"Ecosystem-Based Adaptation at Communities of the Central Forest Corridor in Tegucigalpa- AdaptarC HONDURAS"

ID AF: HND/MIE/Multi/2016/1
Quantum ID: 00098361
ID PNUD PIMS: 5839
CATEGORY OF PROJECT: Regular-sized Project

Final Evaluation Report

October 16th, 2023 – December 15th, 2023
Region: Latin America and the Caribbean
Country: Honduras

Executing Agency: Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA)
Implementing Agency: UNDP Honduras

Other Project Partners: Forest Conservation Institute (ICF), Foundation of the National Autonomous University of Honduras (FUNDAUNAH), SANAA, 14 municipalities (San Antonio de Oriente, Talanga, Cedros, Distrito Central, Cantarranas (San Juan de Flores), Lepaterique, Villa de San Antonio, Villa de San Francisco, Santa Lucía, Valle de Ángeles, Tatumbla, Santa Ana, Ojojona and San Buenaventura)

Required Financing Amount: US$ 4,036,590.00

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Acknowledgments

My most sincere thanks to the authorities, staff and professionals belonging to the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA), the Forest Conservation Institute (ICF), the Foundation of the National Autonomous University of Honduras (FUNDAUNAH) and the National Autonomous Service of Aqueducts and Sewerage (SANAA) for openly and sincerely providing their considerations and comments on the history, achievements, and development of the project.

I would also like to thank the representatives of other institutions such as AMITIGRA, Ciudad Mujer and the Municipal Women's Office of the Central District who showed their vision as collaborators in the framework of their work and especially the representatives of the Lenca indigenous people, the Communities, organizations and producers (El Carpintero, Planes del Durazno, Aldea Suyapa, El Ciprés, Montaña grande, Pajarillos, Aguacatal, Lepaterique) and the municipalities of San Antonio de Oriente, Talanga, Cedros, Distrito Central, Cantarranas, Lepaterique, Villa de San Antonio, Villa de San Francisco, Santa Lucía, Valle de Ángeles, Tatumbla, Santa Ana, Ojojona and San Buenaventura, who showed their achievements, progress, commitments and problems that arose during project execution and patiently answered questions and made very interesting comments on the entire process.

It is also very important to highlight the invaluable support and participation of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Project Coordinator with her team in each of the work areas, who not only were interviewed intensively, but also managed very efficiently to convene working meetings and interviews, exceeding the initial planning and providing the evaluation with all the necessary information in order to guarantee the due independence required for this work.

Table of Contents

TABLE INDEX

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CSA	Climate-smart Agriculture
AMHON	Association of Municipalities of Honduras
BID	Inter-American Development Bank
CATIE	Tropical Agronomic Research and Higher Education Center
CFC	Central Forest Corridor
CENAOS	Center for Atmospheric, Oceanographic and Seismic Studies
CONADEH	National Human Rights Commissioner
CPD	Country Program Document
AF	Adaptation Fund
FIRSA	Reactivation Program for the Agrifood Sector in Honduras
FUNDAUNAH	UNAH Foundation
DIBIO	Biodiversity Directorate of SERNA
DGA	ERNA Environmental Management Directorate
DGRH	General Directorate of Water Resources of SERNA
DNCC	National Climate Change Directorate of SERNA
FEHCAFOR	Honduran Federation of Agroforestry Cooperatives
FEPROAH	Federation of Agroforestry Producers of Honduras
GEFSEC	Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GIZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
ICF	Institute for Forest Conservation and Development and Protected Areas
INFOP	National Vocational Training Institute
IHCIT	Honduran Institute of Earth Sciences
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
PB	Project Board
LVG	Low-value grants
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
MCNUDS 2022-2026	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022-2026
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NAD	High Deforestation Hotspots
DSG	Sustainable Development Goals
NGO	Non-governmental organization
EAP	Economically Active Population
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIGCCT	Integrated Territorial Climate Change Management Plans
PIR	GEF Project Implementation Report
PMOT	Municipal Land Use Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
AOP	Annual Operational Plan
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
SPL	Sustainable Production Landscapes
PSA	Proper Security Plan
AWP	Annual Work Plan
RDA	After Action Review
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
MTR	Mid-Term Review
SEMUJER	Women's Secretariat
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SIGMOF	Information System for Forest Management and Monitoring
SINIA	National Environmental Information System
SOF	Source of Financing

STAP	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
ToR	Terms of Refence
UAM	Municipal Environmental Unit
EU	European Union
PMU	Project Management Unit
UNE-CATACAMAS	National University of Agriculture
UNAH	National Autonomous University of Honduras
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework.
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
U-ESNACIFOR	University of Forestry Sciences
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

