



ADAPTATION FUND

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	4/1/2022 - 3/31/2023
Project Title	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation at Communities of the Central Forest Corridor in Tegucigalpa
Project Summary	<p>As climate change brings more extreme weather, residents in and around Honduras' capital city have begun to struggle with adapting to the changing conditions. With financing from the Adaptation Fund, and working with Honduras' Secretaría de Recursos Naturales (SERNA), the UNDP has been building climate resilience in these and twelve other urban communities in Tegucigalpa and the upper Choluteca watershed. In Campo Cielo, rooftop rainwater harvesting systems have been installed on thirty-eight homes. These direct water running off the roofs during rainfall events to a 63,000 liter storage tank at the General School San Martin, where it is used for the bathrooms, cleaning and in the school garden. In Cantarero Lopez, Adaptation Fund financing supported infrastructure improvements along the main road, including climate-proofing the road and sidewalks, and installing ditches to direct the rainfall out of the road. The overall objective of the project is to increase resilience to climate change and water-related risks for the most vulnerable population in Honduras through pilot activities and an overarching intervention to mainstream climate change considerations into water sector policies. The specific project objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Strengthen institutional structures to mainstream climate risks into water resources management, national planning•Assist in safeguarding water supplies of Tegucigalpa metro area against water scarcity and extreme climate events•Build capacity and outreach to enable all stakeholders to respond to long-term climate change impacts
Database Number	AF00000104
Implementing Entity (IE)	UN Development Programme
Type of IE	Multilateral Implementing Entity
Country(ies)	Honduras
Relevant Geographic Points (i.e. cities, villages, bodies of water)	Central Forest Corridor (CFC)
Name of Implementing Entity Focal Point	Montserrat Xilotl

Project Milestones	
AFB Approval Date	3/17/2017
IE-AFB Agreement Signature Date	4/18/2017
Start of Project/Programme	3/4/2019
Actual Mid-term Review Date (if applicable)	12/30/2021
Original Completion Date	3/4/2024
Revised Completion Date after approval of extension request (if applicable)	

Were there any approval condition for this Project?

No

List each approval condition, if any, and report on the status of meeting them	
Category of condition	
Condition or Requirement	
Current Status	
Planned actions, including a detailed time schedule	

List (only) inception report/ extension request(s)/ MTR that have been prepared for the project and provide date(s) of submission for each

The MTR has been prepared and submitted on December 2021

List the Website address (URL) of project

<https://www.undp.org/es/honduras/proyectos/adaptacion-basada-en-ecosistemas-en-el-corredor-boscoso-central>

Project Contacts			
National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	Name	Email	Date
National Project Manager	Emilia Dvicente	edvicente@serna.gob.hn	8/1/2023
Government(s) DA	Lucky Medina	despachoministerial@miambiente.gob.hn	2/21/2022
Implementing Entity	Astrid Mejia	astrid.mejia@undp.org	2/21/2022

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$3,341,632.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$2,285,638.18
Project disbursement rate (%)	82.78
Project execution rate (%)	56.62
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	For the period covered by this report, a total of US\$3,341,632 has been received corresponding to tranches 1, 2, 3 and 4. A total of US\$2,285,638.18 has been transferred to the project, corresponding to

	US\$2,128,838.88 executed to December 2022, and an advance of US\$156,799.30 delivered in February 2023. From April 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022, US\$575,579.18 were executed. Of the US\$156,799.30 advance delivered in February 2023, US\$84,630.94 has been executed to March 31, 2023. Therefore, within the PPR4 period, from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023, US\$612,020.20 has been executed. Considering the amount executed in the PPR4 period and the execution reported up to PPR3 of US\$1,553,259.70, to date, a total of US\$2,213,469.82 has been executed, and within this amount, US\$211,804.60 has been used for project execution costs. USD 40,756 were received from the AF in the concept of IA fees as is reported below.
Investment Income (\$)	\$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception (\$)	\$0.00

Expenditure Data

Output	Amount (\$)
Output 1.1. Strengthened coordination mechanisms for climate-resilient management of CFC natural resources, including measures for the effective participation of women and indigenous people	\$36,900.81
Output 1.2. Municipal level regulatory mechanisms strengthened for adaptive management of natural resources	\$10,055.81
Output 1.3. Municipal level plans are revised and newly established to harmonize adaptation interventions	\$87,076.05
Output 1.4. Payment for Ecosystem (Watershed) Services (PES) schemes developed and operationalized for CC adaptation measures	\$15,919.32
Output 2.1. Pine and Mixed Forest areas damaged by drought-induced pest and fire hazards are reforested	\$102,724.47
Output 2.2. Protection measures are introduced against fires, pests, land use change, and unsustainable forest use, assisting natural regeneration of forests	\$133,881.82
Output 2.3. Drought management adaptation measures implemented to optimize the use of water resources for agriculture and domestic use	\$82,117.80
Output 3.1. Applied research carried out to enhance knowledge and information on the links amongst climate change, drought, pests, fires and adaptation measures in the CFC	\$35,524.59
Output 3.2. Strengthened National Climate Change Observatory for Sustainable Development (ONCCDS)	\$35,833.04
Output 3.3. Community early warning and monitoring system for bark beetle pest outbreak under CFC Platform	\$42,621.57
Output 3.4. Systematized and disseminated project knowledge and experience	\$29,364.92
IE fee (\$)	\$40,756.00
Execution cost (\$)	\$48,189.92

Planned Expenditure Schedule

Output	Projected Cost (\$)	Estimated Completion Date
Output 1.1. Strengthened coordination mechanisms for climate-resilient	\$116,282.03	3/1/2024

management of CFC natural resources, including measures for the effective participation of women and indigenous people		
Output 1.2. Municipal level regulatory mechanisms strengthened for adaptive management of natural resources	\$39,728.80	3/1/2024
Output 1.3. Municipal level plans are revised and newly established to harmonize adaptation interventions	\$40,148.71	3/1/2024
Output 1.4. Payment for Ecosystem (Watershed) Services (PES) schemes developed and operationalized for CC adaptation measures	\$39,373.02	3/1/2024
Output 2.1. Pine and Mixed Forest areas damaged by drought-induced pest and fire hazards are reforeste	\$499,431.30	3/1/2024
Output 2.2. Protection measures are introduced against fires, pests, land use change, and unsustainable forest use, assisting natural regeneration of forests	\$518,754.90	3/1/2024
Output 2.3. Drought management adaptation measures implemented to optimize the use of water resources for agriculture and domestic use	\$298,019.75	3/1/2024
Output 3.1. Applied research carried out to enhance knowledge and information on the links amongst climate change, drought, pests, fires and adaptation measures in the CFC	\$44,883.36	3/1/2024
Output 3.2. Strengthened National Climate Change Observatory for Sustainable Development (ONCCDS)	\$48,506.57	3/1/2024
Output 3.3. Community early warning and monitoring system for bark beetle pest outbreak under CFC Platform	\$13,543.83	3/1/2024
Output 3.4. Systematized and disseminated project knowledge and experience	\$35,652.95	3/1/2024
IE fee (\$)		\$35,442.00
Execution cost (\$)		\$128,794.96

Actual co-financing (if the MTR or TE have not been undertaken this reporting period, do not report on actual co-financing)	
Does this Project have Co-Financing ?	No
How much of the total co-financing as committed in the Project Document has actually been realized? (\$)	\$0.00
Estimated cumulative actual co-financing as verified during Mid-term Review (MTR) or Terminal Evaluation (TE). (\$)	\$0.00
Add any comments on actual co-financing in particular any issues related to the realization of in-kind, grant, credits, loans, equity, non-grant instruments and other types of co-financing.	

Risk Assessment

Identified Risks		
List all Risks identified in project preparation phase and what steps are being taken to mitigate them		
Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Government	High	The risk remains high given that, during the reporting period, a new

<p>change in 2018 (national elections) results in changing priorities that are not fully aligned with the expected results of the project</p>		<p>government cabinet was appointed with new authorities and a new vision by SERNA. As a result, there were changes in the project's technical team and implementation strategy. To date, the project has new staff members in the position of 5 local technicians; the gender position has been vacant as of April 2023. An empowered and involved environmental and social safeguards specialist is required for all project activities. The Monitoring and Evaluation position was not filled from December 2022 to April 2023, creating a gap in project data management. To mitigate this risk UNDP has been providing extensive support and training to the new project members and has continuously been lobbying the government to fill missing positions. To mitigate the risk of changes in the CBC municipal authorities, the Project Coordinator has personally approached the Mayors of 13 out of 14 of the municipalities and maintains contact with the Municipal Water and Sanitation Unit of the Central District. In order to mitigate the risk of project operation due to the change of technical personnel, the Project Coordinator and the Administrative Assistant have assumed some functions to maintain the dynamics of the project. In addition, the only local technician who has remained since the previous reporting period has assumed some functions, including training of the incoming technicians. Also, contracting processes are on the way. As part of the new implementation strategy, SERNA has proposed the involvement of its Technical Units of the Secretariat and the Academy (FUNDAUNAH), instead of CSOs and NGOs, to develop outputs of the 3 results.</p>
<p>Governance tensions or potential conflicts at community level</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>To date, the Project Coordinator has personally approached the Mayors of 13 of the 14 municipalities and maintains contact with the Municipal Water and Sanitation Unit of the Central District. The benefits of the project have been socialized at the community level, including the LVGs. This has mitigated the possibility of generating tensions in the municipalities and communities. To date, the project has not received any complaints related to tensions or conflicts at the community level, either directly or indirectly, nor have they been picked up by those responsible. Regarding the implementation of the project's GRM, nine mailboxes have been installed in the municipalities of Villa de San Francisco, Cantarranas, Valle de Ángeles, Cedros, Talanga, San Antonio de Oriente, Tatumbla, Santa Lucia, and San Buena Ventura. Five mailboxes will be installed in the municipalities of Santa Ana, Lepaterique, Ojojona, Villa de San Antonio and Distrito Central on the following period.</p>
<p>Political will diminishes and impacts coordination among different CFC municipalities.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>To date, the risk remains high, given that the project has not been able to implement the CBC's political and technical platform. As part of the activities that the project has carried out to advance with the platform, the Environmental Management Directorate (known by its spanish acronym, DGA) was integrated. However, the actions taken by the DGA to hire trained personnel to install the platform and then hire companies for this purpose have not been successful despite three rounds of procurement processes that failed to identify bidders with the required profile to perform the work. To mitigate the risk, the project has held discussions with FUNDAUNAH to draft an amendment to the letter of agreement to support the installation of the CBC platform through the Honduran Institute of Earth Sciences (known by its spanish acronym, IHCIT). Conveniently, the IHCIT has the credibility to maintain the political will for the project.</p>
<p>Unexpectedly extreme climatic events threaten forest restoration efforts.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>The prevailing high temperatures and lack of rain have contributed to human casualties related to forest fires, and are a constant threat in the project's area of intervention. However, there are no reports of burns in the restored areas. To mitigate this risk, the project is supporting in strengthening the municipal brigades with firefighting equipment and training them in its use. Also, through LVGs included in ICFs Letter of Agreement, and in cooperation with</p>

