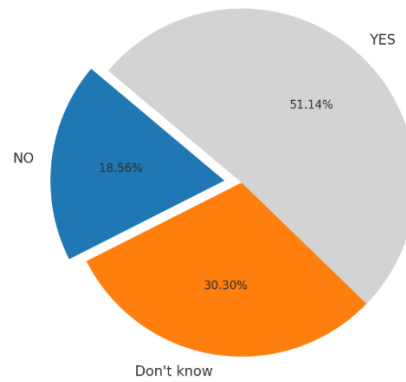


What changes related to the roles of men and women are you seeing in your community?

What changes related to the roles of men and women are you seeing in your community?	% Responses
Equal participation is given to both	29.17%
There is more inclusion of both	25.00%
There are opportunities for both	22.73%
There is more inclusion of both, both are given equal participation	6.44%
None	5.68%
Both are given equal participation, there are opportunities for both	4.55%
There is more inclusion of both, both are given equal participation, there are opportunities for both	3.03%
There is more inclusion of both, there are opportunities for both	1.52%
Don't know	0.76%
Awareness is needed	0.76%
There are opportunities for both. There are already jobs outside the home	0.38%

Do you think there are lessons to be learned from international laws on the treatment of women and girls?

51.14% of respondents say that there are lessons to be learned from international laws on the treatment of women and girls, 30.30% do not know if there are lessons to be learned from international laws, and 18.56% believe that there are no lessons to be learned from the laws.



If you answered "Yes", what do you think can be learned from international law?

If you answered "Yes", what do you think can be learned from international law?	% Responses
Create more study opportunities in the community	1.48%
Advocacy for women's and girls' rights with more opportunities to participate in decisions	40.00%
Women's Economic Empowerment	2.96%
Make more and better laws that protect the rights of women and girls	3.70%
Don't know	4.44%
Organizing women and girls, training them on self-esteem and rights	11.85%
Everything good that can be done for women and girls in the communities	25.93%
Equal treatment	9.63%

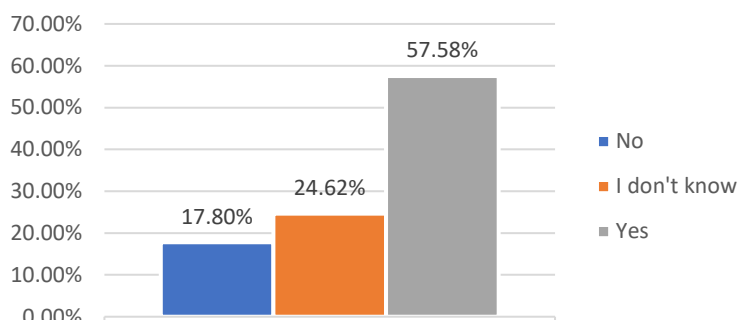
What prevents us from adopting these good practices on respect for women from elsewhere?

What prevents us from adopting these good practices on respect for women from elsewhere?	% Responses
Women's work is not valued and therefore they have little prominence	32.58%
The lack of information about women's rights	30.68%
Radical ideas of society (machismo, other, etc.)	27.27%
Nothing	4.17%
Don't know	4.17%
As a community and a country, we cannot accept that others make rules for us, we can make rules for ourselves	0.38%
Self-confidence	0.38%
No answer	0.38%

Are there traditions that should be maintained or improved for the coexistence of men and women?

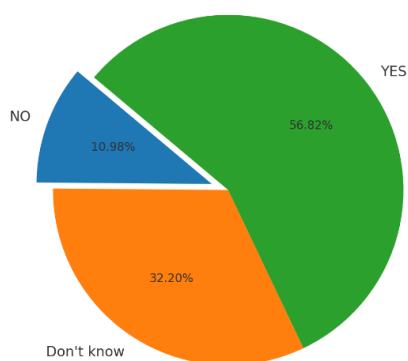
57.58% of the people surveyed affirmed that there are traditions that should be maintained or

improved for coexistence between men and women, 24.62% do not know if these traditions exist, and the remaining 17.80% indicated that there are no traditions to maintain or improve coexistence.



Do you consider that women and girls are affected by climate change relative to men?

Of those surveyed, 56.82% believe that women and girls are affected by climate change relative to men, 32.20% do not know and 10.98% believe that women and girls are not affected by climate change relative to men.



This data confirms that women and girls suffer the worst effects of climate change, exacerbating existing gender inequality and posing unique threats to their livelihoods, health, and security. In addition, 32.20% do not know whether women and girls are affected by climate change relative to men, reflecting a lack of understanding that women are more dependent on, but have less access to, natural resources. The fact that women bear a disproportionate responsibility for securing food, water, and fuel (fuelwood) is also not appreciated. It also fails to consider the increased

pressure on girls, who often must drop out of school to help their mothers cope with the additional burden of household chores.

Can you give an example of how women and girls are more affected by climate change?

Can you give an example of how women and girls are more affected by climate change?	% Responses
More vulnerable to disease either due to drought or too much rainfall	50.00%
They invest more time and effort in fetching water for household chores, and there is a lot of insecurity and risk in the transfer	25.33%
Increasing work at home	10.00%
More vulnerable to food shortages	3.33%
In winter they cannot leave their homes because of damage to streets, roads and bridges	2.67%

Can you give an example of how women and girls are more affected by climate change?	% Responses
Equal impact on women and men	2.00%
Girls miss a lot of school in winter because of damage to streets, roads and bridges	1.33%
No answer	1.33%
Because of man's bad decisions	1.33%
They are more attentive to the needs of the community	0.67%
They spend more time and effort carrying firewood for household chores, and there is a lot of insecurity and risk in the transfer	0.67%
No sources of employment	0.67%
They are not considered	0.67%

Of the people surveyed, 50% cited as examples of how women and girls are more affected by climate change the fact that they are more vulnerable to illnesses due to drought or excessive rainfall; 25.33% mentioned that they invest more time and effort in fetching water for household chores, and there is also a lot of insecurity and risk in transportation; 10% mentioned the increase in housework, and 3.33% mentioned that they are more vulnerable to food shortages.

VI. CONCLUSIONS - RECOMMENDATIONS

Community Awareness and the Need for Adaptation The results of the consultation process highlight that communities are aware of the close relationship between forests, water resources, and climate change, and recognize the need to implement adaptation measures in these sectors. The inter-municipal sessions not only allowed for an understanding of local contexts and community dynamics but also facilitated the discussion of possible innovative interventions. Although the consultation was carried out in five municipalities (Copán Ruinas, Santa Rita, El Paraíso, San Antonio, and Florida), it was decided to concentrate the intervention in four municipalities, excluding Florida due to its linear disconnection with the others. This decision seeks to make a more effective investment and obtain more relevant results at the territorial level. The choice of Copán Ruinas, Santa Rita, El Paraíso, and San Antonio for the project "Resilience and Ancestry: Community-based Adaptation in the Honduran Trifinio Biosphere" responds to strategic criteria and specific needs of the region. The project design considers governance arrangements, community participation, knowledge management, and barriers to the effective implementation of climate change adaptation. Interviews highlighted the importance of greater participation of women and girls. The systematized results facilitate the project's alignment with the Adaptation Fund's Innovation Window criteria, prioritizing gender equality and youth inclusion as essential components.

Impact of Climate Change in Honduras Honduras is the second most affected country by extreme weather events according to the Global Climate Risk Index. Natural resources and livelihoods are continuously threatened, as indicated in the World Bank's Honduras Climate and Development Report. Projections show that rising temperatures and climate variability lead to more frequent and intense extreme weather events. The initiatives consulted will help mitigate these impacts. In rural Honduran communities, prolonged droughts severely affect

staple crops, which are essential for food security and income generation. Altered rainfall patterns have created severe water stress, affecting the availability of water for human consumption and food production. In addition, rural communities are vulnerable to hurricanes and floods, which can destroy homes and livelihoods.

Building Community Resilience The increasing magnitude, frequency, and impact of weather events, exacerbated by climate change, increase vulnerability due to overexploitation of soil, water, and forest resources. More and more households are becoming less resilient, understood as the capacity to assimilate, recover, and adapt, making them more vulnerable to future climate events. Building resilient communities involves understanding the specific climate change risks and vulnerabilities faced by a region or community, thereby strengthening people's capacities and knowledge to act before, during, and after a climate event. Respondents shared that extreme weather scenarios are becoming more frequent and intense, causing loss of crops and changes in the reproduction and distribution of animals such as birds or fish. Crops need adequate soil, water, sunlight, and heat to grow. Disruption of the development and reproductive cycle of plants affects yields and promotes the proliferation of pests and weeds.