1. Executive Summary

Table of Basic Information

Project Information		Project Milestones	
Project Title	Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Central Forest Corridor of Tegucigalpa (AdaptarC)	CEO Approval Date (FSP) / Approval Date:	March 2017
UNDP Project ID (PIMS #):	5839	ProDoc signature date:	December 03, 2018
AF ID Number	HND/MIE/Multi/2016/1	Start date:	March 04, 2019
		Planned start date:	April 22, 2017
Atlas Award ID	00094142	Date of workshop start:	March 04, 2019
Country:	Honduras	Date of completion of the Mid-Term evaluation:	November 12, 2021
		Planned completion date of the Mid-Term evaluation:	December 20, 2021
Region	Latin America	Date of completion of the Final Evaluation:	December 15, 2023
UNDP Gender Indicator	GEN2	Planned operational closing date	March 04, 2023
Area of Action/Strategic Program of the FE	Central Forest Corridor (14 municipalities): Department of Francisco Morazán (13 municipalities); Department of Comayagua (1 Municipality).		
Outcome of UNCSD 2022 - 2025:	3. The Honduran State implements policies, strategies and programs that strengthen the sustainability and resilience of its development [1].		
Output of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022 -2025	4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance productivity and sustainable livelihoods[2] .		
Country Program Document (CPD)	CPD 2022 - 2026 Outcome 3 - The Honduran State implements policies, strategies and programs that strengthen the sustainability and resilience of its development. Output 3.1. The Honduran population, public administration and private sector have strengthened capacities to promote a sustainable economy and resilience to climate change, providing sustainable livelihoods to vulnerable groups, women, and Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities.		
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Goal 13: Adopt urgent measures to combat climate change and its effects. Goal 15: Manage the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss;		
Source of Financing	*Adaptation Fund (AF)*		
Management Provisions	*National Implementation Modality (NIM)*		
Implementing Agency / Executing Agency:	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA), through the Project Coordination Office (PCO)		
Other Partners Involved:	Forest Conservation Institute (ICF), Foundation of the National Autonomous University of Honduras (FUNDAUNAH), SANAA, 14 municipalities (San Antonio de Oriente, Talanga, Cedros, Central District, Cantarranas, Villa de San Antonio, Villa de San Francisco, Santa Lucía, Valle de Ángeles, Tatumbla, Santa Ana, Ojojona and San Buenaventura)[3]		

Financial Information		
Project	**PRODOC Pledge (US$)**	**Execution As of October 31, 2023 (US$)**
[1] UNDP contribution:	**0**	
[2] Government:	**0**	
[3] Other multi/bilaterals:	**0**	
[4] Private Sector:	**0**	
[5] NGOs, Corporations, and others:	**0**	
[6] Total co-financing [1 + 2 + 2 + 3 + 3 + 4 + 5]:	**0**	
[7] Financing Adaptation Fund:	**4,036,590**	
[8] Total Project Funds [6 + 7].	**4,036,590**	**3,357,462**

[1]The PRODOC was formulated and approved during the life of a previous UNDAF and CPD.

[2]The PRODOC was formulated and approved during the life of a previous Strategic Plan.

[3] It should be noted that initially the CFC was comprised of 13 municipalities. For several activities previously carried out within the CFC initiative, the municipality of Villa de San Francisco (which borders San Juan de Flores and Valle de Angeles), which was not originally part of the CFC but for its influence on La Tigra National Park and the political will and active participation of its leaders, was included in the Project Document. Under this consideration it is established that there are 14 municipalities of influence of the CFC (also including the Central District, i.e., the capital Tegucigalpa).

Project Summary

The project "Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Central Forest Corridor of Tegucigalpa" known as "AdaptarC", is financed by the Adaptation Fund (AF) and follows UNDP's National Implementation Modality (NIM), according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Honduras signed on January 17, 1995. The project's Executing Agency is the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA). It is managed by the Project Coordination Office (OCP) of the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA) and involves the following key stakeholders at the national and subnational levels: SERNA, ICF, AMHON, SANAA and universities. At the local level, the most relevant stakeholders are municipal governments, farmers' organizations, women's groups, local communities, agroforestry cooperatives and indigenous organizations. The Project Board (PB) is the highest body of the project and is made up of the beneficiary entities (Agroforestry Cooperatives, AMHON, CLIMA+ and SRECI), SERNA and UNDP. The PB is responsible for making management decisions by consensus when the National Project Coordinator needs guidance, including recommendation for UNDP approval. The Executing Agency is SERNA and the responsible parties, i.e. entities selected to act on behalf of the Executing Agency are: The Forest Conservation Institute (ICF), the Foundation of the Autonomous University of Honduras (FUNDAUNAH), the Municipal Mayor's Office of the Central District (AMDC)[4] and the National Autonomous Service of Aqueducts and Sewerage (SANAA).

The project was approved by the AF on March 17, 2017, and the project document was signed on December 18, 2018. The official kick-off and start-up workshop for the project was held on March 4, 2019. The project is in its final year of implementation and has an operational completion date of March 4, 2024. The project has a budget approved by the Adaptation Fund (AF) of US$ 4,036,590.00.

The intervention area is the Central Forest Corridor (CFC)[5] which is an initiative promoted since late 2014, as a measure of adaptation to climate change for the protection of water-producing areas and the restoration of degraded areas under a rational management of natural resources, to increase the quantity and quality of water for different users, particularly in the Honduran capital.