		the municipalities, there are plans to strengthen the community brigades with the delivery of protective equipment and training them in its use.
Lack of political will and coordination for designing and installing payments for ecosystem services	High	The project has socialized with the CBC municipalities the need to include this payment. To date, the municipalities of Cantarranas and Villa de San Francisco have voluntarily included these payments at an amount that they have established at their discretion. As part of the project's actions for the Payments for Ecosystem Services study can be socialized and then applied, the DGA and the General Directorate of Water Resources (known by its spanish acronym, DGRH) have been assigned to carry out this task. This is due to the experience of the DGA and DGRH with municipalities in the socialization and validation of PES. The mentioned directorates have achieved that the municipalities adopt PES after a participatory process with local representatives.
Problems of legal security of land ownership in the CFC	Moderate	The project's technical team is working to raise awareness and sensitize the different CBC stakeholders with whom conflicts could arise due to land legal security problems, in order to promote Natural Resources protection, protection of riparian strips and the implementation of agroforestry systems for livestock, basic grains and coffee production, as measures to adapt to the new climate change scenarios. By incorporating the Municipal Development Plans or Land Management Plans, it is expected that the risk of conflicts will be lower.
Changes and turn over in government staff	High	The risk remains high, given that during the reporting period, there were changes at the managerial and technical level in the project. To date, the project lacks gender staff and there is a need for an empowered environmental and social safeguards specialist involved in all project activities. Some documentation that was generated years ago has not been located at this time; the Monitoring and Evaluation position was not filled from December 2022 to April 2023, creating a gap in the management of project data. The Executing Agency has planned to hire gender, environmental and social safeguards staff, and communications staff in order to implement a knowledge platform. UNDP is providing support in mitigating this risk through its own information repository and continued role within the project. A project website was established by UNDP to serve as online repository of project information. Additionally, the UNAH maintains, to a reasonable extent, documentation from the first intervention of the adaptation fund and is concluding its own knoweldge mangement resources of this current intervetion. Capacities provided to the UNAH through the Adaptation Fund interventions have proven to be sutainable and create an imortant knowledge base that is used by university researchers and civil society. These resources will make the project's knowledge sustainable.
Corruption and lack of transparency by municipalities and communities in management of small-grants	Low	The implementation of the project is subject to annual audits to review the efficient use of the project's financial resources. For the implementation of the Low Value Grants to be allocated to finance adaptation measures on the ground in the 14 municipalities of the CBC, an operations manual based on GEF SGP procedures has been prepared. Those responsible will be in charge of implementing the approved LVG funds for each municipal/community project following this manual. In addition, the Interinstitutional Technical Committee follows the provisions of the Manual for the approval of projects, which have previously been evaluated by technicians from the relevant institutions, SANAA and ICF.

Critical Risks Affecting Progress (Not identified at project design)

Are there any critical risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project? Yes

Identify Risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Lack of consultation processes for the Lenca people may result in complaints which may delay or halt project's activities.	Low	The project has ensured coordination and communication with the National Organization of Indigenous Lenca (known by its spanish acronym, ONILH) and the Lenca Indigenous Council of Mesa Grande (known by its spanish acronym, COLIMESA). Also, within the quarterly follow-up meetings, in which the progress of the project is discussed, project profiles have been developed to address concerns, priorities and ensure participation of Lenca people, to the extent deemed appropriate, in order to reduce constraints that their communities have at the local level, along with community leaders and indigenous organizations of the MIA Network and ALPAE (Lepateriquense Association of Organic Agricultural Producers). These spaces have had a positive effect.
COVID19 pandemic	Low	Maintain biosecurity measures at the time of meetings and other actions carried out by the project team and partners.
Municipal capacities are limited in the management of budget sources provided for environmental action (provided by national government sources).	Moderate	This risk presents a potential threat to the sustainability of the project's objectives. The project has been working to provide capacity building to several municipal authorities to include environmental management within their work plans, as well as capacity building to better manage centrally provided resources. It has also been working with municipalities and local communities to identify the value of ecosystems in water sources. These measures create greater awareness with municipal authorities about the value of investing in the environment, while working with stakeholders provides the opportunity to identify alternative sources of investment. Finally, work to improve and formalize the CBC will create an enabling mechanism to ensure that municipalities have the capacity to invest in environmental actions. The project is conducting a bidding process to strengthen municipal brigades with firefighting equipment and training in its use. Also, through ICF, in cooperation with the municipalities, there are plans to strengthen the community brigades with the delivery of protective equipment and training in its use, through the LVGs. Finally, the project is working on the preparation and socialization of SATs against pests and fires.
Non-compliance with project indicators and outputs, given the high turnover of staff and the lack of intervention of key specialists (gender, SAS and Monitoring and Evaluation).	High	Procurement processes are being expedited in order to complete the staff. The project's monitoring and evaluation personnel, who had been absent since December 2022, has been hired, and the gender specialist process is about to begin.

Risk Measures

Were there any risk mitigation measures employed during the current reporting period? If so, were risks reduced? If not, why were these risks not reduced?

Given the changes in government, the Project Coordinator has personally approached the Mayors of 13 of the 14 municipalities and maintains contact with the Municipal Water and Sanitation Unit of the Central

District. To mitigate the risk of project operation given the constant changes in the Executing Agency, the Project Coordinator and the Administrative Assistant have supported technical and administrative activities. In addition, the only local technician who has remained during the reporting period has assumed some functions, including training of incoming technicians. This has been effective in continuing project activities with municipal stakeholders, however, project activities have been slowed by the lack of personnel. Therefore, the risk remains high. Given the prevailing high temperatures and lack of rainfall, human related forest fires have been exacerbated. To mitigate this risk, the project is conducting a bidding process to strengthen the municipal brigades with firefighting equipment and training in its use. Also, through LVGs included in ICF Letter of Agreement, and in cooperation with the municipalities, there are plans to strengthen the community brigades with the delivery of protective equipment and training in its use. Even so, due to the high incidence of forest fires in the area, this risk remains high. Given the possible social risks due to the lack of consultation with the Lenca communities, the project has held quarterly follow-up meetings to discuss the progress of activities, as well as to prepare project profiles to address their needs and limitations, with community leaders and indigenous organizations from the MIA Network and ALPAE (Asociación Lepateriquense de Productores Agropecuarios Orgánicos). The project has ensured coordination and communication with the Organización Nacional del Indígena Lenca (ONILH) and the Consejo Indígena Lenca de Mesa Grande (COLIMESA). UNDP continues backstopping the project's Environmental and Social Safeguards. During the reporting year, the project worked to socialize again its strategy with newly elected officials, to ensure continuity and reduce delays. This was considered effective in allowing the project to continue to gain relevance and political commitment. In addition, the project established a series of field missions to ensure stakeholder participation in project implementation. More importantly, it was able to coordinate with various project partners in its acceleration strategy to reduce project delays. In terms of COVID mitigation measures, the following were implemented: - Request for vaccination card or proof of negative COVID test. - Providing biosafety kits to participants in project activities. - Maintain and implement the biosafety measures established by the government. Finally, during the period covered by this report, actions were initiated on the implementation of the project's GRM; nine mailboxes have been installed in the municipalities of Villa de San Francisco, Cantarranas, Valle de Ángeles, Cedros, Talanga, San Antonio de Oriente, Tatumbla, Santa Lucia and San Buena Ventura. Five mailboxes remain to be installed for the following period in the municipalities of Santa Ana, Lepaterique, Ojojona, Villa de San Antonio and Distrito Central. This allows mitigating risks in terms of lack of involvement and/or to manage potential conflicts at the community level.

ESP Compliance

Section 1: Identified ESP Risk Management

Was the ESP risks identification complete at the time of funding approval? Yes

1. Compliance with the law

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the	

safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
2.Access and equity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	No
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	1) A potential negative impact has been identified in the access and equity for beneficiaries to adaptation measures and technologies proposed by the project. 2) potential changes to water tariffs and access restrictions to forest resources may limit availability/accessibility to some basic services.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	1) the project will establish and implement transparent and clear criteria, which will be socialized into the coordination mechanism of local and community organizations, as well in the CFC Platform and partner institutions, on how the selection of interventions sites and direct beneficiaries will be done, and who and how will have access to ground measures, and related capacity build support and information services to be provided by the project, particularly under component two. 2) The AF Project will support the replication of the municipal level Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) scheme from Tatumbla introduced through the previous AF project. Its implementation involved the revision of the water tariff system to internalize the costs of protection and maintenance of water source and recharge areas.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Not identified during project development
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Not identified during project development
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	1) the project has socialized the coordination mechanism to local, community and indigenous peoples' organizations, on how the selection of intervention sites and direct beneficiaries will be carried out, and who and how they will have access to the actions on the ground, and the information and support services related to capacity building that will

	be provided. 2) The Project has advanced with the implementation of the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) scheme at the municipal level in Cantarranas (San Juan de Flores), Villa de San Francisco and Talanga, according to their own calculation, to internalize the costs of protection and maintenance of water source and recharge areas on a voluntary basis.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	n/a
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	n/a
3. Marginalized and vulnerable Groups	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	No
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Marginalized groups, could potentially be excluded from fully participating in decisions that may affect them.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	These groups will be analyzed in the project inception phase and prioritized for adaptation interventions. The stakeholder engagement process will be conducted in a similar inclusive fashion as it was for the proposal preparation phase consultations, assuring broad representation of existing relevant community-based organizations/groups. The CFC Platform will also facilitate broad stakeholder consultation processes in participatory ways.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Not identified during project development
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Not identified during project development
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The stakeholder engagement process was carried out in a participatory and inclusive manner starting with municipal authorities, then with local organizations present in the communities of each municipality within the CBC. The CBC Platform will also facilitate broad stakeholder consultation processes in a participatory manner.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	n/a
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	n/a
4. Human rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified.	

Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
5. Gender equality and women's empowerment	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	No
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	There is a risk of discrimination against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits, as women may be excluded from decision-making or not adequately participate in the design/implementation of the Project.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	To ensure that the project does not exclude women, or increases the inequality gap, a gender analysis will be undertaken in the first phase of the project to assess divisions of labor and women's role and access to resources and to develop recommendations on how project will promote women's equality and empowerment, including participation in project decision-making. Measures will ensure that women receive an equitable share of benefits and that their status and interests are not marginalized. Women representation in project decision-making bodies (e.g. Project Board, CFC Platform, community water boards) will be ensured. Participatory processes will include specially designed methodologies that enhance the participation of women and therefore enhance the inclusion of their views into the activities of the project, using existing mechanisms for representing women's views, such as the Municipal Office of Women and women's associations.