Support to Agriculture and Natural Resources Technical assistance and training are needed for farmers, especially the smallest ones, as they are essential for adopting new technologies and adapting to climate challenges. Diversifying sustainable practices will reduce the impact of agriculture on the environment and increase its adaptive capacity, helping to reduce rural poverty. Surveys indicate the need to involve the whole family in adopting sustainable practices, preserving vital resources, and educating future generations about responsibility for their livelihoods. These actions not only protect heritage and culture but also build resilience to the challenges of climate change. It is crucial to strengthen and articulate the capacities of public and private actors to provide services aimed at improving resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change in rural communities.

Access to Innovative Financial Services Producers should be supported in strengthening their knowledge, skills, and abilities to identify and adopt technological innovations that reduce vulnerability and promote climate adaptation. It is also necessary to promote and implement enabling conditions for resilient agriculture. To address the demand for new services and technical solutions tailored to the needs of smallholder farmers, linkages with FinTech and AgriTech companies should be improved, promoting the adoption of innovative technologies, flexible financial products, and access to markets. This will strengthen the resilience of smallholder farmers in the face of trade shocks, climate risks, and economic hardship. It is important to work with government institutions, municipalities, the private sector, and NGOs to enable access to innovative financial services for vulnerable and food-insecure people. This process should also include the promotion of financial education.

Resilient Infrastructure The consultation process also posed the challenge of strengthening the capacities of the technical teams of public institutions and organizations so that the data generated by weather stations can be converted into useful information, allowing the population to make timely decisions and reduce vulnerability to climate hazards. Improving production standards where technology and advice play a key role, considering the diverse territorial realities, is essential.

The intervention of services must be coordinated and comprehensive so that people know how

to act in each season and make informed decisions in their households, productive units, and community infrastructures. Since the majority of rural communities' income depends on agricultural activities, it is vital to boost productivity and raise incomes through the adoption of innovative technologies and practices. This will increase yields, manage inputs efficiently, introduce new crops, diversify production systems, improve product quality, conserve natural resources, and adapt to climatic challenges. Rural households, especially subsistence farmers, are affected by climatic changes that reduce yields and product quality, exacerbating poverty and reducing the capacity to save for emergencies. The increased frequency of extreme weather also affects community infrastructure. Infrastructure is critical to community resilience. Adaptation to climate change requires ensuring that infrastructure is designed and built to withstand and recover from climate shocks. Health infrastructure must be assessed and transformed to be resilient and operational during and after climate events. In addition, greener technologies need to be used. Respondents highlighted the importance of health systems that are resilient to climate shocks, promoting equitable access to health care and healthier, more resilient communities. Strengthening the organization and functioning of an epidemiological surveillance system is essential, articulating efforts before, during, and after climate variations to provide effective information.

Environmental Education and Training Education plays a crucial role in adaptation and resilience, providing knowledge about natural hazards. It is important to articulate and participate with public and private actors in environmental education, rebuilding local rural knowledge, and strengthening the role of schools as institutions that promote knowledge and values. Rural women spend three times as much time on unpaid domestic and care work compared to men, limiting their participation in community decision-making. Despite their key role in defending the environment, their work is invisible and undervalued. This requires a transformative approach to improve the lives of rural women and girls, guaranteeing their rights and their education and health needs.

Inclusion of Gender Perspectives It is crucial to address gender-based violence in all its forms, removing one of the biggest impediments to inclusive and sustainable rural development. Women are more dependent on natural resources but have less access to them, bearing a disproportionate responsibility for securing food, water, and fuel. Actions to address climate risks vary in effectiveness depending on their focus. Preventive actions such as reforestation and sustainable agricultural practices are highly effective when adapted to local conditions. Reactive and post-affected actions depend on speed, coordination, and collaboration between governments, NGOs, and communities. Municipalities need to update their climate change adaptation plans and require support in developing them in some cases. Infrastructure priorities include community aqueducts, schools, clean energy, road infrastructure, grain storage, and sustainable tourism.

Public-Private Partnerships Climate resilience financing mechanisms are critical to help communities adapt by establishing innovative and accessible financing mechanisms for climate adaptation practices, technical assistance, and community infrastructure improvements in collaboration with municipalities and public-private partnerships. Raising awareness of climate change is crucial to driving collective action on adaptation. It is key to involve public officials in training processes, interacting with municipal technicians and the rural population in the elaboration and updating of adaptation plans. Public-private partnerships can have a significant impact on rural communities, promoting economic development and resilience to climate

change.

Integration of Ancestral Knowledge The perspectives and ancestral knowledge of indigenous Maya Ch'orti' communities are crucial for climate adaptation. Valuing this knowledge and ensuring its integration throughout the project implementation cycle is critical. Ongoing consultation and dialogue with community leaders and members will ensure that their perspectives are considered. Training programs will help disseminate and apply ancestral knowledge in practice. The starting point for ancestral perspectives and knowledge to be integrated and respected in the project will be the valuing of the ancestral knowledge that the Maya Ch'orti' of Honduras have accumulated over generations about climate, nature, and sustainability. This knowledge is valuable for understanding local climate patterns and appropriate responses. Adaptation projects must recognize and value this knowledge, considering it throughout the implementation cycle. The project has involved the Maya Ch'orti' indigenous communities from the beginning, as well as in the identification of climate risks, formulation of strategies, and implementation of measures. Ongoing consultation and dialogue with community leaders and members ensure that their perspectives are taken into account. The training programs planned under the project will help disseminate ancestral knowledge and encourage its practical application.

VII. ANNEXES

Annex 1. List of participants in the consultation 1.1 Participants in Intermunicipal Forums.



COMISION DE ACCION SOCIAL MENONITA
LISTADO DE PARTICIPANTES



Taller, reunion; gira, capacitacion : Grupo focal para consulta local fondo de adaptación
Lugar del Evento : Copan Ruinas
Fecha del Evento : 29 de Abril
Responsable(s) : Edy Méndez / Amanda

No	NOMBRE	NO. IDENTIDAD	Sexo		EDAD	FIRMA	Alimentación				
			M	F			D	M	A	M	C
1	Cardelario Hernández Gueve	0404-1958-00161	✓		66	Cardelario Hernández					
2	Reginado Monterola Paraz	0421-1975-00026	✓		48	Reginado Monterola					
3	Gloria Suxupa Vasquez Aita	0421-1997-00792		✓	33	Gloria Suxupa					
4	Maria Suxupa Lopez	0421-1997-00079		✓	28	Maria Suxupa Lopez					
5	Esther Hernández	0404-1982-00842		✓	41	Esther Hernández					
6	Maria Elizabeth Lázaro Galdónez	0404-1980-00136		✓	44	Maria Elizabeth					
7	Jesus Alberto Lopez Perez	0404-1994-00864	✓		30	Jesus Alberto Lopez					
8	Santiago Ovejuna León	0404-1986-00578	✓		38	Santiago Ovejuna					
9	Miguel Ángel Lopez Oxillana	0404-1986-00325		✓	38	Miguel Ángel Lopez					
10	Angy Sorina Pinto Urbina	0421-1996-00790		✓	27	Angy Sorina Pinto					

OBSERVACIONES GENERALES



COMISION DE ACCION SOCIAL MENONITA
LISTADO DE PARTICIPANTES



Taller, reunion; gira, capacitacion : Grupo focal para consulta local fondo de adaptación
Lugar del Evento : Copan Ruinas
Fecha del Evento : 29 de Abril 2024
Responsable(s) : Edy / Amanda

No	NOMBRE	NO. IDENTIDAD	Sexo		EDAD	FIRMA	Alimentación				
			M	F			D	M	A	M	C
1	Gregorio Rodríguez	0421-1988-00327	✓		35	Gregorio Rodríguez					
2	Celeo Aña	0404-93-01084	X		30	Celeo Aña	X				
3	Luis Amanda Oliveros Solis	0402-88-00064		X	36	Luis Amanda					
4	Edy Méndez	0706-1984-00277	X		39	Edy Méndez					
5	Yessica Montufar	0404-1994-00965		X	29	Yessica Montufar			X		
6	Enma Judith Pinzu	0703-1999-00777		X	25	Enma Judith			X		
7	Carlos Manuel Valle	0421-1995-00663	X		28	Carlos Manuel Valle					
8	Marcos Hernández	0421-1995-00663	X		28	Marcos Hernández					
9											
10											