The main objective of the AdaptarC project has been to increase the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities in the Central Forest Corridor and increase the adaptive capacity of their municipalities with an emphasis on securing livelihoods and the continued provision of ecosystem goods and services for Tegucigalpa and its surroundings. The project focuses on promoting local and community governance, knowledge management and technology for climate change adaptation measures.

The project is structured in three components:

- Component 1: Strengthening local and community governance under climate change and variability scenarios.
- Component 2: Ecosystem-based adaptation measures and technologies for building resilience in the CFC.
- Component 3: Strengthening knowledge management, information, and monitoring systems for climate change adaptive capacity.

[4] Despite various efforts from the project, the AMDC did not assume responsibility for the project due to their lack of interest. The project, however, developed various specific work initiatives that involved the Mayor's Office for Women and the Municipal Environmental Unit, coordinating efforts that allowed various organizations and inhabitants of the AMDC to be beneficiaries of the project.

[5] The approximate population in the 14 municipalities of the CFC (13 municipalities in the department of Francisco de Morazán and one in the department of Comayagua), is estimated at 1,427,699 inhabitants (more than 16% of the total population of the country) and in three of its municipalities (Ojojona, Santa Ana and Lepaterique) there are residents who belong to the Lenca indigenous people. It also includes 5 protected areas that represent 21.78% of the CFC, 5 sub-basins that represent 41.99% of the CFC, 186 water supply micro-basins and 66 forestry exploitation zones. Source PRODOC, INE 2016

Summary of Assessments, Achievements and Evaluation, Conclusions, Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The project can demonstrate effective achievements that are not as significant as those expected in the PRODOC design, however, if we take into account the design problems, the governance problems of the political and environmental authorities and the management problems of the Project's Operational Unit (PMU) in a very tough economic and social context aggravated by COVID 19 and the hurricanes of the year 2020 in particular, the effective achievements are really remarkable because it has been possible to strengthen the resilience to climate change of the communities through practices of farmer promotion, access and management of water and enterprises, improve governance and the practice of services of sectoral and local public institutions, empowerment of women, generate reforestation processes and preparation to contain forest fires within the large number of actions carried out by the project.

The following tables and charts present summaries of the project's assessments, goals and achievements, lessons learned, best practices and recommendation:

Table of Assessment Ratings

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)	Rating[6]
Initial M&E design	6. Highly Satisfactory (HS)
Implementation of the M&E Plan	4. Moderately Satisfactory (MS)
Overall M&E quality	5. Satisfactory (S)
Implementation / Execution	**Rating**
Quality of UNDP implementation/supervision	6. Highly Satisfactory (HS)
Quality of implementation partner's execution	4. Moderately Satisfactory (MS)
Overall quality of implementation/implementation	4. Moderately Satisfactory (MS)
Evaluación de resultados	**Rating**
Relevance	5. Satisfactory (S)
Effectiveness	6. Highly Satisfactory (HS)
Efficiency	4. Moderately Satisfactory (MS)
Assessment of overall project results	5. Satisfactory (S)
Sustainability	**Rating**
Financial Resources	2. Moderately Unlikely (MU)
Sociopolitical	4. Likely (L)
Institutional framework and governance	2. Moderately Unlikely (MU)
Environmental	2. Moderately Unlikely (MU)
Overall likelihood of sustainability	3. Moderately Likely (ML)

Source: Final Evaluation

Summary Table of Goals, Achievements and Assessment of the Final Evaluation

Indicator	Goal	Achievements	Rating
Overall Objective Indicator 1: Number of CFC communities that reduce their vulnerability and increase their capacity to adapt to climate change	At the end of the project, the vulnerability index improves to medium-low for all CFC municipalities.	To date, neither the measurement of vulnerability nor the improvement of capacities, which is currently being analyzed by FUNDAUNAH, are available: • A forum was held by DIBIO with 204 participants to strengthen local and national capacities. • Forum on Integral Management of Solid Resources towards a circular economy and its link with Higher Education (67% women in attendance). • Strengthened local capacities in restoration techniques, direct planting, fire prevention and control, natural regeneration management, protection activities (RDA, COIIF), monitoring of forest pests and diseases, CFC management, mobilization guides for harvesting and compliance (forest monitoring platform, linking and linking actors and forming structures. • 305 people trained by DGA in the proper management of solid waste to protect NRNR.	**Satisfactory (5)**

[6] Outcomes, Effectiveness, Efficiency, M&E, Implementation/Execution and Relevance are rated on a 6-point scale: 6 = Highly Satisfactory (HS), 5 = Satisfactory (S), 4 = Moderately Satisfactory (MS), 3 = Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), 2 = Unsatisfactory (U), 1 = Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). Sustainability is rated on a 4-point scale: 4 = Likely (L), 3 = Moderately Likely (ML), 2 = Moderately Unlikely (MU), 1 = Unlikely (U).