List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Not identified during project development
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Not identified during project development
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	A gender diagnosis has been carried out to assess the divisions of labor and the role of women and access to resources, and then through analysis, develop recommendations on how the project will promote women's equality and empowerment, including participation in the project's decision making. A draft action plan has been generated that includes measures that will ensure that women have real participation and receive an equitable share of the benefits and that their status and interests are not marginalized. Women's representation in project decision-making bodies (e.g., Project Board) is being promoted. Participatory processes have utilized existing mechanisms to represent women's views, such as the Municipal Women's Office and women's associations.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	n/a
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	n/a
6.Core labour rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
7.Indigenous people	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes

During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	No
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	The area of the CFC involves 3 Municipalities (Ojojona, Santa Ana and Lepaterique) that feature Lenca indigenous communities. These communities have been directly engaged during the proposal preparation consultations. The Project does not foresee any change or negative impact on the current livelihood of these communities or their natural resource base, in fact it will promote the use of ancestral knowledge and will support the implementation of adaptive techniques to their current livelihood activities.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	The area of the CFC involves 3 Municipalities (Ojojona, Santa Ana and Lepaterique) that feature Lenca indigenous communities. These communities have been directly engaged during the proposal preparation consultations. The Project does not foresee any change or negative impact on the current livelihood of these communities or their natural resource base, in fact it will promote the use of ancestral knowledge and will support the implementation of adaptive techniques to their current livelihood activities.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Not identified during project development
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Not identified during project development
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The CFC area involves 3 municipalities (Ojojona, Santa Ana and Lepaterique) with Lenca indigenous peoples. These communities have been directly involved during project profiling consultations according to their needs, constraints and potential, and are currently in the process of implementation, such as improvements to catchment and irrigation systems, and bio-factories. The Project does not foresee any changes or negative impacts on the current livelihoods of these communities or their natural resource base, in fact, it is promoting the use of ancestral and cosmopolitan knowledge in the implementation of adaptation measures to their current livelihood activities. As an example, the implementation of activities according to the phases of the moon and the use of ash in the elaboration of organic fertilizers in their biofactories.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	n/a
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	n/a
8.Involuntary resettlement	

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
9. Protection of natural habitats	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
10. Conservation of biological diversity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table	Yes

II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	No
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Potential use of alien and invasive alien species, although forest restoration will only involve planting of more resilient native tree species. Restoration activities in degraded forest areas will occur in some protected areas. Targeted productive sectors (e.g. agriculture) are expanding in some environmentally sensitive areas.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	To mitigate this risk, the work will be undertaken following the establishment of a restoration protocol/guide for CFC municipalities integrating climate change and variability. This will also involve enhanced techniques such as the use of more resilient native tree varieties, ensuring that the plants used for reforestation and completion in areas affected by the bark beetle plague and wildfires are native and appropriate. The Project will also promote reforestation of degraded forests, where the communities use forestry resources (wood, charcoal, resin extraction). In this sense, reforestation activities will be designed to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services of degraded areas.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Not identified during project development
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Not identified during project development
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	To mitigate this risk, the work is being carried out following ICF's institutional protocol of the National Reforestation Program that integrates climate change and variability adaptation measures. The project encourages and promotes natural regeneration and reforestation of degraded forests, where communities use forest resources (timber, charcoal, resin extraction). Reforestation activities will be designed to improve biodiversity and ecosystem services in degraded areas, prioritizing water recharge areas. Reforestation will be implemented as an adaptation measure using more resistant native tree varieties, ensuring that the plants used for reforestation and to complete the areas affected by the bark beetle plague and forest fires are native and appropriate to the region of the CFC territory.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	n/a
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	n/a
11.Climate change	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table	Yes

II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	No
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	The project is directly addressing climate change vulnerabilities and adaptation capacities in the Central Forest Corridor, and while it directly promotes adaptation measures, adverse impacts of extreme climatic events (particularly drought) can affect forest and agricultural areas and related livelihoods.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	To mitigate these risks, the project will be directly supporting the implementation of adaptation measures at the ecosystems and community level as well, including the reforestation of areas affected by the drought-induced bark beetle plague, protection of a broader forest area through introducing pest and fire control and monitoring mechanisms, and through introducing on-the-ground adaptation measures on water resource management for human consumption and agricultural use, as well as more sustainable forestry resource use practices in communities. Other risk management measures include expanded research and monitoring of climate impacts, adoption of Early Warning Systems, and strengthened regulations and enforcement to combat illegal/unsustainable practices.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Not identified during project development
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Not identified during project development
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The project directly supports the implementation of adaptation measures at the ecosystem and community level, including reforestation and restoration of areas affected by the drought-induced bark beetle pest, composting, implementation of EWS against forest fires and forest pests such as <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> and ipps, as well as, the implementation of water harvesting, drip irrigation systems, diversification of production, family and school vegetable gardens, and the strengthening of regulations and enforcement to combat illegal or unsustainable practices in the forest.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	n/a
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	n/a
12.Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified.	No

Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Through the project, producers could also adopt improved farming techniques (e.g. organic agriculture, soil and water conservation) that would reduce the use of fertilizers and pesticides, thus reducing the contamination of soil and water bodies. There may be a risk of application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Through the project, producers could also adopt improved farming techniques (e.g. organic agriculture, soil and water conservation) that would reduce the use of fertilizers and pesticides, thus reducing the contamination of soil and water bodies. There may be a risk of application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Not identified during project development
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Not identified during project development
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Producers have adopted improved agricultural measures, such as the implementation of bio-factories (processing of liquid and solid organic fertilizers) to significantly reduce the use of fertilizers and pesticides, thus reducing soil and water pollution.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	n/a
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	n/a
13.Public health	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been	

implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
14. Physical and cultural heritage	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
15. Lands and soil conservation	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	

Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

Section 2: Monitoring for unanticipated impacts / corrective actions required

Has monitoring for unanticipated ESP risks been carried out?	Yes
Have unanticipated ESP risks been identified during the reporting period?	No
If unanticipated ESP risks have been identified, describe the safeguard measures that have been taken in response and how an ESMP has been prepared/updated	

Section 3: Categorisation

Is the categorisation according to ESP standards still relevant?	Yes
If No, please describe the changes made at activity, output or outcome level, approved by the Board, that resulted in this change of categorization.	

Section 4: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	<p>With the support of the UNDP Regional office, CO Honduras has reiterated that the AdaptarC technical team has to update the project's ESP tools and ensure compliance with SERNA and UNDP's SES in the implementation of project activities. SERNA has been requested that the Safeguards specialist has to be in charge of generating a structure within the institution for the project to establish guidelines for updating, identifying and addressing potential environmental and social impacts within the Environmental and Social Management Framework. This has additionally been a commitment that was established during the visit of the project's RTA, and that the country office has been responsible for following up on through communications to the Projects Coordination Office Manager (known by its spanish acronym, OCP). Also, during the visit of the RTA, and in the meetings that were held with the responsible partners, the tools for the compliance of the Environmental and Social Safeguards, SESP and ESMF, have been reminded. In order to strengthen the knowledge of the technical teams in the implementation of the safeguards, both the RTA of the project and UNDP Honduras have extended an invitation to the Project Coordination and Technical Team to participate in the series of Webinars - Review of the Social and Environmental Principles and Standards. This Webinar includes 6 sessions which including on UNDP's SESP principales and processes including on the preparation and review of</p>
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	<p>the SESP. The project does not yet have a defined structure for monitoring environmental and social safeguards. However, it has generated greater awareness within the team to ensure that potential environmental risks are being addressed in a daily basis. The placement of mailboxes in 9 of 14 municipalities in the CBC has been effective, given the agreement reached with the municipal authorities to install them, and that they contain information from UNDP and the Adaptation Fund that allows residents to submit their complaints. To date, no complaints have been received inside the mailboxes.</p>
<p>Have the implementation arrangements been effective during the reporting period?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?</p>	<p>A mechanism for handling complaints has been installed in nine CBC municipalities: Villa de San Francisco, Cantarranas, Valle de Ángeles, Cedros, Talanga, San Antonio de Oriente, Tatumbula, Santa Lucia and San Buena Ventura. Information has been placed on the mailboxes so that residents can file complaints. To date, no complaints have been received. Five mailboxes have yet to be installed in the municipalities of Santa Ana, Lepaterique, Ojojona, Villa de San Antonio and Distrito Central. It is expect to install the remaining mailboxes in the following period. The technical team has been invited to the series of Webinars - Review of Social and Environmental Principles and Standards that UNDP has implemented, in order to obtain basic training in Environmental and Social Safeguards. In addition, the project has followed up on the meetings held with indigenous organizations. In the Project's RTA mission held in February 2023, the Project Coordinating Office Coordinator made a commitment to establish a safeguards structure that would include up to 3 managers, of which 1 would address the project. In addition, a commitment was made for the project team to participate in UNDP-managed trainings. SANAA, which signed a responsible partner agreement in April 2023, has demonstrated that it has complied with these requirements by ensuring good socialization of measures and regulatory compliance in its projects. This will be useful when managing the LVG (low value grant) funds, whose manual includes the obligation to comply with the project management plan. The project has not yet been effectively monitored to ensure compliance with environmental and social safeguards. However, the project with the support of UNDP, Regional and Honduras CO, has provided support through a plan for the training of project implementers (technicians, coordinators, responsible partners, etc), in UNDP's Social and Environmental Policies, which includes the series of Webinars - Review of Social and Environmental</p>

	Principles and Standards.
Have the implementation arrangements at the EEs been effective during the reporting period?	Yes

Section 5: Projects/programmes with unidentified sub-projects (USPs). This section needs to be completed only if the project/proramme includes USPs.

Have the arrangements for the process described in the ESMP for ESP compliance for USPs been put in place?	
Is the required capacity for ESMP implementation present and effective with the IE and the EE(s)? Please provide details.	
Have all roles and responsibilities adequately been assigned and positions filled?	
Has the overall ESMP been updated with the findings of the USPs that have been identified in this reporting period?	

Identified USPs in the reporting period	Application of ESMP to the USP	ESP risks identified for the USP	Has an impact assessment been carried out?	Consultation held for risks and impacts identification for USP	Gender disaggregation to identify risks and impacts	Safeguard measures identified for the USP	Monitoring indicator(s) for each impact
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Section 6: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to environmental and social risks and impacts?	Partially
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received during the reporting period regarding environmental and social impacts; gender related matters; or any other matter of project/programme activities	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process	Provide the status/outcome
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Comments

With regards to the grievance mechanism, Partially. Complaint mechanism protocols have been identified, and 9 of 14 community mailboxes have been installed (municipalities of Villa de San Francisco, Cantarranas, Valle de Angeles, Cedros, Talanga, San Antonio de Oriente, Tatumbla, Santa Lucia and San Buena Ventura. Pending Santa Ana, Lepaterique, Ojojona, Villa de San Antonio and Central District, which will be installed in the following period). The RTA field mission has socialized the existence of this mechanism, as well as the corresponding to UNDP and the Adaptation Fund. In the mailboxes that have been placed in the municipalities, and related to gender issues, there is a Follow-up Mechanism which has been designated to the WMOs. In addition, as part of the visibility actions, stickers have been placed in the mailboxes showing the contacts of the Adaptation Fund and UNDP to whom people can turn to in case of project complaints.