OBSERVACIONES GENERALES



COMISION DE ACCION SOCIAL MENONITA
LISTADO DE PARTICIPANTES



Taller, reunion; gira, capacitacion : Grupo focal para consulta local fondo de adaptacion
Lugar del Evento : San Antonio, Copan.
Fecha del Evento : Viernes 26 de Abril del 2024.
Responsable(s): Edy Mendez/Amanda Oliveros

No	NOMBRE	NO. IDENTIDAD	Sexo		EDAD	FIRMA	Alimentación				
			M	F			D	M	A	M	C
1	Oscar Gabriel Garmón Rodríguez	0409-1985-00115	X		39				✓		
2	Manuel Antonio Pérez	0410-1979-00341	X		45				✓		
3	Silas Rosca	0406-1964-00659	X		60				✓		
4	German Fredio Fuentes	0415-1987-00267	✓		41				✓		
5	Geovides Yamileth Ardon S.	0415-1986-00076		✓	38				✓		
6	Ingrid Yolimar Cobos	0415-1980-00284		✓	47				✓		
7	Jenny Lizbeth Caldera Salazar	0415-2000-00353		✓	23				✓		
8	Mercedes Jackeline Marroquin	0415-1983-00046		✓	41				✓		
9	Tania Marcela Ruiz	0415-1992-00019		✓	32				✓		
10	Edy Omar MENDOZA	0706-1984-00241	✓		39		✓		✓	✓	

OBSERVACIONES GENERALES



COMISION DE ACCION SOCIAL MENONITA
LISTADO DE PARTICIPANTES



Taller, reunion; gira, capacitacion : Grupo focal para consulta local fondo de adaptacion
Lugar del Evento : San Antonio Copan
Fecha del Evento : Viernes 26 de abril del 2024
Responsable(s): Edy Mendez / Amanda Oliveros

No	NOMBRE	NO. IDENTIDAD	Sexo		EDAD	FIRMA	Alimentación				
			M	F			D	M	A	M	C
1	Lizs Amanda Oliveros	0402-88-00064		✓	36		✓		✓	✓	
2	Carlos Manuel Valle	0421-1995-00663	✓		28		✓		✓	✓	
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

OBSERVACIONES GENERALES



COMISION DE ACCION SOCIAL MENONITA
LISTADO DE PARTICIPANTES



Taller, reunion; gira, capacitacion : Grupo focal para consulta local fondo de adaptacion
Lugar del Evento : San Antonio, Copan.
Fecha del Evento : Viernes 26 de Abril del 2024.
Responsable(s): Edy Mendez/Amanda Oliveros

No	NOMBRE	NO. IDENTIDAD	Sexo		EDAD	FIRMA	Alimentación				
			M	F			D	M	A	M	C
1	Yahel Gohualo Medred	0401-9000545	X		33				/		
2	Humberta Lidia Menjivar Miguel	0415-1988-00080		✓	36				/		
3	Lidia Fernandez Pinto	0409-1998-00400	X		26				/	/	
4	Rebeca Maria Contreras Menjivar	0409-2014-00636		✓	9				/		
5	Franklin Adonis Dubon Raps	0409-1984-00315	✓		30				/		
6	Ryan Omar Zuniga	0409-2001-00922	✓		23				/		
7	José Manuel Mejía Martínez	0409-1996-00462	✓		28				/	/	
8	José Gregorio Rodríguez ICF	0415-1988-00377	✓		35				/	/	
9	Bastón Maza	0415-1988-00377	✓		35				/	/	
10	Guillermo Henriquez Herrera	0415-1963-00209	✓						/	/	

OBSERVACIONES GENERALES



1.2 Participants in Interviews with Public and Indigenous Officials.

Nivel	Entidad	Cargo	Nombre	Género
Municipal	Municipalidad de Copan Ruinas	Coordinadora DEL	Magda Martinez	Femenino
	Municipalidad de Santa Rita	Tecnico UMA	Angy Pinto	Femenino
	Municipalidad de San Antonio	Coordinadora UMA	Ingrid Yolibeth Cobos	Femenino
	Municipalidad de El Paraiso	Coordinador UMA	Ryan Tobar	Masculino
Nacional/ Regional	SAG	Jefe region occidente	Francis Edgardo Zeron	Masculino
	SERNA	Tecnico ZONA	Vannesa Arteaga	Femenino
	ICF	Jefe oficina Local Santa Rita	José Gregorio Rodriguez	Masculino
	CONICHH	Consejero Mayor Nacional	Santiago Ohajaca	Masculino
	CONADIMCH	Sub coordinador nacional	Dionicio Hernandez	Masculino

1.3 Summary of Total Participants

Actividades de Consulta con Partes Interesadas	Participantes		
	Mujeres	Hombres	Total
Grupo Focal Intermunicipa San Antonio, Copán	7	12	19
Grupo Focal Intermunicipa Copán Ruinas	5	8	13
Entrevistas Individuales Municipio El Paraíso	17	15	32
Entrevistas Individuales Municipio San Antonio	17	15	32
Entrevistas Individuales Municipio Florida	25	21	46
Entrevistas Individuales Municipio Santa Rita	27	22	49
Entrevistas Individuales Municipio Copán Ruinas	57	48	105
Entrevista Funcionarios Municipalidad de Copan Ruinas	1	0	1
Entrevista Funcionarios Municipalidad de Santa Rita	1	0	1
Entrevista Funcionarios Municipalidad de San Antonio	1	0	1
Entrevista Funcionarios Municipalidad de El Paraiso	0	1	1
Entrevista Funcionarios SAG	0	1	1
Entrevista Funcionarios SERNA	1	1	2
Entrevista Funcionarios ICF	0	1	1
Entrevista Funcionarios CONADIMCH	0	1	1
Total General Participantes	159	146	305

Annex 2. Scheduling of Consultations

<div>  <div>PROGRAMA DE REUNIONES COMUNITARIAS</div> <div>CONSULTA/DIAGNOSTICO FONDO DE ADAPTACION</div>  </div>									
No.	Municipio	Comunidad	# de Hogares	Población (Familias)	Encuestas Levantadas	Lugar de reunion	Fecha	Horario	Nombre de los encuestadores
1	Santa Rita	Las Queseras	47	257	25	Salon comunal	2/5/2024	1:00-5:00 pm	*Angy Pinto (UMA-MUNI) *Jeison Flores (MUNI) *Salvador Maldonado (MUNI) *Edna Portela (MUNI) *Anderson Flores (MUNI)
2		El Barrancón	30	163	24	Iglesia catolica	2/5/2024	1:00-5:00 pm	*E dy Mendez (CASM) *Geovanni Arita (UTM-MUNI) *Yadira Guzman (MUNI)
3	El Paraiso	La Laguna	120	637	16	Centro comunal	7/5/2024	08:00-12:00 pm	*Carlos Valle (CASM) *Ryan Tobar (UMA-MUNI) *Jesus Tobar (UTM-MUNI) *Karen Perez (UTM-MUNI)
4		Aldea Nueva	34	216	16	Centro comunal	7/5/2024	08:00-12:00 pm	*Edy Mendez (CASM) *Amanda Oliveros (CASM) *Karen Aldana (UTM-MUNI)
5	San Antonio	San Joaquín	169	799	17	Centro de salud	7/5/2024	1:00-5:00 pm	*Carlos Valle (CASM) *Lourdes Ardon (MUNI) *Wendy Fuentes (MUNI) *Delsy Marroquin (MUNI)
6		Quebrada Grande	50	240	15	Casa de lideresa	7/5/2024	1:00-5:00 pm	*Tania Perez (MUNI) *Ingrid Cobos (UMA-MUNI) *Edy Mendez (CASM) *Amanda Oliveros (CASM)
7	Florida	La Elencia		390	20	Centro de salud	8/5/2024	1:00-5:00 pm	*Judith Pineda (CASM) *Cindy Gomez (CASM) *Osman Alvarez (CASM)
8		El Ermitaño		389	26	Salon comunal	8/5/2024	1:00-5:00 pm	*Edy Mendez (CASM) *Amanda Oliveros (CASM) *Carlos Romero (UMA-MUNI)
9	Copan Ruinas	Sesemil 1	164	729	9	Centro comunal	9/5/2024	1:00-5:00 pm	*Judith Pineda (CASM) *Amanda Oliveros (CASM) *Wilson Marroquin (MUNI)
10		La Vegona	37	147	25	Centro comunal	9/5/2024	1:00-5:00 pm	*Osman Alvarez (CASM) *Jairo Trochez (MUNI) *Wilson Marroquin (MUNI)
11		Llanetillos	73	354	71	Escuela	14/5/2024	10:00-2:00 pm	*Osman Alvarez (CASM) *Jairo Trochez (MUNI) *Cindy Gomez (CASM) *Judith Pineda (CASM)
	5	11	724	4321	264				