		• 40 workshops for the implementation of livelihood diversification tools (eco-ovens, bakery, expo-fairs) to strengthen economic opportunities for the communities. • There are 2 biofactories (organic fertilizers) in the communities of Planes del Durazno, DC and Lepaterique, FM. • 3600 people have participated in multiple workshops and technical assistance experiences promoting good agricultural practices. • A manual on the efficient use of eco-stoves and how to implement forest resource reduction practices is being prepared.	
Overall Objective Indicator 2: Number of municipalities that integrate climate change adaptation measures into their municipal development plans, municipal budgets, and revenues from payments for ecosystem services	By the end of the project at least 10 municipalities incorporate climate change adaptation plans into their municipal budgets.	The target was largely met, as reported in more detail in the following evaluation table for component 1, in indicators 1.2 and 1.3, however, as noted in indicator 1.4, the issue of payments for ecosystem services has not yet been achieved. These instruments have been highly valued by the institutions where they have been developed. The institutions responsible for the topics highlighted the collaborative work between the parties involved to move this work forward.	**Moderately Satisfactory (4)**
Component 1 Indicator 1.1: Formalized, operational CFC Authority and Platform with capabilities to manage climate risks	By the end of the project, CFC Authority is established by law or equivalent, with institutional coordination mechanisms and defined functions and trained staff.	After the PPR 2023 report, an addendum was signed between FUNDAUNAH and UNDP to effectively form the UTE and build a governance platform for the CFC, which would allow further progress in achieving this goal. These processes are complex because, although there is a common interest in building governance for the CFC, there are always many personal and political interests that make it difficult to establish the Regulations and design a strategy in which the 14 municipalities work collectively. A proposal prepared by consultants from the Social Work academic unit was presented, which should be discussed and eventually approved or modified. The interviews conducted indicate that there is interest in reaching an agreement, but it is complex to indicate when this will be achieved and what final form it will take. Therefore, despite the effort and commitment acquired with FUNDAUNAH, there is no clarity on the achievement of this indicator.	**Moderately Satisfactory (4)**
Component 1 Indicator 1.2: Number of established and operational municipal regulations or ordinances of the mechanisms in place	At the end of the project, at least 4 regulatory mechanisms are operational in each municipality: 1) community reporting mechanism, municipal ordinance on 2) land management and 3) forest use by private forest owners, and 4) functions delegated to the UMAs.	As of the date of the Final Evaluation, the number of complaint mailboxes has increased to 14, but the consultancy for the creation of the strategy in response to these mailboxes is still pending. In order to move forward on this issue, a PMU Social Safeguards specialist prepared a Draft Mechanism for complaints and denunciations that must be endorsed with the communities in order to make it official. An e-mail address is currently available for receiving complaints. Sixteen municipal ordinances have been presented in: • Land use planning • Private forest use • Permitting functions Quantitatively, the goals would have been met; however, they do not have an emphasis on the environmental issue, so it is estimated that the measures were not more related to the central axis of component 1: "implement adaptation measures and processes based on ecosystems".	**Satisfactory (5)**
Component 1 Indicator 1.3: Number of revised or elaborated municipal plans that integrate climate risk considerations (based on gender analysis and sex-disaggregated data)	By the end of the project: -14 PDM/PM-OT have been updated with climate change as a cross-cutting theme. -14 Municipal Forest Protection Plans (PPFM) have been updated taking into account climate risks. 3 sub-basin management plans and 7 micro-basin action plans have been established to improve water management in highly populated areas of the CFC (Modified Target).	In addition to the PPR 2023, the validity of 11 Municipal Development Plans (PDM) was reviewed and a work schedule was established with FUNDAUNAH to review and update the 14 municipalities with the implementation of the CDT4H and the climate change guide. Six microbasin plans were submitted and 14 municipal forest protection plans were prepared by the ICF. In addition, the sustainable gender action plan is in the process of being updated and socialized in the CFC. Therefore, it is assessed that the qualitative and quantitative goals have been surpassed.	**Highly Satisfactory (6)**
Component 1 Indicator 1.4: Number of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes	Municipal PES schemes (revised water tariffs) are replicated in at least 5 municipalities by the end of the project. A proposal designed for an intermunicipal PES pilot developed.	Currently, a consultant is being hired to carry out a new consultancy on this issue, which means that no real progress has been made in this area. The progress is that there is greater clarity on what is required as a component. According to what is reported in the PPR 2023, which incorporates everything that has been done in the project up to this report, the achievements are as follows: *"1. Preliminary activities are underway for the signing of three agreements with the municipal governments of Talanga, Cantarranas and Villa de San Francisco, including the water tariff revisions that are contemplated*	**Unsatisfactory (2)**