GP Compliance

Section 1: Quality at entry

Was an initial gender assessment conducted during the preparation of the project/programme's first submission as a full proposal? Yes

Does the results framework include gender-responsive indicators broken down at the different levels (objective, outcome, output)? Yes

List the gender-responsive elements that were incorporated in the project/programme results framework

Gender-responsive element	Level	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Rated result for the reporting period
Improved water supply for women	Output	Number of families (% including female-headed households) with enhanced water supply services	8,000 families in CFC have improved their water supply system through the pilot initiatives of the first AF project, but it was not specified how many families with women as heads of household were benefited.	12,000 families receive enhanced water supply services (at least a 20% of these families are female-headed households)	Good
Capacity-building on CCA for women	Output	Number of key national and municipal technical staff (disaggregated by sex) that effectively apply training-acquired knowledge on climate change in planning activities	2,000 technicians (round 20% women) (mostly at national level, as a result of First AF project).	By the end of the project at least 2,500 additional people (community members, academics, technical staff in institutions, local-level decision-makers, etc.) are trained (at least 50% women). ** **See "project indicators" tab for the proposed changes in indicators targets.	Good

Gender considerations in municipal planning for climate change adaptation	Output	Number of Municipal level plans revised and or newly established integrating CC risks and considerations with a gender approach (based on gender analysis and sex-disaggregated data)	CC adaptation plans have been prepared so far in 5 municipalities and Forest Protection Plans in all municipalities with the support of the current AF project, but they need to be revised and updated following the 2016 bark beetle plague outbreak in order to better respond to its effects and prepare for such future risks. In the remaining 9 municipalities CC is not integrated into development plans. Plans for Micro basins have been established in 25 of the 50 in CFC in total, but still lacking in the other 25.	By the end of the project: -14 PDM/PM-OT have been updated with climate change as a cross-cutting issue. -14 Municipal Forest Protection Plans (PPFM) have been updated considering climate risks. -3 sub-basins management plans have been established to improve water management in high populated areas of the CFC.** **See "Project Indicators" tab for the proposed changes in project indicator targets.	Good
Knowledge management	Output	Lessons learned and best practices (including on gender aspects) generated by the project are captured and disseminated	0	At least 20 (at least 2 of them on gender issues), using different multi-media forms and dissemination channels (e.g. technical reports, videos, photo essays, virtual platforms and exchange events, media and press materials)	Good

Section 2: Quality during implementation and at exit

List gender equality and women's empowerment issues encountered during implementation of the

project/programme. For each gender equality and women's empowerment issue describe the progress that was made as well as the results.

Gender equality and women's empowerment issues	Rated result for the reporting period	Provide justification of the rating provided
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Section 3: Implementation arrangements

<p>What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP</p>	<p>During the reporting period, the UNDP CO has followed up on the request to the EE to comply with PRODOC and maintain a Gender Specialist in the project team. A CO gender specialist has been in communication with the gender specialist in the project team for general induction and coordination. The UNDP gender specialist has conducted a review of the project's Gender Policy and these observations have been transferred to the project's gender specialist to improve the project's implementation of gender-sensitive actions and their impact.</p>
<p>Have the implementation arrangements at the IE been effective during the reporting period?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP?</p>	<p>As achievements and as progress in gender issues: 1. the gender diagnosis was updated in the CBC, obtaining 77 diagnoses that will help identify the next steps by municipality with the support of the OMMs. 2. To date, the project benefited with trainings, planning meetings, workshops, delivery of materials and tools, delivery of risk system kits, among others, approximately 2243 participants, distributed according to gender as follows: 903 women, 1053 men and 287 young people. These figures include the Lenca population. 3. An introductory meeting was held with the group of women producers "Mi Tierra" to carry out the first gender systematization. 4. Draft action plan for the 14 Municipalities OMMs were finalized, of which 13 have already been activated (except for the one corresponding to the Central District) and are being monitored by the specialist with the support of the area technician. In the past, the OMM in each municipality had a minimum visible role in supporting women in the community. Today, the OMM is responsible for the follow-up of local problems that arrive through the mailbox of complaints and claims related to women in the 9 municipalities in which they have been installed.</p>
<p>Have the implementation arrangements at the EE(s) been effective during the reporting period?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Have any capacity gaps affecting GP compliance been identified during the reporting period and if so, what remediation was implemented?</p>	<p>No</p>

Section 4: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received through the grievance mechanism during the reporting period regarding gender-related matters of project/programme activities [6]	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process used	Provide the status/outcome
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Comments

Nine mailboxes were installed within the CBC in which the OMM of each municipality is responsible for following up on complaints and claims sent by a specific woman or group of women. As part of the field activities, the technicians have emphasized the grievance mechanism of the project, UNDP and the Adaptation Fund, which is referenced in each of the mailboxes by means of stickers. With this mechanism, women in the municipalities that previously did not have a voice or a means of help for environmental problems, violence and empowerment, now, through the delegation of responsibility from the municipalities to the OMM for the follow-up and monitoring of complaints received by women, empower women and help them to request support from the different entities that protect women. This is one of the project's achievements.

Rating

Implementing Entity				
Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Strengthening of local and community governance for climate resilience	Outcome 2	By the end of the project, it is expected to have the CFC Authority fully established (through an Executive Decree), with a coordination mechanism and institutional functions formalized (to support the functions of the Platform) through supportive legislation and staff trained. Municipal plans and PES schemes consider climate change risks and help to improve community resilience.	Delayed	Marginally Unsatisfactory
On-the-ground adaptation measures for forest, land and water resources management	Outcome 5, Outcome 6	By the end of the project, it is expected to have a medium to high implementation level of activities proposed in the Municipal Forest Protection Plan (PPFM), 1500 Ha of forest affected by the bark-beetle pest restored, and improved water access for 12,000 families.	Delayed	Marginally Satisfactory
Strengthening knowledge,	Outcome 3	By the end of the project, it is expect	Ontrack	Marginally

information management and monitoring systems on climate change vulnerability and adaptive capacity.		to have contributed to: -the strengthening of the ONCCDS as the national platform for knowledge management on climate change -the development of 5 studies on forest restoration processes, ecosystem-based adaptation and bark-beetle pest		Satisfactory
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Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
Astrid Mejia	astrid.mejia@undp.org

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

The project has a marginally satisfactory progress given that it has advanced in activities leading to Outcomes 2 and 3. However, there is a high risk that the governance process of the CBC Platform will not be consolidated. In the most positive scenario that there is interest from the local basin councils to establish the CBC platform, the processes of agreements, negotiation, conciliation, legalization and operation, may exceed the 10 months remaining until project's operational closure. Likewise, the PES processes require direct involvement of the communities and municipalities in consultations to reach agreements on the water tariff scheme and/or other incentives for the protection and conservation of the basins, so given to the project's remaining time, there is a high risk of underachievement. Therefore, it is critical for the project team to prioritize and expedite the necessary actions with FUNDAUNAH and SERNA's Environmental Management Directorate to obtain concrete products that contribute to achieving the result. It should be noted that a Letter of Agreement has been signed with SANAA for the implementation of projects with low value grants for the improvement of water supply, and the Letter of Agreement with ICF has been amended for community forestry management projects. It is a priority for the project to implement these sub-projects and focus on achieving Outcome 2 and its indicators. It is very important that the project team complies with the monitoring of the Environmental and Social Safeguards in the implementation of the sub-projects, which is supported by UNDP's backstopping. Given that forest fires and land use changes for agricultural crops have increased, in and around the CBC, 1538 ha of affected pine and mixed forests restored through reforestation and natural regeneration assisted by protection measures is at risk. Therefore, the project must accelerate local capacity building, establishing the monitoring system for the restoration areas and the planning tools, to strengthen the capacities of the communities to implement the Forest Protection Plans and the EWS, so they are better prepared for adaptation and climate risk reduction. Regarding output 3, 5 studies on the relationship between climate change - bark beetle pests and restoration processes have been completed. The project communicates and disseminates through social networks its activities, lessons learned and good practices for ecosystem-based adaptation in the CBC. It is important that the project can progress in the systematization of these experiences so that this knowledge can be transferred and replicated. The project has proposed a strategy of linking the technical directorates of SERNA as a response to necessity of accelerating processes that are lagging behind. It is very important that the Project Coordinator with the Monitoring, Gender and Safeguards staff follow up on specific plans to ensure compliance with the activities of the technical directorates. For the implementation of low value grants subprojects, it is necessary that the Project Coordination along with the local technicians coordinate with SANAA and ICF for an adequate implementation, complying with ESP, GP and Gender Plan, considering the available resources (budget and time). Due to the proximity of project closure, it is important to prepare the project exit strategy, improve the database (quantity and quality of data), and prepare a repository with evidence of the activities, products and results that the project has obtained. The project should also generate partnerships to ensure that research results (Water Resources, Resilient Plants, IVCCM, weevil, etc.) are incorporated into municipal plans and CBC governance mechanisms. Related to ensuring the sustainability of restoration, forest protection and water supply activities, the project should generate alliances with programs such as Father Andres Tamayo.

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Strengthening of local and community governance for climate resilience	Outcome 2	At the end of the project, it is expected to have the CFC Authority fully established (through an Executive Decree), with a coordination mechanism and formalized institutional functions (to support the functions of the Platform) through supporting legislation and trained personnel. Municipal plans and PES schemes consider the risks of climate change and help improve community resilience.	Delayed	Marginally Satisfactory
On the ground adaptation measures for forest, land and water resources management	Outcome 5, Outcome 6	At the end of the project, it is expected to have a medium to high level of implementation of the activities proposed in the Municipal Forest Protection Plan (PPFM), 1500 Ha of forest affected by the bark beetle plague restored and improved access to water for 12,000 families.	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Strengthening knowledge, information management and monitoring systems on climate change vulnerability and adaptive capacity.	Outcome 3	By the end of the project, it is expect to have contributed to: -the strengthening of the ONCCDS as the national platform for knowledge management on climate change -the development of 5 studies on forest restoration processes, ecosystem-based adaptation and bark-beetle pest -the establishment of 14 Early Warning Systems for forest fire and bark-beetle pest -the training of 2500 people on climate change adaptation planning -the communication of lessons learned and good practices for ecosystems-based adaptation in the CFC.	Ontrack	Satisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email	Institution
Jeremy Ponce	coordinacionadaptarc@gmail.com	Project Coordinator

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

To date, the technical team of the AdaptarC+ Project has been promoting the implementation of climate change adaptation measures with local producer organizations within the area of influence of the project, such as the production of organic fertilizers in the biofactories, crop diversification, water harvesting, drip irrigation systems. Since capacities have been strengthened, interest has been captured by local actors to adopt these measures. In the forestry sector, along with ICF, volunteer and municipal brigades, after the implementation of forest fire patrols, reduction and control of forest and interface fires has been achieved, enhancing the protection and conservation of natural regeneration, as well as the construction of forest

nurseries for the reforestation of the areaS affected by the bark beetle, in the municipalities of the CBC. The implementation of EWS for the control of forest pests has been implemented, and EWS regarding forest and interface fires is in process of implementation in the 14 municipalities of the Central Forest Corridor. The Project along with the Inter-Institutional Technical Committee approved 13 Low Value Grant Projects, which 8 are related to projects of storage and distribution of drinking water that will directly benefit approximately 2,429 families. This activity will continue, hoping to reach more than 12,000 families as beneficiaries. Next steps: It is expected that the project, including its technical team, in convergence with the Responsible Parties and the five directorates of SERNA, will reach and achieve most of the objectives and indicators proposed in the AWP 2023.