Annex 3. Consultation Questionnaire

3.1 Focus Groups and Surveys.

Questions
Sector where the project is being developed
Are you comfortable reading in Spanish?
Are you comfortable writing in Spanish?
Do you speak a language other than Spanish?
If you answered "Yes", which language?
Do you consider yourself part of an ethnic population?
If you answered yes to the previous question, which ethnic group do you belong to?
At what time of the year are climate change impacts most pronounced in your community?
How often do you suffer from these climatic affectations in your community?
Are these weather affectations happening more often?
What is the level of these effects in the community?

What actions do they take within their communities?
What prevention actions do you carry out?
What reaction actions do they take?
What post-affectation actions do they take?
To what extent do weather and climate changes affect streets, bridges, schools or other community infrastructure?
What is being done to ensure that community infrastructure is not damaged by excessive rain, drought or high winds?
Who is in charge of doing this work in the community?
What more do you think could be done to ensure that community infrastructure is not so badly affected by climate change?
What kind of support or assistance is needed to care for community infrastructure in the face of damage caused by climate change?
To what extent does climate change affect housing in your community?
To what extent is climate change affecting your means of production (agriculture and livestock)?
What actions are you taking to reduce the impact of climate change on your productive environments (agriculture and livestock)?
Who is responsible for carrying out these mitigation actions in their productive environments?
To what extent do they receive external support to protect their means of production from climate change?
From whom does it receive this aid?
What other action do you think could be taken to counteract the effects of climate change on your productive environment?
Do you receive climate information to make decisions in your productive activities?
From whom do you receive this information?
To what extent do you consider climate information important for decision-making in your productive activities?
Where does the majority of your family's income come from? (Please select maximum two main sources of income)
Of the sources of income selected above, are they sufficient to meet your family's basic needs (food, payment of basic utilities "water/energy", education and health)?

Questions
Does your family have savings in case of emergency?
Where does water for drinking, cooking and washing come from?
How likely is the community water system to be affected by climate change?
How much are they affected by climate change on water availability and quality?
What actions are you or your community taking to increase water availability and decrease water pollution?
Who is taking these actions to care for water?
What other action do you think could be taken to ensure the availability and quality of water in the community?

Questions
To what extent does climate change affect health within the community?
Who do you think is most affected by the effects of climate change?

How are illnesses managed or dealt with in your household?
Who is in charge of monitoring the health status of the community?
If you answered "Bodies external to the health committee" From which bodies do you receive support?
What actions are being taken within the community to address the health issues caused by climate change?
Does your community have educational facilities?
Do you think that bad weather conditions affect the education of children in our community?
What do you think is the main reason why children do not attend school when natural phenomena occur?
Are actions being taken to reduce those problems that cause children and young people not to attend school?
What actions do they take?
How much information is handled in schools regarding climate change?
Of the following topics, which do you feel you know the most about?
What do you think is the level of empowerment of women and girls in decision-making within the community?
What jobs or tasks in the community and/or at home do women participate in to care for the environment?
What is the level of importance given to women's or girls' opinions in decision-making within the community (with water/land use or tools)?
To what extent are women and girls included in activities carried out by the community in general (e.g. participation in projects or other actions)?
Do you perceive that women and girls face problems of violence in your community?
How do you notice this kind of violence against women and girls?
Do you know the reporting route for violence against women?
To what extent do their customs, beliefs or ways of thinking influence their treatment of men and women?
To what extent are men and women treated differently in the community?
Are actions being implemented to change this way of thinking and acting?
What actions are being taken?
What are women asking for to improve their situation in the community?
What specifically do women and girls need to have a better life and what big changes do they want for the future?

Questions
What obstacles do women and girls face when they want to participate in important decisions in the community?
What can be done to help overcome these obstacles or to make them less of an obstacle?
How could you change the rules or decisions in your community or government so that women have more opportunities or feel more heard?
Do you think there are laws or rights for women in other countries that could be considered in Honduras?
What is stopping people in the community from implementing these ideas or improvements in the treatment of women?
Are there customs that benefit the situation of women in your community?
Are there customs that are detrimental to the situation of women in your community?
What changes related to the roles of men and women are you seeing in your community?

Do you think there are lessons to be learned from international laws on the treatment of women and girls?
If I answer "Yes", what do you think could be learned?
What prevents us from adopting these good practices on respect for women from elsewhere?
Are there traditions that should be maintained or improved for the coexistence of men and women?
Do you consider that women and girls are affected by climate change relative to men?
Can you give an example of how women and girls are more affected by climate change?

Questions
Do you have access to financial services for savings and loans?
If you do not have access to financial services, what do you think is the reason?
If you have access to financial services, which institutions or entities provide this service?
In your experience, which are the most difficult credit investment destinations to access?

3.2 Interviews with Public and Indigenous Officials.

Questionnaire
Municipality
Organisation you represent
Cargo
1. What are the climatic phenomena that affect you the most?
2. At what time of the year are they most severe?
3. What is your current frequency?
4. What is the current severity and frequency of these events compared to previous years?
5. What actions do you carry out in the municipality in the face of climatic phenomena?
6. What preventive actions do you carry out?
7. What reactive actions do they take?
8. What post-affectation actions do you undertake?
9. Could you please detail the initiatives and programmes that your organisation/the Municipal/National Government, together with your institutions, is implementing in your region to address local challenges related to climate change?
10. In the face of the challenges posed by climate change, what are the concrete strategies and actions that YOUR organisation/Municipal/National Government is employing to safeguard and protect the well-being of the population?
11. From your perspective, what areas of intervention require strengthening in the Municipal/National Government to improve its performance in the region?
12. What are the main priority infrastructure works that will contribute to climate change resilience in your municipalities?
13. From your position as a public official or other organisation, what is your level of understanding of the fundamentals of climate change and its specific impact on the region?
14. Which areas of climate change and its local effects would you like to deepen further through training?
15. Does the municipality where it is located have climate change adaptation plans?

16. If you have a climate change adaptation plan, when was it last updated?
17. To your knowledge, which climate change adaptation projects are active in the region?
18. How do you think this project can enhance or strengthen the capacities to adapt to climate change in the territory?
19. How will the project contribute to improving services or quality of life in the community from the perspective of the municipal administration?
20. Are there opportunities for the municipality to expand or adapt successful project initiatives to other areas or sectors within the community?
21. Do you know of experiences in public-private partnerships for the sustainability of community infrastructure?
22. What is the perspective of your organisation/the municipal/national government on funding mechanisms to strengthen community resilience to climate change?
23. What financing mechanisms do you consider effective in building climate resilience?
24. Do you know if there are climate change adaptation financing mechanisms for small producers in the region?
25. How could access to financing mechanisms be articulated with the municipal governments' commitments?

Annex 4. Others

Annex 7.1 Format for Invitations to Consultation Activities.




INVITACION

La Comisión de Acción Social Menonita-CASM
Tiene el honor de invitarle al evento:

Consulta intermunicipal para la gestión de Fondo de Adaptación para inversión en región trifinio (MANCORSARIC y PANACAC)

Fecha:
Lugar:
Hora:




Eddy Méndez
Gerente Regional-CASM Copan




INVITACION

La Comisión de Acción Social Menonita-CASM
Tiene el honor de invitarle al evento:

Consulta comunitaria para gestión de recursos ante el Fondo de Adaptación

Fecha:
Lugar:
Hora:




Eddy Méndez
Gerente Regional-CASM Copan

Annex 3: Gender analysis and gender action plan.

Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan for the "Resilience and Ancestry" Project

Introduction

The "Resilience and Ancestry" project, led by the Project Consortium, addresses climate vulnerabilities in the Trifinio region of Honduras, focusing on the municipalities of Copán Ruinas, Santa Rita, El Paraíso, and San Antonio. This initiative emphasizes a comprehensive gender perspective to ensure equitable benefits for both women and men in these communities, recognizing the critical role of women in climate adaptation and resilience.

Background

In Honduras, gender disparities are profound, particularly in rural and indigenous populations. Women face significant barriers to economic participation, education, and decision-making, which are exacerbated by cultural norms and limited access to resources. The economic exclusion and lack of autonomy in decision-making for women are evident in their limited access to credit and financial services, which restrict their ability to implement climate adaptation practices effectively.

Despite progress in gender equality at a national level, with Honduras ranking 53rd out of 146 countries in the Global Gender Gap Index 2023, significant disparities persist in economic and political spheres. Women in rural areas, particularly among the Maya Chorti, continue to face substantial inequalities, limiting their participation in community decision-making and access to resources.

Gender Dynamics in Indigenous and Afro-Descendant Communities

In the Trifinio region, gender roles are deeply influenced by cultural norms. Women are primarily responsible for domestic chores, food production, and caring for their families, which increases their vulnerability to climate change. These responsibilities are further intensified by the impacts of climate events such as droughts and floods, which disproportionately affect women due to their roles in securing food, water, and fuel for their households.

Key Findings from Gender Assessment

1. **Economic Exclusion:** Only 7% of the population in the Copán region has access to credit, with women having slightly better access than men (5% vs. 2%). This limits their ability to invest in climate adaptation practices effectively.
2. **Decision-Making Power:** 70.83% of surveyed individuals believe that women and girls have little to no role in community decision-making. Their opinions are undervalued, particularly regarding the management of natural resources like water and land.
3. **Unpaid Labor:** Rural women spend three times more time on unpaid domestic and care work compared to men, limiting their participation in economic and community activities.
4. **Gender-Based Violence:** 89.02% of respondents perceive that women and girls face violence in their community, which undermines their health, productivity, and overall well-being.

Gender Action Plan

To address these issues, the "Resilience and Ancestry" project includes the following actions:

Empowering Women in Decision-Making

- **Activities:**
 - **Implement leadership training for women:** Develop a series of workshops and mentoring programs aimed at enhancing leadership skills among women in the target communities. These sessions will focus on public speaking, negotiation, strategic

planning, and advocacy. Participants will engage in role-playing exercises and case studies to build confidence and practical experience.

- **Ensure women's voices are included in community planning sessions:** Facilitate the creation of women's councils within each community, providing a platform for women to voice their concerns and contribute to decision-making processes. Regular meetings will be organized, and women will be trained on how to effectively present their ideas and influence community decisions.
- **Create inclusive decision-making spaces:** Modify existing community meeting structures to ensure they are more inclusive of women. This includes scheduling meetings at times that are convenient for women, providing childcare during meetings, and ensuring that women have equal opportunities to speak and be heard.
- **Provide spaces within training environments for childcare with educational materials and a caregiver:** Establish designated areas within training environments where participants' children or minors can be cared for, offering appropriate educational materials and a caregiver for supervision. This initiative will allow women to fully engage in training activities without worrying about their children's well-being, fostering a more inclusive and equitable learning environment.
- **Indicators:**
 - Increase the percentage of women participating in decision-making processes to 50%.
- **Baseline:** Currently, women's participation in decision-making processes is significantly low.
- **Target:** Achieve 50% representation of women in decision-making roles by the end of the project.
- **Responsible:** Project Consortium.

Economic and Social Empowerment

- **Activities:**
 - **Provide entrepreneurial training for women:** Organize comprehensive training programs that cover business planning, financial management, marketing, and product development. These trainings will be tailored to the local context and will include examples of successful women entrepreneurs from similar backgrounds. Additionally, mentorship programs will pair experienced businesswomen with new entrepreneurs to provide ongoing support.
 - **Facilitate access to credit for women-led projects:** Partner with local microfinance institutions and rural banks to develop loan products specifically designed for women entrepreneurs. These products will feature lower interest rates, flexible repayment terms, and minimal collateral requirements. Financial literacy workshops will accompany these loan programs to ensure women understand the terms and can manage their finances effectively.
 - **Support women's economic initiatives that integrate traditional and modern knowledge:** Identify and promote economic activities that leverage both ancestral practices and modern techniques. For example, training programs on sustainable agriculture that combine traditional crop rotation methods with modern pest control practices. Support will also be provided for women-led tourism initiatives that showcase local culture and heritage.
- **Indicators:**
 - Ensure that 50% of beneficiaries of economic initiatives are women.
- **Baseline:** Limited access to credit and entrepreneurial opportunities for women.
- **Target:** Achieve equitable access to economic resources for 50% of women in the target communities.
- **Responsible:** Project Consortium.

Preventing and Addressing Gender-Based Violence

- **Activities:**
 - **Conduct awareness programs on gender-based violence:** Develop and implement community-wide campaigns to raise awareness about the prevalence and impact of gender-based violence. These campaigns will include workshops, informational materials, and public service announcements. They will also involve community leaders and local influencers to promote positive change.
 - **Promote new masculinities:** Conduct workshops and training sessions for men and boys that challenge traditional gender roles and promote positive, non-violent behaviors. These sessions will explore topics such as respect, empathy, and healthy relationships, aiming to reshape cultural norms and reduce violence against women.
 - **Establish support systems for victims of violence:** Set up local support centers where victims of gender-based violence can access legal advice, psychological counseling, and emergency shelter. These centers will be staffed by trained professionals and will work closely with local authorities to ensure comprehensive support for victims.
- **Indicators:**
 - Increase awareness and reporting of gender-based violence incidents.
 - Reduce incidents of violence by 20%.
- **Baseline:** High levels of gender-based violence reported in the community.
- **Target:** Achieve a 20% reduction in gender-based violence incidents.
- **Responsible:** Project Consortium.

Youth Engagement in Climate Adaptation

- **Activities:**
 - **Implement training programs for youth on climate adaptation and natural resource management:** Design and deliver interactive training sessions for young people that cover climate science, adaptation strategies, and sustainable resource management. These programs will use hands-on activities, field trips, and technology to engage and educate youth.
 - **Encourage youth participation in community activities:** Create youth councils or committees that provide a structured way for young people to get involved in community planning and decision-making. These groups will be given specific projects to work on, such as developing community gardens or organizing environmental clean-up days.
 - **Support youth-led entrepreneurial projects:** Offer financial and technical support for business ideas generated by young people. This could include seed funding, business mentoring, and access to local markets. Focus areas might include eco-friendly products, renewable energy solutions, and sustainable agriculture.
- **Indicators:**
 - Ensure that 30% of project beneficiaries are youth, with a focus on active participation and leadership roles.
- **Baseline:** Limited engagement and leadership opportunities for youth.
- **Target:** Achieve 30% youth participation in climate adaptation activities.
- **Responsible:** Project Consortium.

Improving Access to Resources

- **Activities:**
 - **Enhance access to climate information:** Develop a network of community climate information centers where residents can access up-to-date weather forecasts, climate data, and adaptation advice. These centers will also serve as hubs for community training and education on climate resilience.
 - **Provide training on climate-resilient practices:** Organize workshops and field schools

that teach farmers and other community members about climate-resilient agricultural practices, water management, and disaster preparedness. These sessions will combine scientific knowledge with local and ancestral knowledge to develop practical, applicable skills.

- **Improve infrastructure to support women's and youth's adaptive capacity:** Invest in infrastructure projects that directly benefit women and youth, such as irrigation systems, community gardens, and renewable energy installations. These projects will be designed to reduce the labor burden on women and provide economic opportunities for youth.
- **Indicators:**
 - Increase access to reliable climate information for 80% of women and youth in the target communities.
- **Baseline:** Limited access to reliable climate information.
- **Target:** Achieve 80% access to reliable climate information for women and youth.
- **Responsible:** Project Consortium.