		together with the Water Boards in order to allocate a percentage exclusively for the management of the water-producing area. *2. Involve SERNA's DGA in the development of workshops to socialize the Ecosystem Services Compensation Regulations. These regulations were prepared by the DGA. The participation of the DGA will include the completion of the pilot of one (1) intermunicipal compensation scheme (Villa de San Fco/Valle de Angeles) and complete the design of (5) municipal compensation schemes for the maintenance of water recharge areas.* *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 the National Water Resources Directorate of SERNA."* In other words, according to the evaluation of this report, there are no effectively completed products, there are only projections of achievements to be reached. The November 2023 report to the project board does not provide any evidence of concrete achievements either.	
Component 2 Indicator 2.1: Number of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes	At the end of the project, 1500 ha were restored (Indicator modified at the Project Board on January 30, 2020).	The latest information available in SIGMOF as of December 2023 shows the following data on Restoration Activities: 82.88 ha of Protective Plantings and 3,527.28 ha of Assisted Natural Regeneration. The modified project goal was 1,500 hectares restored. The work carried out has been very intense, highlighting the work of the ICF as a partner of the project, which has been strengthened and has developed a very interesting work. The regeneration assisted by protection measures, which allows for a better restoration in line with the natural biodiversity of the sector, stands out. The consultancy on opportunities for decentralization of services provided by ICF to municipalities in the CFC was completed. Workshops provided to agroforestry cooperatives and institutional strengthening in the Talanga area.	**Highly Satisfactory (6)**
Component 2 Indicator 2.2: Level (%) of implementation of the measures set forth in the Municipal Forest Protection Plans in the 14 CFC municipalities. (Levels: 0% zero; <20% low; 20<50% medium; 50<80% high; >80 very high)	At the end of the project, high level of implementation in all municipalities.	All CFC municipalities have Forest Protection Plans. Five were prepared in 2020 (Valle Angeles, Ojojona, Lepaterique, Tatumbla and Santa Lucia) and nine were prepared in 2021 (Cantarranas, Villa de San Francisco, Villa de San Antonio, Talanga, Santa Ana, San Buenaventura, San Antonio Oriente, DC and Cedros). Villa de San Antonio, Talanga, Santa Ana, San Buenaventura, San Antonio de Oriente, DC and Cedros). The implementation of these plans is not clear and needs to be specified with a formal report. Data fluctuates between 25% and 56% implementation. It is considered that the work done satisfies to some extent the indicator that was quite demanding as it asked for between 50% and 80% of implemented measures. Additionally, it is very important to highlight that the SIGMOF platform for the management of spatial data related to the environment is in operation, which will facilitate planning and informed decision making.	**Satisfactory (5)**
Component 2 Indicator 2.3: Number of households (including female-headed households) with improved access to water services	By the end of the project, 12,000 families improve their access to water (at least 30% of families with women as head of household)	According to the latest data provided by SANAA, the population measured in number of people that will finally benefit is 12,835 people, which with the assumption of 3 people per family gives us a total of 4,278 families. If we add the information from ICF that includes the Ocotal tank and two tanks in Cofradía, we would have 195 more families, which would give us a final figure of **4,473 families benefited. This means an achievement of 37.28% of the goal.** In addition, many efforts have been made to address this issue and lay some important foundations to advance in this goal: • 20 workshops on new pumping technologies and their implementation in drip irrigation system and installation of geomembrane. • Approved 8 LVG sheets on water improvement for human consumption that are in the process of execution by SANAA. • Identification of water harvesting projects for irrigation in the communities. • 51 kits delivered for the irrigation system within the CFC municipalities. • Water demand study in the process of final validation. • Diagnosis of CFC water ecology and frequency of biological contaminants in the process of final validation.	**Moderately Unsatisfactory (3)**
Component 3 Indicator 3.1: Number of studies conducted related to climate change adaptation (weevil pest, forest restoration, etc.)	At least 5 relevant studies	There are the 5 studies required in the indicator's target. • Analysis of landscape connectivity and natural regeneration in two pine forests affected by the bark stripper Dendroctonus spp. • "Diagnosis of drought resilient and infiltration enhancing plants". See https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KFuns0-lVpd-FWf_E3QvQk3QGEtpOTtY/view • Report on "Ecology of Water" See: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BU62waYMlJRXFnWKDLlM73Pn-QyQAhEz/view?usp=sharing, • "Study on the demand and use of water in the upper part of the Choluteca river basin" See: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Se0wFyfMAMLU9sJo9rswh5vI4dDteM_J/view?usp=sharing • "Determination of the structure and dynamics of plant-floral visitor networks in two pine forests affected by the bark beetle", "Analysis of the	**Highly Satisfactory (6)**