Other

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
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Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
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Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Overall Rating

Overall rating

Marginally Satisfactory

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

The project has a marginally satisfactory progress given that it has advanced in activities leading to Outcomes 2 and 3. However, there is a high risk that the governance process of the CBC Platform will not be consolidated. In the most positive scenario that there is interest from the local basin councils to establish the CBC platform, the processes of agreements, negotiation, conciliation, legalization and operation, may exceed the 10 months remaining until project's operational closure. Likewise, the PES processes require direct involvement of the communities and municipalities in consultations to reach agreements on the water tariff scheme and/or other incentives for the protection and conservation of the basins, so given to the project's remaining time, there is a high risk of underachievement. Therefore, it is critical for the project team to prioritize and expedite the necessary actions with FUNDAUNAH and SERNA's Environmental Management Directorate to obtain concrete products that contribute to achieving the result. Due to the proximity of project closure, it is important to prepare the project exit strategy, improve the database (quantity and quality of data), and prepare a repository with evidence of the activities, products and results that the project has obtained. The project should also generate partnerships to ensure that research results (Water Resources, Resilient Plants, IVCCM, weevil, etc.) are incorporated into municipal plans and CBC governance mechanisms. Related to ensuring the sustainability of restoration, forest protection and water supply activities, the project should generate alliances with programs such as Father Andres Tamayo. Per, the PM own assessment "It is expected that the project, including its technical team, in convergence with the Responsible Parties and the five directorates of SERNA, will reach and achieve most of the objectives and indicators proposed in the AWP 2023". However, from the implementing entity there is a strong concern that this will be achieved in light of the various changes that have occurred within the PMU and the short timeline remaining within the project.

Project Indicators

List of indicators

Type of Indicator (indicators towards Objectives, Outcomes, etc...)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target for Project End
Objectives	Number of CFC communities that reduce their vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity in CFC	A vulnerability index has been tested in 23 communities in 3 municipalities during the current AF project, with the support of the National University of Honduras. On a scale of vulnerability from 1 to 5 (very low-low-medium-high-very high) the municipalities showed a vulnerability of medium-high level	Unable to measure until the report is delivered, however per initial analysis it seems the vulnerability index will indicate a reduced level of vulnerability in the municipalities. The IVCC was evaluated for the base year 2019 for the water resources sector for the entire area of influence (Report and endorsements submitted). Currently, the index is being evaluated again for the base year 2022, always in the same area and with the same variables, the water quality component was concluded and the adaptive capacity and exposure variables are being evaluated for this new period. The final report will be delivered in June 2023.	At the end of the project, the Vulnerability Index improves to a medium-low level for men and women.
Objectives	Number of CFC municipalities that integrate climate change adaptation measures into their municipal development planning budgetary processes and investment plans,	3 municipalities have begun to include budget items related to the adaptation of the CC in their recurring investment plans since 2013 (Tatumbla, Ojojona, Cedros), with the	14 municipalities have been funding adaptation measures. The project has been implementing adaptation measures along with the 14 municipalities, which has led to supplementing the	By year 4 At least 10 municipalities (7 additional) in CFC incorporate in their recurring budget plans (annual) adaptation activities to CF

	<p>including revenues from payments for ecosystem service schemes.</p>	<p>support of the various capacity development, planning and terrain measures of the current AF project . Tatumbra has implemented a local PES scheme by reviewing the water tariff system to internalize the costs of protection and maintenance of the catchment areas and water source.</p>	<p>annual budget line of each municipality in activities such as: 1. Payroll of municipal brigades against forest fires. 2. Financing of patrol crews for the protection of natural regeneration against forest fires. 3. Payment of personnel for the management of the municipal nursery for reforestation of water recharge basins. 4. Financing of personnel for reforestation in areas of forest that were affected by the weevils. 5. In the construction of the forest nurseries that the project is promoting, the municipal governments invest in labor and the project invests in the materials.</p>	
<p>Outcomes</p>	<p>CFC authority and platform formalized, operational and trained in climate risk management</p>	<p>Currently, the CFC Platform acts as a fairly informal mechanism through ad hoc meetings, and without supporting legislation for formalized functions and an established authority for their management.</p>	<p>The CFC is not fully established as of yet. Mainly due to changes in personnel in several of the municipal corporations and technical staff of the municipal units, (it was even necessary to socialize again the project activities) there have been no substantive contributions that would allow the project to advance towards the indicators' target. Therefore, as an acceleration strategy, the project has planned to</p>	<p>At the end of year 2: the CFC Authority is fully established (through an Executive Decree), with the coordination mechanism and institutional functions formalized (to support the functions of the Platform) through supporting legislation and trained personnel</p>

			<p>implement an extension in terms of time and scope to the Letter of Agreement signed with FUNDAUNAH, to allocate the conformation of the Technical Executing Unit (UTE), through the basin councils, and the elaboration of the Strategy and Regulations of the Platform. These actions should be articulated with the ICF and the DGA activities. The project has approached the 14 municipalities that belong to the Central Forest Corridor (CBC), through meetings with mayors and their municipal corporations. Coordination with the OMM and UMA Offices continues, for follow-up, socialization, and implementation of actions with a focus on ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience to climate change, strengthening institutional technical capacities. The project also promotes workshops for indigenous women leaders of the municipalities of Ojojona, Santa Ana, Lepaterique and plans meetings for activities to be carried out with the Lenca beneficiaries of the CBC.</p>	
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<p>Outcomes</p>	<p>Number of municipal level regulatory mechanisms established and operationalized</p>	<p>Currently there is no reporting mechanisms for communities to communicate on observed malpractices in forestry and land resource use, municipal level ordinances (e.g. zoning and forestry use by private land owners) only exist in 2 municipalities, while permits for small scale forest wood collection are managed through bureaucratic processes by ICF (without clear mandate by municipalities)</p>	<p>9 Reporting mechanisms. To date, 9 mailboxes have been established in an equal number of municipalities (municipalities of Villa de San Francisco, Cantarranas, Valle de Angeles, Cedros, Talanga, San Antonio de Oriente, Tatumbla, Santa Lucia and San Buena Ventura. Pending Santa Ana, Lepaterique, Ojojona, Villa de San Antonio and Central District, which will be installed in the following period) to receive complaints, claims and suggestions. The OMM in each municipality is responsible for following up on complaints and claims sent by a specific woman or group of women. The project has made progress in training the technical staff of the Municipal Environmental Units and the project in legal aspects and proper procedures for drafting municipal ordinances. Regarding municipal ordinances, progress has been made on the applicable to the entire territory of 13 municipalities (excepting Central</p>	<p>By the end of the project at least 4 regulatory mechanisms are operational in each municipality: 1) Community reporting mechanism, municipal ordinances on 2) land zoning and 3) forest use by private owners, and 4) permit granting functions delegated to municipalities and their Env. Management and Justice Units</p>
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			<p>District), with the support of the project's technical team and ICF, and they are: 1. Protection of Water Sources and Courses. ARTICLE 123. Of the Honduran Forestry Law 2. Prohibition to cut, damage, burn or destroy trees, bushes and forests in general in protected zones. ARTICLE 123. Of the Honduran Forestry Law. 3. Whoever sets fires in forests endangering the life, bodily integrity or patrimony of others shall be punished with the penalties established in the law. ARTICLE 171 of the Honduran Forestry Law. 4. NO Littering in streets, lots, green areas, public buildings, rivers, highways and other prohibited places. ARTICLE 110, general regulation of the environmental law of Honduras. 5. Along with the Municipality of Valle de Angeles, firefighters and the NGO GOAL, a Municipal Ordinance has been developed to regulate burning, preventive rounds and cleaning of lots to prevent forest fires and interface fires. Includes the entire municipality of Valle de Angeles,</p>	
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			<p>according to the forest protection plans. It is important to note that these ordinances were approved by the municipal corporation and socialized with the population. 4 municipal land zoning plans developed. To promote land zoning ordinances, the project has advanced in the elaboration of four (4) municipal land zoning plans (Villa de San Francisco, Valle de Ángeles, Santa Lucía and Lepaterique). To date, no land zoning ordinances have been issued. Regarding municipal ordinances related to forest use by private owners and delegated functions, the consultancy "Decentralized the expedited mechanism for issuing permits for small-scale timber harvesting" was completed, identifying the municipalities that are best qualified to opt for decentralization and to sign an agreement between them and ICF, to allow the municipalities to issue permits for small-scale timber harvesting.</p>	
Outcomes	Number of Municipal level plans revised and or	CC adaptation plans have been prepared so far in 5	14 municipal forest protection plans and the 4 municipal land	Approved Proposed change in target: By the end of the