Gender Empowerment Training

- **Activities:**
 - **Implement courses and training in gender empowerment, including financial and administrative knowledge:** Develop a comprehensive training curriculum that covers topics such as financial management, business planning, and administrative skills. These courses will be tailored to the needs of women in the community, helping them to build the skills needed to manage their own businesses and participate fully in community decision-making.
 - **Conduct training on new masculinities to promote gender equality:** Organize workshops and discussion groups for men and boys to explore and challenge traditional gender roles. These sessions will encourage participants to adopt more equitable behaviors and attitudes, promoting respect and reducing gender-based violence.
 - **Provide child care services during all training sessions:** Establish child care facilities at training locations to ensure that women with children can participate fully in the programs. These facilities will be equipped with educational materials and staffed by trained caregivers to provide a safe and stimulating environment for children.
- **Indicators:**
 - Number of participants in gender empowerment and new masculinities training.
 - Increase in financial literacy and administrative skills among women participants.
 - Utilization rate of child care services during training sessions.
- **Baseline:** Limited access to gender empowerment training and child care services.
- **Target:** Ensure 100% participation of interested women in gender empowerment training and high utilization of childcare services.
- **Responsible:** Project Consortium.

Monitoring and Evaluation

A robust monitoring and evaluation system will be implemented to track the impact of these actions on gender equality and youth inclusion. This system will include gender-sensitive indicators and regular assessments to ensure that the project's benefits are equitably distributed and that the needs and perspectives of women and youth are continuously integrated.

Financial Strategy

The financial component of the "Resilience and Ancestry" project is designed to ensure that women and vulnerable groups have equitable access to resources that enable them to adapt to climate change effectively. This includes:

- **Innovation Fund:** The creation of an innovation fund to finance adaptation practices. A

significant portion of this fund will be allocated to women-led initiatives to ensure their economic empowerment and resilience.

- **Microfinance and Rural Banks:** Integration of microfinance institutions and rural savings and credit cooperatives to provide accessible credit to vulnerable populations, especially women and youth. This will include:
 - 70% of funding directly through PILARH-OPDF.
 - 30% of funding through rural savings banks, ensuring that families with greater credit access difficulties can still receive support.
- **Technical Assistance and Training:** Ongoing technical assistance and capacity-building programs to ensure effective use of financial resources, focusing on sustainable and climate-adapted practices.

Detailed Gender Action Plan Components

Components	Activities	Gender Assessment Key Issues	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Responsible
Development of Institutional Capacities	Promotion of program identification and selection of local entities	Limited political participation of women in local organizations	% of women participating in the promotion events	0%	60%	Project Consortium
	Implementation of institutional development plans	Limited participation and awareness of gender issues	% of women staff participating in trainings	0%	50%	Project Consortium
			# of women-led local organizations selected as project adaptation executing entities	0%	50%	Project Consortium
Review and Approval of Adaptation Project Proposals	Launch of call for local entities to submit proposals	Vulnerability of women, children, and older adults to climate change	% of women participating in launch events	0%	60%	Project Consortium
	Approval of proposals by the Strategic Steering Committee	Women's role in climate adaptation and response	% of proposals with a Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan	0%	100%	Project Consortium
Management of Resilience and Ancestry Program Donations	Execution of disbursements to projects	Economic empowerment and resilience of women	% of women as beneficiaries in adaptation projects	TBD	60%	Local organizations
	Follow-up on	Income	% of women	TBD	80%	Local

Components	Activities	Gender Assessment Key Issues	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Responsible
	project execution	generation and reducing vulnerability	beneficiaries creating income sources			organizations
Knowledge Development and Management	International and national knowledge exchanges	Limited participation of women in knowledge development	% of women participating in knowledge exchanges	0%	60%	Project Consortium
	Systematization of case studies	Showcasing women's participation	% of case studies featuring women's participation	0%	80%	Project Consortium

The "Resilience and Ancestry" project aims to foster inclusive and sustainable rural development by addressing gender inequalities and promoting youth participation in climate adaptation. By aligning its actions with the Adaptation Fund's Innovation Window criteria, the project seeks to generate lasting and scalable impacts, empowering women and youth to build more resilient and sustainable communities.

Annex 4: Social and environmental management plan (monitoring, PQR).

Environmental and Social Plan for the Project "Resilience and Ancestry"

Introduction

The Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) of the Adaptation Fund (AF) ensures that the projects and programs it supports promote positive environmental and social benefits and mitigate or avoid adverse environmental and social risks and impacts. Therefore, compliance with the ESP is a fundamental requirement for any project or program proposed for financing by the Fund, and the Implementing Entity (IE) must ensure compliance and is responsible to the Fund in this regard.

The Mennonite Social Action Commission (CASM), as the IE, presents the project proposal "Resilience and Ancestry" to the AF. This project seeks to increase the climate adaptation capacity and resilience of the Maya Chortí communities in the Trifinio region of Honduras, with an emphasis on protecting their livelihoods and ecosystem services.

Implementation Arrangements

CASM, as the IE for this project, will ensure full compliance with the ESP and Gender Policy (GP) in each Subproject. To support this process, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been developed. The implementation of the ESMP requires the coordination and management of environmental and social safeguards within the "Resilience and Ancestry" project and within each subproject. Therefore, active participation of the IE, Executing Entities (EEs), and Beneficiaries is needed.

Organizational Structure

To ensure the coordination and management of environmental and social safeguards within the project and within each subproject, the following organizational structure will be included:

1. **IE Overview:** CASM will ensure that the Executing Entities comply with the AF's ESP and GP during project implementation. This overview will be conducted by CASM's Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation (PME) Manager.
2. **Project Technical Unit (PTU):** This unit will ensure that the project in general and the subprojects, in particular, comply with environmental and social safeguards. This includes developing the necessary instruments to be used by the Beneficiaries and reviewing all the required information that must be developed and provided by each Beneficiary. To carry out this task, the PTU will have an Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist and a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer.
3. **Beneficiaries:** Each Beneficiary implementing the subprojects must designate a representative responsible for coordinating Environmental and Social Safeguards during subproject implementation and must assign an Environmental and Social Officer responsible for implementing all activities to ensure compliance with Environmental and Social Safeguards during project implementation.
4. **Capacity Building:** The project will conduct capacity-building activities on the AF's ESP and GP for all beneficiaries to ensure they have the knowledge and skills to ensure full compliance with these policies during subproject implementation. Capacity-building activities will include training and technical support during subproject design and implementation.

5. **Personnel:** All personnel required by the IE, EEs, and Beneficiaries to ensure compliance with environmental and social safeguards will be in place and maintained throughout the project implementation.
6. **Environmental and Social Safeguards Information:** All required information for environmental and social safeguards prepared by each subproject will be reviewed, evaluated, and archived by the Project Technical Unit.
7. **Reports:** Each Beneficiary will prepare a quarterly report that includes relevant information on the implementation of environmental and social safeguards. This report will be sent to the project's PTU, and based on this information, a quarterly report will be prepared and sent to the EE and then to the AF.

Framework for Monitoring Subprojects during Execution

Each subproject, once approved and legal arrangements fulfilled, will begin its execution by the respective local entity (Beneficiary). As part of the legal arrangement, each Beneficiary must appoint a Senior Representative as the main contact point responsible for ensuring that subproject activities comply with the AF's environmental and social safeguards. The Beneficiaries will be responsible for the complete implementation of all subproject activities and their compliance with the AF's environmental and social safeguards throughout the subproject cycle. Reporting will be done through quarterly financial and technical reports to the EEs according to the project's template, as well as participation in virtual and face-to-face meetings.

The Project Technical Unit (PTU) will be primarily responsible for supervising the Beneficiaries. The EEs will ensure that the Beneficiaries carry out all agreed activities in accordance with the signed contract and in compliance with the AF's fiduciary standards and environmental and social safeguards. To perform these tasks, the PTU will assign the Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist and the Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, who will be supported by other relevant PTU staff as needed.

Monitoring will be conducted through regular visits to the Beneficiaries, as well as visits to project areas and beneficiaries. The PTU will also request quarterly reports on the implementation of each subproject. Additionally, a mid-term evaluation, project closure, and final evaluation will be conducted by the PTU for each subproject. Based on reports and information collected from each Beneficiary, the PTU will prepare quarterly financial and technical reports on the overall project execution to be submitted to the IE.