		connectivity and natural regeneration of two pine forests in Honduras, five years after bark beetle attack" and "Evaluation of spores and mycelia of Pisolithus arrhisus (Scorp) Rausschert as inoculants to mycorrhizate seedlings of Pinus oocarpa Schiede ex Schltdl" See: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Bvm8BGZPL9xSCMBFun4MfaYgvMzb1ND3/view?usp=sharing.	
Component Number of technicians trained in climate change adaptation planning (indicator disaggregated by sex)	By the end of the project, at least 2,500 technicians and community members, academics, local decision makers, etc. trained (at least 50% women) (Target modified in Project Board 30 January 2020).	To date, 2,869 people have been trained, of which approximately 50% are technicians in agreements with DIBIO, DGA, DGRH, DNCC; ICF and AdaptarC on CC issues, adaptation measures, etc. It is estimated that more than 60% are women, which means that the goal was also met with that requirement.	**Highly Satisfactory (6)**
Component 3 Indicator 3.3: Number of institutions officially sharing information with the ONCCDS (through MoU or LoA)	By the end of the project, at least 6 institutions share information based on Agreements (Goal modified in Project Board 30 January 2020).	According to the 2023 execution report (November), at that time one institution has been able to share information with the ONCCDS[7], but conversations have begun with 5 other organizations. Therefore, the level of compliance is insufficient.	**Unsatisfactory (2)**
Component 3 Indicator 3.4: Number of TSSs focused on weevil infestation in operation	By the end of the project, all CFC municipalities have operational TSS.	**All the municipalities have received workshops, training, and equipment for the operation of the Early Warning Systems.** Additionally, 7 environmental awareness campaigns have been developed with approximately 1100 people. As a system, they require a community participation scheme and that it be articulated to the early warning system in the CFC, which is in the process of being carried out to different degrees in the different municipalities. The interviews showed that the process is advancing in several municipalities in coordination with community groups or neighbors in some localities with the ICF, applying participatory and technical monitoring of weevils and forest fires.	**Satisfactory (5)**
Component 3 Indicator 3.5: Lessons learned and good practices generated by the project are systematized and communicated.	At least 20 (2 of them gender-related) were communicated and systematized using different multimedia forms and dissemination channels (e.g. technical reports, videos, photo reports, virtual platforms and exchange events, media and press material).	In addition to what is reported in the PPR 2023, the project is in the process of systematizing the work with Lenca women and groups organized by a technical specialist. The project, especially in 2022 and 2023, has developed interesting and varied experiences that are potentially systematized into good practices and lessons learned that need to be communicated. In the area of gender, the experience clearly exceeds the 2 goals of this indicator, so it is urgent to systematize and communicate them. There is a list that exceeds the goal of 20 lessons learned, but several of the lessons learned identified need to be documented with a reflection and analysis that allows them to be disseminated as an experience of the process and not just a list of facts, which implies an additional analysis effort to conclude the project properly.	**Satisfactory (5)**

Source: Final Evaluation

[7] The LVG agreement with ONCCDS was cancelled due to institutional difficulties of ONCCDS, and that the project changed strategy, incorporating DNCC/SERNA to promote more CC information management. The progress stated in the report to the November 2023 project board is "discussions have been initiated with 5 organizations" without further information. The initiation of discussions is not an achievement that can be transformed into a deliverable to meet the indicator.

Table of Lessons Learned from the Project

Lessons Learned
Main Objective: The main objective of the project is to increase the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities in the Central Forest Corridor and the adaptive capacity of their municipalities with emphasis on securing livelihoods and the continued provision of ecosystem goods and services for the city of Tegucigalpa and surrounding areas.
Result: The need to increase the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities in the Central Forest Corridor and the adaptive capacity of their municipalities remains a challenge in the CFC. The project demonstrated that it was possible to involve many relevant stakeholders in a participatory and active manner. The best practices and lessons learned from this project are many and multilevel, but to ensure that the change is irreversible, these practices, methodologies and principles must be implemented with an integral development of the CFC and its localities, sustained based on the commitment and participation of institutions and communities belonging to the CFC. Noteworthy experiences for other projects are: • **Validity of the tools and techniques of sustainable farmer promotion:** The practices, efficient for cost savings, income improvements, quality of life improvements and complementary to environmental improvement are adopted by the communities of farmer settlements, women's groups, and indigenous Lenca of the CFC. • **There is an important base of receptive organized local communities in the CFC:** The CFC has organized local communities that are very receptive to the objective of increasing climate resilience with which it is possible to build networks and articulate projects of great impact and that therefore are not only beneficiaries but can be partners of the objective and components pursued by this project. Therefore, the strengthening of local communities should be functional to make them protagonists in the promotion of these objectives, by integrating them to co-design, plan, execute and be multiplying agents of the same. Methodologically, this means placing the participation of the actors and respect for their dynamics at the center in order to ensure that the practices are culturally integrated in the communities and in the institutions with which we work. • **Networking is possible and necessary:** The challenges of the project are multidimensional and the solution to the problems requires articulating the maximum number of networks that provide technical skills, economic resources, and contacts to build the basic inter-institutional fabric to move forward in overcoming the obstacles that will allow continuity in the provision of ecosystem goods and services for the city of Tegucigalpa and surrounding areas.
Overall Lesson Learned: **The construction of CFC governance is a medium-term process:** The AdaptarC project is a complex project, with a multilevel scope of action (national, regional, and local), with multiple actors (public sectoral, social, regional, and local and private sectoral organizations such as community, social, business, gender, indigenous and youth organizations) with multiple areas of action and an ambitious bet. This requires support based on principles that guarantee progress towards the objectives and great flexibility in management. It requires a capacity for action and reaction, as well as flexibility and creativity to find solutions and diverse paths to advance in the achievement of the project's objectives. **Specific Lessons Learned:** • **Promote the articulation of public and social organizations in concrete works that deliver solutions:** Joining willingness, efforts, agendas, and dreams in a territory with diverse institutional actors, social and productive organizations, local governments, and families can only be done based on solving concrete problems. • **Inter-institutional networks can be built based on spaces for collaboration and mutual help:** By strengthening institutional participants, reconciling institutional agendas, practices and pooling resources and objectives, trust is built, and effective networks are generated that can progressively take on greater challenges. • **The construction of CFC's governance is not unrelated to the political and social problems at the national level.** Each of the 14 municipalities is independent and is governed by different political representatives of all political tendencies in the country. Therefore, the national political difficulties are also reflected at the local level and even more so in a space that is being built as the governance of the CFC. Overcoming the problems of mistrust, the power agendas, the leadership needs that exist at the national level are undoubtedly reflected at this level, therefore it is part of the risks that must be assumed to move forward with this important task. The lack of institutional and social fabric to meet the needs of the inhabitants of the areas and localities where the project worked is a reality and it cannot be expected that its construction will be simple or short term. • **Bureaucratic problems in the processes of acquisition and transfer of resources can seriously affect trust and therefore the implementation of the proposed tasks.** Evidently this is a well-known issue in the field of cooperation projects; however, there are still problems of this type that should be foreseen and avoided as much as possible. OCP's experience in Honduras, which is very familiar with these types of problems, should play a more active role in alerting project coordinators about these issues and how to deal with them.