	<p>newly established integrating CC risks and considerations with a gender approach (based on gender analysis and sex- disaggregated data)</p>	<p>municipalities and Forest Protection Plans in all municipalities with the support of the current AF project, but they need to be revised and updated following the 2016 bark beetle plague outbreak in order to better respond to its effects and prepare for such future risks. In the remaining 9 municipalities CC is not integrated into development plans. Plans for Micro basins have been established in 25 of the 50 in CFC in total, but still lacking in the other 25</p>	<p>zoning plans (Villa de San Francisco, Valle de Ángeles, Santa Lucía and Lepaterique) have been prepared and updated. Regarding the updating of the 14 municipal forest protection plans, a meeting was held with the Municipal Environmental Units to socialize and prioritize the environmental activities to be carried out over the next two years, according to their needs and installed capacity. ICF, as responsible party, is working on the identification and selection of the sub-basins and micro-basins. ICF is considering the basins where the institution already approached boards and water boards, expecting better results with the management plans of the prioritized micro-basins, and ensuring that the plan execution are participatory. At this moment, and under component 2, the evaluation of the IVCC base year 2019 was delivered, and to date the information of the variables is being updated to the base year 2022. A draft of the gender action plan focused on environmental axis 6 was developed to</p>	<p>project: -14 PDM/PM-OT have been updated with climate change as a cross-cutting issue. - 14 Municipal Forest Protection Plans (PPFM) have been updated considering climate risks. -3 sub-basin management plans and 7 micro-basin action plans have been established to improve water management in high populated areas of the CFC.</p>
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			develop environmental actions in the CBC with the support of the OMM of each municipality. Some of these activities are being developed under the supervision of project technicians.	
Outcomes	Number of PES schemes developed	1 so far. Municipal level water tariff scheme has been developed in Tatumbla, internalizing costs of protection and maintenance of water source and recharge areas. There have been efforts to establish inter-municipal PES scheme to compensate CFC municipalities for the provision of watershed services to Tegucigalpa Central district but were not successful due to coordination issues and lack of political will	The following activities have been carried out: No additional PES scheme, but advance on foing work through preliminary activities to sign three agreements with the municipal governments of Talanga, Cantarranas and Villa de San Francisco, are being carried out, including water rates revisions which are contemplated along with the Water Boards in order to allocate a percentage exclusively for the management of the water-producing area. 2. Proposal for a pilot municipal PES Secheme being developed with ongoing work for its implementation. Involve SERNA's DGA in the development of workshops to socialize the Ecosystem Services Compensation Regulations. These regulations were elaborated by DGA. DGA involvement will include the completion the pilot of one (1)	Municipal level PES schemes (revised water tariffs) are replicated in at least 5 additional municipalities by year 4 Proposal for a pilot inter-municipal PES scheme (sub-basin level) is developed by year 4 of the project

			intermunicipal compensation scheme (Villa de San Fco/Valle de Ángeles) and complete the design of schemes (5) of municipal compensation for the maintenance of water recharge zones. It is important to mention that a draft document on Payments for Environmental Services was prepared and is expected to be updated by the DGA and SERNA's National Water Resources Directorate.	
Outcomes	Number of hectares of affected pine and mixed forests restored through reforestation and natural regeneration assisted by protection measures	0 Ha restored so far. The National Restoration Plan has been approved only in May 2016, and currently preparations are underway (e.g. establishment of nurseries), so restoration will be in initial phases when the project is expected to start in 2017.	To date, the project has prioritized, by satellite, 3,006.00 ha (area that was attacked by the pine weevil) of area to be restored. Of these, 1,538 ha have been confirmed in field visits, which have been restored through reforestation and natural regeneration assisted by protection measures. There are approximately 500 ha that have undergone a change of land use to agricultural crops. ICF's Francisco Morazan Regional Office is working with the ICF to identify additional areas to be restored in the field. To speed up the field work, synergies will be made with the	By the end of the project, 1.500 Ha have been restored.

			<p>National Forest Restoration and Protection Program "Padre Andrés Tamayo", which has a budget of US\$28 million, and therefore more personnel (one forestry technician for each municipality in the CBC), to obtain the data of prioritized restoration areas in the CBC. Other restoration-related activities implemented to date include: *LVGs (low value grants): To date, three forest nurseries have been donated to the communities of the Municipalities of the Villa de San Francisco and Cantarranas, and to the Suyapa Village Ecology Committee (known by its spanish acronym, COEAS) * MRV System for Restoration: The process of elaboration of the TORs has been initiated to continue with the process of hiring the consultant or technician for the elaboration of the system, which will lie within the framework of the Climate Change Management and Monitoring Unit and SIGMOF,</p>	
Outcomes	Level (%) of implementation of the measures set out in 14 CFC municipal	Null and/or low (depending in the municipality)	To date, all 14 municipalities have implemented Municipal Forest	By the end of the project at least high level in all CFC municipalities

	<p>Forest Protection Plans (levels:0% null; <20% low; 20<50% medium; 50<80% high; >80 very high)</p>		<p>Protection Plans, but at a different level. According to the original Municipal Forest Protection Plans, the average level of implementation of the established measures is medium (25%). For each municipality, the level of implementation of the measures are: 1. Cedros: 3 measures implemented out of 10 (30%). 2. Central District: 3 measures implemented out of 11 (27%). 3. Lepaterique: 2 implemented measures out of 10 (20%). 4. Ojojona: 2 measures implemented out of 10 (20%). 5. San Buenaventura: 2 measures implemented out of 10 (20%). 6. Santa Ana: 2 measures implemented out of 10 (20%). 7. Cantarranas: 3 measures implemented out of 10 (30%). 8. Santa Lucía: 3 measures implemented out of 10 (30%). 9. Talanga: 3 measures implemented out of 10 (30%). 10. Tatumbla: 3 measures implemented out of 12 (25%). 11. Valle de Ángeles: 3 measures implemented out of 11 (27%). 12. Villa de San Antonio: 2 measures</p>	
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			<p>implemented out of 10 (20%). 13. 13. San Antonio de Oriente: 3 measures implemented out of 10 (30%). 14. Villa de San Francisco: 2 measures implemented out of 10 (20%). Mainly, the following measures are being implemented: - Maintenance of fire patrols. - Hiring and organization of crews. - Prescribed burning. In order to strengthen the forest protection capacity of the municipalities, the project has carried out the following activities: *Training of fire-fighting committees or brigades, and implementation of measures to prevent and reduce the possibility of forest fires. *Development of workshops with agroforestry cooperatives on good resin extraction practices. *Training of UMA technicians on the "Smart Fire Monitoring System" tool in coordination with technical personnel from the Conecta+/FAO project, which will allow them to have accurate data on the fires that have occurred in their municipalities and identify the areas that burn most frequently in order to take preventive measures with land</p>	
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			owners and community leaders.	
Outcomes	Number of families (including female-headed households) with enhanced water supply services	8,000 families in CFC have improved their water supply system through the pilot initiatives of the current AF project	Water supply services have been improved for agricultural production in communities in the direct/indirect area of the CBC, benefiting 120 families individually and collectively through the installation of 41 micro-irrigation projects distributed as follows: 17 basic level (200 m2) for the installation of family vegetable gardens for production for self-consumption, 15 medium level (1000 m2) and nine (9) as semi-commercial plots (2500 m2), the latter two for self-consumption and marketing. The Letter of Agreement between SERNA and SANAA has been signed. SANAA will on-grant low value grants for community projects that will improve access and consumption of drinking water, by collecting, storing and distributing it. The identified projects that will be technically reviewed by SANAA are 8 and are expected to benefit 12,795 persons (approximately 2,559 families). Through the Letter	By the end of the project and additional 12,000 families receive enhanced water supply services (at least a 20% of these families are female-headed households)

			<p>of Agreement signed with FUNDAUNAH, the project has advanced in the elaboration of studies, which will be used to identify water projects that promote water recharge: *Study of water demand in the CBC: Under evaluation by specialists.</p> <p>*Diagnosis of the CBC water ecology and frequency of biological, microbiological and hydrogeochemical contaminants: The final draft was delivered to the project team and includes a census of 579 water intakes (surface 28% and groundwater 72%) for the CBC. HGC, biological and bacteriological analysis of the sources or points have been carried out.</p>	
Outcomes	<p>Number of studies carried out on the relation among climate change- bark beetle pest, and restoration processes, which are used for designing planning tools (protocols, guidelines, manuals, etc.)</p>	None	<p>The project has supported the development and completion of the following studies (5): *Pine bark beetle (<i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i>) monitoring system using traps baited with semiochemicals / Results 2021. https://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Boletin-Resultados-2021-final.pdf *Floral plant-visitor interactions in pine forests in the central</p>	<p>At least 5 comprehensive studies by the end of the project</p>

			<p>corridor of Honduras. https://twitter.com/OpevH/status/13193295981575 *Analysis of landscape connectivity and natural regeneration in two pine forests affected by the bark beetle <i>Dendroctonus</i> spp. https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=5289091544464745&source=share *Obtaining <i>Pisolithus arrhizus</i> (Scop.) Rauschert strains for in vitro mycorrhization of <i>Pinus oocarpa</i> Schiede ex Schltdl. seedlings. https://twitter.com/OpevH/status/13165152749134 *Diagnosis of drought-resilient and infiltration-enhancing plants. (Completed and awaiting socialization and validation.)</p>	
Outcomes	Number of people (disaggregated by sex) that effectively apply training-acquired knowledge on climate change in planning activities	2,000 people (community members, academics, technical staff in institutions, local-level decision-makers, etc.) (around 20% women) (mostly at national level, as a result of current AF project)	<p>To date, 1,110 technicians have been trained, equivalent to 44% of the programmed target. One of the limitations faced by the field technicians is that they only have been able to train the personnel of the institutions that are within their scope of intervention; therefore, this activity is being incorporated into the agreement with the Secretariat's Directorates, because it broadens the spectrum of beneficiaries, given their relationship with different</p>	By the end of the project at least 2,500 additional people (community members, academics, technical staff in institutions, local-level decision-makers, etc.) are trained (at least 50% women)

			<p>institutions in the public and private sectors. The project has involved 2,243 persons approximately, with training, planning meetings, workshops, delivery of materials and tools, delivery of risk system kits. The 2,243 persons are distributed as follows: 903 women, 1053 men and 287 youth. These figures include the Lenca population.</p>	
Outcomes	<p>Number of institutions that officially share their climate-related information with ONCCDS (through formal collaboration agreements)</p>	<p>Currently only one institution (MiAmbiente) has signed collaboration agreement with ONCCDS</p>	<p>No information sharing agreements have been made as of yet. Progress has been limited due to ONCCDS's failure to deliver the products. As a result, the Letter of agreement wasn't extended, finalizing in November 22. The products will be developed by the National Climate Change Directorate (DNCC) of SERNA and include the following: a) Technical and logistical capacities of the DNCC as a platform for generating information, indicators, policy analysis and public CC strategies are strengthened. b) Collaboration agreements are signed, and a communication and knowledge management strategy has been</p>	<p>By the end of the project at least 6 institutions share information based on collaboration agreements signed with the ONCCDS.</p>

			developed.	
Outcomes	Number of functioning municipal EWS against the bark beetle outbreak	Non-existent	To date, the 14 EWS against bark beetle outbreaks were implemented in the 14 municipalities of the Central Forest Corridor, which are operational and functioning. The EWS against forest and interface fires in the 14 municipalities of the CBC is also in process of being implemented. The main objective of the monitoring system for the pine bark beetle (<i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i>) using traps baited with semiochemicals is to establish permanent monitoring of the populations of this insect, in order to know in which season of the year it moves the most (flight peaks), obtaining temporary forecasts or predictions of its actions and possible effects.	By the end of the project 14 EWS (in each municipality) are operational
Outcomes	Lessons learned and best practices (including on gender aspects) generated by the project are captured and disseminated	Non-existent	The project communicates and disseminates its activities, lessons learned and good practices for ecosystem-based adaptation in the CBC through social networks, among which we can mention: 1. Press release regarding Lenca communities reforestation brigades in La Tigra National Park during the period of	At least 20 (at least 2 of them on gender issues), using different multi-media forms and dissemination channels (e.g. technical reports, videos, photo essays, virtual platforms and exchange events, media and press materials)