CASM, as the IE, will be responsible for monitoring and providing support to the EEs to enhance their capabilities to perform their role as EEs and will also provide direct support to the Beneficiaries through training on the AF's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy, as well as direct technical support along with the EEs in implementing AF policies. The IE will provide strategic oversight in executing the entire project and, based on reports provided by the EEs, will provide technical and financial reports to the AF as contractually agreed between the parties. The IE will appoint the Manager of the Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation Department as the focal point for all matters related to compliance with the AF's environmental and social safeguards.

Capacity Building of Local Entities (Beneficiaries) for the AF's Environmental and Social Safeguards

To ensure full compliance with the AF's environmental and social safeguards, the project will ensure that local entities (Beneficiaries) have the understanding and capabilities required to comply with the ESP and GP in each subproject executed under the "Resilience and Ancestry" project. Capacity development activities for Beneficiaries will be carried out across the four components of the project, as detailed in the following table:

Project Components	Capacity-Building Activities for Beneficiaries	Budget (US\$)	Responsible
1. Institutional capacity development of local entities for project design and implementation	1.2. Implementation of the institutional development plans of the entities. The plan will include training activities to ensure entities manage and can apply the AF's gender policy and environmental and social policy, as well as transferring tools and capabilities for gender mainstreaming in project activities and benefits.	313.024,22 USD	Executing Entities
2. Review and approval of adaptation project proposals	2.4. Preparation of Complete Project Proposals. The project will provide specialized technical advice required to support the proposal preparation process, including support in generating relevant information for proposal preparation, such as conducting stakeholder consultations, gender assessment, and risk and vulnerability assessments, among others, to ensure compliance with the AF's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy.	1.024.204,73 USD	Executing Entities
3. Grant Management to fund the implementation of climate change adaptation measures in selected communities	3.2. Monitoring the execution of funded projects. Includes technical assistance to local executing entities to ensure compliance with the AF's policies and environmental and social safeguards, as well as the gender policy. Additionally, includes monitoring, mid-term evaluation, and final evaluation with a special emphasis on ensuring sex, ethnicity, and age-disaggregated results, as well as compliance with the AF's environmental and social safeguards.	1.038.232,77	Executing and Implementing Entities
4. Management and development of knowledge on project execution	Knowledge exchanges between local executing entities on the implementation of adaptation measures in the project's area of influence. Systematization of case studies on project experiences and lessons learned. Both activities will contribute to improving local capacities in implementing adaptation projects in compliance with the AF's environmental and social safeguards.	1.028.756,52 USD	Executing and Implementing Entities

Identification of Environmental and Social Risks according to the AF's ESP Principles and

Mitigation Actions

The project will approve subproject proposals primarily categorized as Category C (low risk), and some subprojects will be Category B (moderate risk). In the case of Category B subprojects, an Environmental Impact Study will be required. Based on a preliminary review of the AF's environmental and social policy principles, this proposal can be determined as Category B. The environmental and social risks of the project have been identified according to the 15 principles of the AF's environmental and social policy and are included in the following table:

Principles	Risks	Mitigation Actions	Timeframe	Monitoring Indicators	Responsible
Compliance with the Law	There is a risk that Beneficiaries may not comply with all applicable national and international laws.	All Beneficiaries requesting project funds must be aware of and follow the applicable national and international legal framework. To ensure this, the PTU will provide training to all beneficiaries and conduct due diligence on all subprojects before signing the contract and regular checks as part of the monitoring and evaluation process during the implementation of each subproject.	During the design, approval, and implementation of each subproject	% of trained beneficiaries % of beneficiaries with due diligence	PTU, Beneficiaries, IE
Access and Equity	There is a potential risk that beneficiaries may not ensure access and equity for beneficiaries to project benefits.	The project's modality is designed to provide grants to vulnerable communities. Equitable distribution of benefits is a fundamental condition of this approach and will be ensured during the subproject proposal evaluation process, included in contracts with local entities, and	During the design, approval, and implementation of each subproject	% of subprojects promoting equitable access to main project beneficiaries. % of contracts with beneficiaries including clauses to ensure compliance with this principle in each subproject.	PTU, Beneficiaries, IE

Principles	Risks	Mitigation Actions	Timeframe	Monitoring Indicators	Responsible
		monitored during project execution. The PTU will ensure that eligible beneficiaries within the project coverage have access and resources are allocated equitably.			
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups	There is a risk of not including all marginalized and vulnerable groups and ensuring they have access to project benefits.	To reduce or eliminate this risk, the project dissemination process and access methods will be widely conducted in all communities within the project area of influence, ensuring that all actors representing them have access to project benefits, especially women, children, the elderly, and people with special abilities. Additionally, stakeholder consultations, gender assessments, and gender action plans will be conducted for each subproject to ensure all marginalized and vulnerable groups are included during project design. This must also be ensured during project execution.	During subproject design, beneficiary selection, and subproject execution	% of women, children, youth, elderly, and people with special abilities included in each approved subproject.	Beneficiaries, PTU, IE
Human Rights	Given that the project's target population is in	During the project evaluation process, it will be ensured	During subproject design,	% of complaints in the Grievance	Beneficiaries, PTU, IE

Principles	Risks	Mitigation Actions	Timeframe	Monitoring Indicators	Responsible
	areas where the government's institutional presence is weak, the risk of respecting the human rights of the population is higher compared to other areas of the country.	that all beneficiaries and proposed activities respect and promote the human rights of all people, regardless of race, gender, political position, or religion. This must also be monitored during project execution.	beneficiary selection, and subproject execution	Mechanism related to human rights violations during subproject design and execution	
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	Gender inequality is a major issue in the country and especially within the project area. Therefore, the project focuses on the economic empowerment of women.	All projects must comply with the gender policy. To do this, local entities proposing projects will be trained on this and provided with a methodology to conduct a gender assessment and ensure gender inclusion and women's empowerment in projects. Additionally, gender equality and women's empowerment will be a key criterion during project evaluation. The project aims to increase women's access to project benefits and will support this through gender-affirmative actions, such as allocating resources specifically to promote the economic empowerment of women and other	During subproject design, beneficiary selection, and subproject execution	% of subprojects that include a Gender Assessment and a Gender Action Plan. % of women included as beneficiaries in each subproject. US\$ of resources allocated to support women in each subproject.	Beneficiaries, PTU, IE

Principles	Risks	Mitigation Actions	Timeframe	Monitoring Indicators	Responsible
		vulnerable groups.			
Core Labor Rights	Most economic activities in the project area depend on the informal economy, so there is a risk that core labor rights will not be respected.	During project evaluations, it will be ensured that labor rights are respected. Also, local entities will ensure that they respect the labor rights of their employees in compliance with national law on this matter.	During subproject design, beneficiary selection, and subproject execution	% of complaints in the Grievance Mechanism related to labor rights violations during subproject design and execution	Beneficiaries, PTU, IE
Indigenous Peoples	Most of the population in the project area is indigenous. Furthermore, consultations with indigenous peoples have been and will be conducted specifically during each subproject design.	Most of the population in the project area is indigenous, so the main stakeholders in the project are the Maya Chortí communities. The project has been consulted with indigenous populations and complies with all national and international regulations on this matter. During the evaluation process of each subproject, it will be ensured that this principle is met.	During subproject design, beneficiary selection, and subproject execution	100% of subprojects include stakeholder participation involving indigenous peoples. % of indigenous people benefited by each subproject	Beneficiaries, PTU, IE
Involuntary Resettlement	No activities are included, nor will projects be funded that involve involuntary resettlement of communities.	No subproject that includes the involuntary resettlement of communities will be funded by the project.	During subproject design	% of subprojects that do not include involuntary resettlement activities	PTU, IE
Protection of Natural Habitats	Since the project will promote economic activities to	The project will not fund projects that affect the natural habitat. On the	During subproject design	% of subprojects that include activities to	PTU, IE