Source: Final Evaluation

Table of Good Practices

Good Practices
• **The formalization of agreements and co-responsibility allows for the construction of serious inter-institutional bases that provide the learning and practices necessary for the governance of increasingly broad and complex objectives.** The realization of project work from implementing partners undoubtedly had some problems for them and for the project management, however, many products were produced, and it was possible to build trust and concrete solutions to real problems. In particular, the practice of formalizing commitments in "Letters of Agreement" made it possible to establish or advance in having clear rules for action and to unite visions on instruments, methodologies, and action strategies. • Establishing **partial inter-institutional agreements allows progress to be made in the hope of being able to achieve complete and integral governance in the future**: Given that it was very complex to achieve an institutional framework for the entire CFC, the establishment of agreements with some municipalities to advance in fire management, micro-watershed management, gender issues, etc., has allowed us to show the viability of the CFC. It has made it possible to show the viability of the strategy of the proposed path to move steadily towards the shared vision.

- **The transfer of technology and adaptive management practices at the community level.** The field technicians have carried out a highly recognized work in the communities, which has been based on the promotion of the same farmer promotion technologies in all localities, however, the specific application to each community has been largely "tailor-made suits", i.e. actions, negotiations and support according to each particular reality, which has caused an assurance of almost complete effectiveness and successes in the organizations of the communities.
- **Incorporate transparency of information and transversal communication in daily practice with partner institutions and communities**. This horizontal and concrete communication allows to generate trust and mutual respect so necessary to generate work networks and the successes pursued.
- **Make explicit the gender distinction of the project.** Being explicit in the gender responsibility of the objectives, components and in front of the partners and those involved in the project has been an excellent practice of the PMU and especially of the professionals who act in the field in front of the communities and municipalities.

Source: Final Evaluation

Table of Recommendations

Recommendation	Responsible Entity(ies)	Time of Implementation
Key recommendation: Promote the organization of an inter-institutional and social workshop on the CFC that will make it possible to: • Promote the Project's achievements and future needs to the new regional and local authorities to ensure the sustainability of these benefits. • Establish a work agenda that articulates short- and medium-term commitments and tasks to establish an institutional framework for CFC governance. • Define the portfolio of basic projects that need to be analyzed to build their operational and financial viability. • Outline alternatives for seeking and building financial funds to support a governance and viability plan for the CFC.	**SERNA FUNDAUNAH**	**Junio 2024**
Include in the Final Report: • Systematize the barriers, difficulties and lessons learned from the project in the task of promoting CFC in the areas of training, diagnosis, inter-institutional work articulation, farmer promotion, forest fire control, forest recovery, technical advice, commercial assistance, equipment replacement, technological improvements, financial needs and problems, etc., so that they can be analyzed and disseminated in the communication platforms of all project partners and related institutions. • Compile basic information on the operation, application and achievements of the Municipal Development Plans, Micro-watershed Plans, Forest Protection Plans and other instruments elaborated under the Project's framework. It is very important to observe if they have produced any effect and if they have real projection and utility for the benefit of the project's objectives. • Present the exit strategy on the support that the project has provided to the Lenca Community, and how the opportunities for sustainability of such support are being considered. • Verify progress in indicator 1.4 of output 1 in reference to an effective achievement of replication of municipal PES schemes. • Systematize specifically the successes and achievements of inter-institutional work as different examples of network building, trust and results that allow progress in challenges of greater dimensions: o ICF o OMM o Ciudad Mujer o FUNDAUNAH	**PMU**	**April 2024**
Specify in the Exit Strategy the support provided to the Lenca Indigenous People and the opportunities for sustainability of such support.	**PMU, SERNA**	**March 2024**
To specify the Indigenous Peoples' Plan and validate it in a participatory manner with the Lenca Indigenous People that allows establishing technical, training and strengthening needs and requirements in a strategy, action criteria, and a short and medium-term work schedule for institutional support.	**PMU, SERNA**	**March 2024**
The delivery of the Report on the Establishment and Functioning of the CFC Governance Platform, supported by the sub-basin councils, should be followed up.	**SERNA (DGR) and PMU**	**June 2024**
In reference to indicator 3.1 of product 3, it is necessary to ensure the effective achievement of completed studies and dissemination of this information so that it can be useful for the project's committed objectives.	**PMU**	**March 2024**
Verify the effective progress at project closure of indicator 3.3 of product 3 regarding the commitment to share information among institutions.	**PMU**	**March 2024**

Source: Final Evaluation

2. Introduction

This evaluation was conducted in accordance with UNDP supported project policies, guidelines, rules and procedures. The final evaluation will be conducted as set out in the Evaluation Policy[8] and the Evaluation Framework of the Adaptation Fund[9].