			<p>COVID19.</p> <p>https://www.climatechangenews.com/2020/09/10/change-adaptation-projects-continue-amid-pandemic/ 2. OMM (Municipal Women's Offices) training to ensure their participation in environmental management. C. The following information was disseminated through the project's social media channels.</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/336511666535306/post https://www.facebook.com/336511666535306/post https://m.facebook.com/336511666535306/posts/1747889902064135/ https://m.facebook.com/MiAmbienteHN/videos/85</p> <p>UNK-UNK-UNK- IOS_GK0T- GK1C&refsrc=deprecated&ref=sharing&_rdr</p> <p>d. 3. Progress has been made to carry out a gender systematization with the beneficiary group of women "Productoras Mi Tierra" residents of Nueva Suyapa community in the Central District. A video about this has been generated and disseminated through Twitter:</p> <p>https://twitter.com/sernahn/status/16592779197414</p> <p>4. Climate change Adaptation measures, such as domestic water harvesting for water management in the rainy season.</p> <p>https://twitter.com/OpevH/status/12603119398146</p> <p>5. First approach for the creation of the gender diagnosis</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/hashtag/proyectoadapt</p> <p>6. Inventory and evaluation of natural</p>	
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			<p>regeneration within the buffer zone of La Tigra National Park (PNLT).</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/hashtag/adaptarc</p> <p>7. Project visits to Agroforestry Cooperatives along with the Federation of Agroforestry Producers of Honduras (known by its acronym, FEPROAH), in order to socialize the training that the project will provide on good practices in resin production, good agroforestry practices and management of agroforestry nurseries.</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/378518402341677/pos</p> <p>8. Restoration of areas affected by fires and forest pests, carried out by families belonging to the Lenca Indigenous Council in the area of Mesa Grande, Santa Ana, supported by the technical team of AdaptarC and ICF.</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/378518402341677/pos</p> <p>9. Forest Protection and Restoration of areas of water importance Training day, with the participation of 20 local technicians from the Municipality of the Central District and natives of the communities of El Rosario, San Juancito and Guacamayas.</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/1719760374/posts/pfbi</p> <p>10. ICF in</p>	<p>https://www.facebook.com/hashtag/adaptarc</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/378518402341677/pos</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/378518402341677/pos</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/1719760374/posts/pfbi</p>
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			<p>coordination with the AdaptarC project: delivery of 5,500 plants to the water board of San José del Potrero, beneficiary community of the protected area, "Refugio de Vida Silvestre #Corralitos (RVSC)", as a follow-up to the restoration activities in water-producing areas of the "Corredor Boscoso Central de #Tegucigalpa (CBC)". https://www.facebook.com/378518402341677/pos</p> <p>11. ICF in coordination with the #ADAPTARC Project: 2020 Fire Campaign and the Planning of Forest Protection activities Evaluation Day to be carried out during the year 2021 in the Municipality of Valle de Angeles. Among the attendees feature UMA (Municipal Environmental Unit) of Valle de Ángeles, representatives of Water Boards, forestry technicians and the technical coordination of the AdaptarC+ Project. https://www.facebook.com/378518402341677/pos</p> <p>12. Facebook Watch cast regarding LVGs. https://www.facebook.com/cafecitocalientetv/video</p> <p>UNK-UNK-UNK-AN_GK0T-GK1C&mibextid=5Ufylb</p> <p>13. Ciudad Mujer and AdaptarC entrepreneurship</p>	
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			<p>training: https://www.facebook.com/100001866639978/post 14. Cerra de Hula Microbasin declaration follow-up session: https://www.facebook.com/378518402341677/post 15. Restoration activities in La Tigra: https://www.facebook.com/378518402341677/post</p>
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Comments

Lessons Learned

Implementation and Adaptive Management		
<p>Describe any changes undertaken to improve results on the ground or any changes made to project outputs (i.e. changes to project design)</p>	<p>Challenges & Opportunities</p>	<p>With the project’s field technicians and monitoring team: to improve monitoring and recording, a progress report template was defined to plan and execute activities monthly based on results. Methodological tools were also designed, structured and socialized with project technicians to collect data from the territory of the Central Forest Corridor, which includes 14 municipalities. With project partners and monitoring team: Each of the products assigned in the partners’ Letter of Agreement was reviewed, as well as their progress and the remaining time to comply with the indicators targets. ICF - AdaptarC+ was assigned new products in the extension of the letter of agreement. The Letter of Agreement to be signed between SERNA and SANAA was reviewed and agreed with the UNDP team, SANAA and AdaptarC. Consideration has been given to amend FUNDAUNAH’s letter agreement, to establish the governance platform and to generate, systematize and use</p>

		<p>knowledge, respectively. With SERNA Directorates and monitoring team: in a complementary and integral manner, creating convergence between the different SERNA Directorates, products and budget of the project's execution plan were reviewed and analyzed, assigning activities according to the capacity and scheme of each Directorate. According to the indicators assigned to each Directorate an information collection template was harmonized .</p>
<p>Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?</p>	<p>Challenges & Opportunities</p>	<p>Yes, they have been effective, considering the following: Environmental safeguards: To mitigate vulnerability of climate change effects, the project is directly supporting the implementation of adaptation measures at the ecosystem and community level, including reforestation of areas affected by drought-induced bark beetle infestation, protection of a wider forest area through the introduction of pest and fire control and monitoring mechanisms, and through the introduction of on-the-ground adaptation measures in water resource management for human consumption and agricultural use, as well as sustainable forest resource usage practices in communities. Other risk management measures include expanded research and monitoring of climate impacts, adoption of early warning systems, and strengthening regulations and enforcement to combat illegal or unsustainable practices. Also through the project, producers have adopted improved agricultural techniques (e.g., organic farming, soil and water conservation) that would reduce the use of fertilizers and pesticides, thereby reducing</p>

		<p>contamination of soil and water bodies. Social safeguards: The stakeholder engagement process was carried out in an inclusive manner starting with municipal authorities, then with local organizations present in the communities of each municipality within the Central Forest Corridor. The CFC Platform will also facilitate broad stakeholder consultation processes in a participatory manner. For the municipalities of Ojojona, Lepaterique and Santa Ana, in presence of the native Lenca people, the project has carried out consultations to identify local organizational structures, their eventual affiliation to second level organizational bodies; different approaches have been made to learn about their limitations and needs, prioritizing their projects to benefit the population of the Lenca communities of the CBC. UNDP has reiterated to SERNA the need to strengthen the environmental and social safeguards approach, including the protection of Lenca communities and vulnerable people in the intervention area during the implementation of project actions. UNDP Regional actions have generated awareness within the project team to manage safeguards within their work activities and field visits. Regarding the implementation of projects executed through low value grants, SANAA and AdaptarC have been committed to comply the environmental and social safeguards since projects formulation. Gender Policy A A new gender diagnosis was carried out in the CBC, obtaining a total of 77 surveys applied in the municipalities corresponding to the area of influence of the project, in order to update the</p>
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		<p>gaps and progress of gender issues in the CBC. The work was carried out by each of the technicians of the area and the gender team of the OCP. A report is available that includes the tabulation of data from the 77 gender diagnostics and the analysis of the results is being developed to make the respective recommendations and take specific actions in the municipalities with the support of the OMMs. Regarding the grievance mechanism for reporting complaints related to environmental and social safeguards and the gender policy, the project has made progress in the installation of 9 of 14 community mailboxes (installed in the municipalities of Villa de San Francisco, Cantarranas, Valle de Angeles, Cedros, Talanga, San Antonio de Oriente, Tatumbra, Santa Lucia and San Buena Ventura, pending for the next period Santa Ana, Lepaterique, Ojojona, Villa de San Antonio and Distrito Central). In the field missions, the existence of this UNDP and Adaptation Fund mechanism has been socialized. In the mailboxes that have been placed in the municipalities, and in particular related to gender issues, there is a Follow-up Mechanism which has been designated to the OMMs. As part of the visibility actions, stickers have been placed in the mailboxes showing the contacts of the Adaptation Fund and UNDP to whom people can turn to in case of project's complaints.</p>
<p>How have gender considerations been taken into consideration during the reporting period? What have been the lessons learned as a consequence of inclusion of such considerations on project performance or impacts? List lessons learned specific to gender, detailing</p>	<p>Challenges & Opportunities</p>	<p>In the reporting period, the project has progressed on gender issues. The gender specialist covered relevant areas; therefore, in the last quarter of 2022, the following progress is reported: 1. The</p>

<p>measures and project/programme-specific indicators highlighting the role of women as key actors in climate change adaptation.</p>		<p>gender diagnosis was updated in the CBC, obtaining 77 diagnoses that will help identify the next steps to carry out a gender plan in each municipality, with the support of the OMMs. 2. In 2022, the project benefitted approximately 2243 people with training, planning meetings, workshops, delivery of inputs and tools, delivery of risk system kits, among others, distributed as follows: 903 women, 1053 men and 287 young people. These figures include the Lenca population. 3. A preparatory meeting was held with the women group "Mi Tierra" to carry out the first gender systematization. 4. The Gender Action Plan's draft finalized and its activities have been activated in 13 municipalities and was being monitored by the gender specialist with the support of the project's technicians. To date, the lessons learned are: 1. Sustainable women's groups have been established thanks to empowerment training, creating a positive impact on the project in terms of the percentage of women benefited. 2. The Gender Diagnosis Report analysis highlights that 90% of the surveyed women have been trained by the AdaptarC+ project on climate change, family vegetable gardens and women's empowerment, which is positive in terms of new roles for women in the environmental area. 3. The capacity of the Municipal Women's Offices (known by its acronym in spanish, OMM) to manage complaints and claims has been enhanced by the project's training. In the past, the OMM in each municipality had an invisible</p>
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		<p>role in supporting women in the community. To date, the OMM is responsible for following up on local problems regarding women that arrive through mailboxes that have been installed in the 9 municipalities of the CBC.</p>
<p>Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?</p>	<p>Challenges & Opportunities</p>	<p>In the reporting period, there was a change of government, which led to changes of authorities at the minister and vice-minister levels, as well as technical and administrative officials. In the project there was a change of coordination with a period of interruption between July and August. As a result, the project has a new institutional leadership, aligned with the government's execution strategy, focused on community empowerment. In addition, there were other staff changes in December 2022; M&E and Field Technicians, positions that were filled between January and April. The Gender and Administrative Assistant positions have been vacant since April. All this has slowed down project execution, due to the learning curve and differences in the project execution approach, which affected the planning and preparation of technical activities and the relationship with the Project's Responsible Partners, resulting in limited implementation of activities of the Annual Work Plan and low budget execution. The challenge of establishing the CBC governance platform remains (Component 1). There were delays in formalizing the agreement with SANAA, and therefore the Low Value Grant projects to support water supply to communities have not yet been implemented (Component 2). There were difficulties with the ONCCDS in the</p>