Principles	Risks	Mitigation Actions	Timeframe	Monitoring Indicators	Responsible
	empower women and vulnerable groups to reduce their vulnerability to climate events, there is a risk of promoting activities that may endanger natural habitats.	contrary, planned activities in the subprojects will positively contribute to protecting the natural habitat.		protect natural habitats	
Biodiversity Conservation	The project area has high biological diversity, so there is a risk of negatively affecting biodiversity through subproject activities.	The project will not fund projects that threaten biodiversity conservation. On the contrary, priority will be given during evaluation to projects that contribute to conserving biodiversity in the project's intervention area.	During subproject design, beneficiary selection, and subproject execution	% of subprojects that include activities for biodiversity conservation	Beneficiaries, PTU, IE
Climate Change	The project does not involve activities that increase greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or increase vulnerability to climate change, so the risk of increasing GHG emissions or other climate change drivers is very low.	The project will contribute to climate change adaptation. In this sense, a key criterion for evaluating projects is precisely the level of positive impact on climate change adaptation expected from the intervention.	During subproject design, beneficiary selection, and subproject execution	% of subprojects that include climate change adaptation measures	Beneficiaries, PTU, IE
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	This risk is very low as the project will not promote subprojects involving intensive energy	The project will not promote the funding of any activity that pollutes the environment. Furthermore, intensive use of	During project design and execution	% of subprojects that reduce and prevent pollution and promote resource	Beneficiaries, EEs

Principles	Risks	Mitigation Actions	Timeframe	Monitoring Indicators	Responsible
	use.	natural resources that may lead to overexploitation is not foreseen. Additionally, if necessary, the project will promote the use of renewable energy, such as solar energy.		efficiency	
Public Health	There are no risks that the project potentially affects public health.	The project does not foresee activities that create a potential public health problem. On the contrary, the project can fund projects that improve the quality of health services for the population.	During project design and execution	% of subprojects that include activities that improve public health	Beneficiaries, EEs
Physical and Cultural Heritage	There is a potential risk of threats or loss of resources of historical or cultural significance.	The project does not foresee activities that may affect any physical and cultural heritage. Likewise, it will be ensured that each project does not have any negative impact related to this issue.	During project design and execution	% of subprojects that do not include activities that harm physical and cultural heritage	Beneficiaries, EEs
Land and Soil Conservation	There is a potential risk of a negative impact of the project on soil conservation since the project will support developing some agricultural activities.	Any agricultural activity included in a subproject will promote climate-smart and sustainable agricultural practices that increase land and soil conservation.	During project design and execution	% of subprojects that include climate-smart practices that support and promote land and soil conservation.	Beneficiaries, EEs

To ensure full compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy, each subproject must develop, implement, and monitor an ESMP that involves at least the activities included in the

following table.

Environmental and Social Management Plan for each Subproject

Activity	Description	Product	Budget (US\$)	Responsible
Impact and Risk Assessment for each subproject	Based on the result of the identification of environmental and social risks, an impact and risk assessment will be provided for each project.	Impact and risk assessment report for each subproject	The budget for beneficiaries will be allocated in each subproject. 40,000 from the EEs' budget	Beneficiaries
Identification of measures to avoid, mitigate, or manage such risks and impacts	Based on the type of identified and assessed negative impacts and risks, appropriate measures will be selected to avoid, mitigate, or manage such risks and impacts.	Measures to avoid, mitigate, or manage identified risks and impacts		Beneficiaries
Development of a plan to implement identified measures	An environmental and social management plan will be developed and implemented for each subproject	ESMP for each subproject developed and implemented		Beneficiaries
Monitoring and reporting on the implementation of each ESMP at the subproject level	Monitor that all measures established in each ESMP are executed as planned.	Reports on ESMP implementation at the subproject level		Beneficiaries, EEs

Monitoring and Reporting on ESMP Implementation at the Project Level

The "Resilience and Ancestry" project will ensure that all activities included in the ESMP are monitored and reported quarterly. This monitoring will be carried out by the E&S and M&E specialists of the PTU and will be included in the reports submitted to the Adaptation Fund. Activities are detailed in the following table.

Activity	Description	Product	Budget (US\$)	Responsible
Identification of impacts and risks at the subproject level	Monitor the application of the 15 principles of the AF's ESP for each subproject	Monitoring reports	12,330	EEs
Implementation of mitigation measures	Monitor the implementation of mitigation measures at the subproject level	Monitoring reports	12,330	EEs, IE
Monitoring and reporting on ESMP implementation at the project level	Monitor that all measures established in each ESMP are executed as planned.	Reports on ESMP implementation at the project level	8,288	EEs, IE

Grievance Mechanism

CASM has established a structured grievance mechanism to facilitate an open channel for internal and external stakeholders to file complaints or provide feedback on CASM operations. This includes complaints or comments on the actions of our board, management team, technical and support staff, consultants, and all other individuals and entities associated with CASM's activities.

This system not only allows stakeholders to file complaints, suggestions, and recommendations but also ensures that they are recorded, addressed, and resolved methodically. Complaints can cover a variety of topics, including environmental, social, and gender impacts resulting from CASM's institutional programs and projects in various operational areas affecting different population groups or regions.

To enhance transparency and foster open dialogue with stakeholders, CASM has established multiple communication channels:

1. **Suggestion Boxes in the Office:** Each CASM office has a secure and accessible suggestion box. Equipped with paper and pencil for user convenience. The office management keeps the key to the box, while the executive management holds the main office key.
2. **Dedicated Complaint Email:** Direct feedback can be sent to: quejas@casm.hn. This email is available to both our internal team and the public. Messages are periodically reviewed by executive management and the board president.
3. **Website Portal:** Visit our website <https://casm.hn/contactanos> for a dedicated section to file complaints.
4. **Direct Communication:** Stakeholders can send their input to P.O. Box 2757 San Pedro Sula. For immediate communication, contact us at +504 9460-07-79.

The grievance submission process is confidential, and CASM ensures that the complainant's identity remains protected at all times. Regional managers, along with executive management and the board president, lead the oversight and management of this feedback system, with the management and advisory team (MAT) intervening as needed. The mechanism describes the entire process from receiving to resolving concerns related to CASM operations. The "Resilience and Ancestry" project commits to integrating this mechanism into each subproject, ensuring that all stakeholders are well-informed about its operation and application.

Exclusion List

List of activities the project will not fund:

1. Projects that generate unprecedented negative environmental and/or social impacts resulting in massive transformations of the social context, natural resources, and their capacity to provide services that cannot be mitigated by appropriate actions and works.
2. Projects that negatively interfere with obligations assumed under international environmental agreements, treaties, or conventions signed by the country relevant to project activities or their impacts.
3. Projects that interfere with areas planned for urbanization and/or urban expansion.
4. Projects with negative impacts affecting natural habitats or cultural heritage, including archaeological and historical sites, that cannot be mitigated.
5. Projects representing partial loss or degradation of critical or important natural habitats.
6. Projects that may cause the loss of natural habitats or areas of use important for the survival of indigenous peoples or other vulnerable human groups.
7. Projects that generate risks of collapse in existing infrastructure and services in a given area.
8. Interventions in national, provincial, or municipal protected areas that involve activities or generate impacts incompatible with the uses permitted by the protection instrument.

9. Exploitation of endangered or vulnerable species of flora and fauna listed in the Red Lists of Animals and Plants of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN www.iucnredlist.org) or the BirdLife threatened bird list (www.birdlife.org).
10. Use of zoo and phytosanitary products prohibited by national legislation or classified as Class IA or IB by the World Health Organization (WHO).
11. Use of products prohibited by national public health legislation.
12. Unsustainable use, conversion, or degradation of natural forests, including deforestation of natural forest areas.

The Project will not fund projects associated with any potential adverse impact on Indigenous Communities identified below:

1. Negative impacts on lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use.
2. Relocation of Indigenous Peoples from lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use.
3. Projects with significant impacts on critical cultural heritage that is essential to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of Indigenous Peoples' lives, including natural areas with cultural and/or spiritual value such as sacred groves, sacred water bodies and waterways, sacred trees, and rocks.
4. Use of cultural heritage, including knowledge, innovations, or practices of Indigenous Peoples for commercial purposes.

This Environmental and Social Plan will be regularly updated to reflect changes in the project or the context in which it is implemented.

OFICIO No. SERNA-DM-010-2025

Tegucigalpa, M.D.C., January 17th, 2025

*Ref.: Letter of Endorsement for Resilience and Ancestry: Community Adaptation in the
Honduras Trifinio Biosphere*

THE ADAPTATION FUND BOARD
Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat

Dear Sir/Madam

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Honduras, I confirm that the above national grant proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in Honduras.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above grant proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by CASM and executed by Secretary Natural Resources and Environment and national entities.

Sincerely,




Lucky Halach Medina Estrada
Secretary of State
Secretary Natural Resources and Environment