		<p>implementation of the work plan to contribute to the generation, systematization and use of climate change knowledge and information that contributes to research, capacity building, monitoring and informed decision making (Component 3). The measures that have been implemented are: general coordination with the technical field team, gender activities, and monitoring of the complaints and claims mechanism, according to project documents. Regarding project personnel, SERNA has already launched a recruitment processes to fill the positions for Gender and for the Environmental and Social Safeguards structure. To date, the communications and M&E staff have been hired. To reinforce the project team's knowledge of Environmental and Social Safeguards, UNDP CO and the RTA have reiterated the importance of participating in the training spaces that the UNDP Regional has been developing since March 2023. To accelerate the implementation of Component 1 and 3 of the project, the responsible partner, FUNDAUNAH has been identified to establish the CBC's governance platform, and to generate, systematize and use knowledge respectively, and is currently in discussions to amend its letter of agreement. Likewise, to accelerate the implementation and achievement of project results, SERNA has proposed the involvement of its technical directorates to promote PES, a platform for the generation of information on CC, and the signing of agreements to receive and disseminate data related to CC. The Letter of</p>
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		<p>Agreement was formalized with SANAA for the implementation of Low Value Grant projects to enhance water supply to communities. Currently, communication and visibility products are being generated of the project's actions. Additionally, just after the new Coordinator was appointed, the Project Work Plan (2022 - 2024) was reviewed, the progress of the AdaptarC+ Project was verified and based on the actual progress, the route to follow was outlined and permanent meetings were established with the technical team, monitoring, gender and project management to provide guidelines to follow.</p>
<p>What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?</p>	<p>Challenges & Opportunities</p>	<p>In this reporting , the project pursue a greater focus on communities and prioritize the goals in terms of the project's adaptation solutions. This due to the fact that a lag in the work with the communities was identified, which reflected in the indicators. By the end of 2022, the project has implemented a strategy through local organizations as governance platforms for the communities. The project has been able to reach out to different entities at the municipal level; mayors's offices (where the Municipal Women's Offices stand out), indigenous people organizations, local producers, and organized women's groups. Based on this actions, to continue promoting the strategy with local organizations, the project proposes that through the Responsible Partner FUNDAUNAH (which has experience with governance mechanisms with local actors, and a good performance in this project and in the previous Adaptation Fund project), the</p>

CBC Authority and platform will be formalized and trained in climate risk management. Also, through the strategy of working with communities, it has been possible to advance in the identification of 13 LVG projects (low value grants). The project has captured the interest of the municipalities to execute the micro-basin action plans. The selection of the 10 municipalities in which micro-basin action plans will be carried out has initiated. This municipalities have suffered forest fires during the critical times of the year (summer/dry season). After discussing with these municipalities the benefits of the action plans for fire fighting and prevention, the municipalities along with the interest in participating in the elaboration of the plans, are interested in the implementation of the activities. The project has positioned itself as a benchmark in knowledge transfer/capacity building with the Water Boards, especially on firefighting themes. Even though the training on fire prevention and control, management of natural regeneration and protection activities was completed in the 14 municipalities, it should be noted that the members of the Water Boards of the municipality of Lepaterique, given the recurring problem of fires, have requested specific training on firefighting in water recharge areas. Regarding restoration activities, it is still a challenge for the municipalities to assume their legal responsibilities to decentralize the expeditious mechanism for issuing permits for small-scale timber harvesting. This due to the fact that municipalities perceive that this type of

		<p>management entails risks to the personal safety of staff and the municipality in general. As a lesson learned, although the project was able to advance in the prioritization of 1,780 ha of forest to be restored, the fact that municipal ordinances, especially land zoning, have not been established, has meant that many of these areas have already been occupied by individuals for private purposes. There were difficulties in complying with the ONCCDS Work Plan subscribed under a Low Value Grant agreement, which affects the generation, systematization and use of climate change knowledge and information that contributes to research, capacity building, monitoring and informed decision making (project indicators 3.2, 3.3 and 3.5). The organization strengthened the technical unit with equipment and tried to formalize agreements with some organizations to share Climate Change information, however, during the COVID pandemic of 2020-2021 it had internal organization and governance problems, which generated difficulties to comply with the agreed activities. After finalizing the agreement, the project has established a plan with the National Directorate of Climate Change of SERNA, especially to achieve the following: a) Technical and logistical capacities of the DNCC as a platform for generating information, indicators, policy analysis and public CC strategies are strengthened. b) Collaboration agreements are signed, and a communication and knowledge management strategy has been developed. On the other hand, the project, with its technical team, and also considering a</p>
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possible extension to the Letter of Agreement signed with FUNDAUNAH, contemplates generating lessons learned and best practices (including gender aspects). As part of the research carried out by FUNDAUNAH in order to generate knowledge and execute the project products according to scientific methods that make the intervention effective, the following lessons have been learned: *Behavior analysis of the water recharge elevations found in the CBC area, through the study of the isotopic composition of the different sources of water and rain: since the beginning of the study the participation of the communities in the data collection was contemplated, meaning that even when the product is finished, the communities continue to generate the data. Also, the dissemination of information with other bodies and projects is key to strengthening the results, as the linkage with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and SANAA evidences. *The diagnosis of native, drought-resilient and infiltration-enhancing plants in key points of the CBC: the study was carried out, therefore, the obtained results in forestry must be used by ICF to achieve an effective restoration in the CBC. * The study of water demand in the CBC and the diagnosis of the CBC water ecology and the frequency of biological, microbiological and hydrogeochemical contaminants: has brought about the exchange of technological knowledge with the communities, highlighting that at local level, there is willingness to learn and apply techniques for the collection of

		<p>information and to carry out actions aimed to improve the water supply system. An important lesson is that the involvement of communities and water boards is key to the develop studies focused on water optimization. In this period, the implementation of biofactories was promoted in 25 groups of basic grains and vegetable garden producers in the 14 municipalities of the CBC, where producers have expressed the positive cost-benefit ratio in production.</p>
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Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

No

Climate Resilience Measures	
<p>What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing climate adaptation measures that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?</p>	
<p>What is the potential for the climate resilience measures undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?</p>	
Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)	
<p>What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in accessing and implementing climate finance readiness support that would be relevant to the preparation, design and implementation of future concrete adaptation projects/programmes?</p>	
<p>How have the outputs (such as manuals, guidelines, procedures or the experience from providing peer support, etc) from employing readiness grants been used to inform institutional capacity needs, gender issues, and environmental and social aspects in developing and implementing concrete projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?</p>	
Concrete Adaptation Interventions	
<p>What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing concrete adaptation interventions that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes implementing concrete adaptation interventions?</p>	

What is the potential for the concrete adaptation interventions undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what channels of dissemination have been used?	
Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever possible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, training manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)	
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	
Describe any difficulties there have been in accessing or retrieving existing information (data or knowledge) that is relevant to the project. Please provide suggestions for improving access to the relevant data.	
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	
Complementarity/ Coherence with other climate finance sources	
Has the project been scaled-up from any other climate finance? Or has the project build upon any other climate finance initiative?	
If you answered yes, kindly specify the name of the Fund/Organization.	

Results Tracker

Goal: Assist developing-country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of concrete adaptation projects and programmes in order to implement climate-resilient measures.

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change.

Is this the mid-term or terminal project performance report? Not Applicable

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change

Core Indicator: No. of beneficiaries

		Total	% of female beneficiaries	% of Youth beneficiaries
Baseline information	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Baseline information	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Baseline information	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)			
Target performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)			
Performance at mid-term	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)			
Performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)			

Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats**Indicator 1: Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis**

	Number of targeted stakeholders - Total	Number of targeted stakeholders - % of female targeted	Hazards information generated and disseminated	Overall effectiveness
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				

Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated

Indicator 1.1: No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments

	No. of projects/programme that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 1.2 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems

Core Indicator 1.2: No. of Early Warning Systems

	No. of adopted Early Warning Systems	Category targeted	Hazard	Geographical coverage	Number of municipalities
Baseline information					
Target performance at completion					
Performance at mid-term					
Performance at completion					

Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses

Indicator 2: Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased

	Number of staff targeted - Total	Number of staff targeted - % of female targeted	Sector	Capacity level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-				

term				
Performance at completion				

Output 2.1 Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events

Indicator 2.1.1: No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events

	Total staff trained	% of female staff trained	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 2.1.2: No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks

	Type	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 2.2. Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and program adaptation finance

Indicator 2.2.1: No. of targeted institutions benefitting from the direct access and enhanced direct access modality

	Number of beneficiaries	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes

Indicator 3.1: Increase in application of appropriate adaptation responses

	Percentage of targeted	Sector
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	population applying adaptation measures	
Baseline information		
Target performance at completion		
Performance at mid-term		
Performance at completion		

Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities

Indicator 3.1.1: Percentage of targeted population awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses

	No. of targeted beneficiaries	% of female participants targeted	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 3.2: Stenghtened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning

Indicator 3.2.1: No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge

	No. of technical committees/associations	% of women represented in committes/associations	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 3.2.2: No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders

	No. of tools and guidelines	Type	Scale
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services

and infrastructure assets

Indicator 4.1: Increased responsiveness of development sector services to evolving needs from changing and variable climate

	Project/programme sector	Geographical scale	Response level
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Core Indicator 4.2: Assets produced, developed, improved or strengthened

	Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset (quantitative or qualitative)
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 4.1.1: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 4.1.1: No. and type of development sector services to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change

	Number of services	Type	Sector
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress

Indicator 5: Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress

	Natural resource improvement level	Sector	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at			

completion			
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Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Core Indicator 5.1: Natural Assets protected or rehabilitated

	Natural asset or Ecosystem (type)	Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	Unit	Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas

Indicator 6.1: Increase in households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	Improvement level
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 6.2: Increase in targeted population's sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	% increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline	Alternate Source
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 6 Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 6.1.1: No. and type of adaptation assets created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies

	Number of Assets	Type of Assets	Sector	Adaptation
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				strategy
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Core Indicator 6.1.2: Increased income, or avoided decrease in income

	Number of households (total number in the project area)	Income source	Income level (USD)
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures

Indicator 7: Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy

	Integration level
Baseline information	
Target performance at completion	
Performance at mid-term	
Performance at completion	

Output 7: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans

Indicator 7.1: No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks

	No. of Policies introduced or adjusted	Sector	Scale	Type
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Indicator 7.2: No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced

	No. of Development strategies	Regulation	Effectiveness
Baseline information			

Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies

Indicator 8: Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level

	Sector of innovative practice	Geographic Scale	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encourages and/or accelerated

Indicator 8.1: No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated

	No. of innovative practices/ tools technologies	Sector	Status	Effectiveness
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Indicator 8.2: No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated

	No. of key findings generated	Type	Effectiveness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			