Purpose and Objectives of the Final Evaluation (FE)

The Final Evaluation (FE) is a mandatory requirement for any project funded by the Adaptation Fund to assess project performance and impact, as well as to inform future climate change adaptation interventions in support of learning.

The purpose of the FE is the assessment and scoping of the results obtained during its implementation, its alignment with the strategic priorities of UNDP and the Adaptation Fund, the Country Program Document (CPD), the UN System and the Government of Honduras. The evaluation identifies internal and external factors that positively or negatively affected project implementation. The FE identifies findings, conclusions and recommendations based on evidence, which can serve as a basis of analysis for UNDP Honduras decision making. The evaluation analyzes the relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, equity, adaptive management, scalability, sustainability, human and ecological security of the project and how it addressed the human rights approach, the gender perspective and the inclusion of its beneficiaries.

The specific objectives of the evaluation are:

a) Assess compliance with the results proposed by the project, identifying progress, indirect results, and obstacles to their achievement.
b) Analyze the relevance with which the project responds to national priorities, from the perspective of the Government of Honduras, UNDP, and the Adaptation Fund, under a gender and human rights approach.
c) Identify the effectiveness of the project, including needs for improvement in the formulation and implementation process, making proposals for change that apply under the policies and programmatic guidelines of UNDP and the Adaptation Fund.
d) Analyze the efficiency of the intervention strategy and the management modality used for project implementation, identifying points and proposals for improvement to enhance the achievement of results in future phases or projects of similar size.
e) Assess the sustainability of the project, the availability of financial, institutional, and capacity resources, and possible social, political or environmental risks affecting sustainability.
f) Analyze the effectiveness with which the human rights approach, gender perspective and inclusion of vulnerable groups were included during project formulation and implementation.

Scope of the Evaluation

Based on the evaluation framework and consistent with the Terms of Reference of the Project AF, the approach used was essentially participatory and, therefore, integrated as much consultation as possible with all implementing partners, donors, beneficiaries, and public and private institutions related to the subject of the project.

The period to be evaluated is from March 4, 2019 (project start) to November 2023, a few months before the project's final closing date in March 2024. A face-to-face field mission was conducted in Tegucigalpa and the rural area of the Central Forest Corridor (CFC) and to some CFC municipalities participating in the project from November 6 to 17, 2023. During the mission, the main partners interviewed were members of UNDP, the Project Coordination Office (OCP) of the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA), members of the Project Board (PB) and key

[8] Evaluation Policy of the Adaptation Fund - Adaptation Fund (adaptation-fund.org)
[9] AFB.EFC_.6.4 Evaluation framework.pdf (adaptation-fund.org)

stakeholders at the national and subnational levels: The Institute of Forest Conservation (ICF), the Foundation of the Autonomous University of Honduras (FUNDAUNAH), the Municipality of the Central District (AMDC) and the National Autonomous Service of Aqueducts and Sewerage (SANAA). At the local level, the most relevant stakeholders interviewed were municipal governments, small and medium farmers' organizations, women's groups, local communities and agroforestry cooperatives, indigenous peoples and organizations.

The basis of application of the Evaluation is the assessment of the results achieved based on the criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, overall results, sustainability (economic, socio-political, institutional framework and governance, environmental and overall probability), monitoring and evaluation (initial design, implementation and overall evaluation), UNDP Implementation and supervision, implementation of implementing partners, implementation and execution of projects in general. Progress towards the objective and expected results, coherence, country ownership, gender equity and equality and women's empowerment, cross-cutting issues, scalability, and progress towards impact are also analyzed without qualification, in accordance with the ToR of the FE.

The list of information reviewed for the project evaluation can be found in Annex 3: List of Documents Reviewed, which provided a database of basic information that could be cross-checked, validated, and verified with the interviews of key stakeholders related to the project. The interview guidelines were based on a guide of semi-structured questions found in Annex 8: "Interview guidelines used for information gathering", which in turn is based on the "Matrix of Evaluation Criteria and Questions". The vision of the sequence of activities and work schedule can be seen in Annex 4: "Schedule of Activities". The interviews and field visits were conducted according to Annex 2, which shows the field mission carried out in coherence with the Terms of Reference and the concretion of the mission agenda agreed with UNDP.

Methodology

The evaluation methodology considered the theory of change (TOC) approach to determine the causal links between the interventions supported by the Project, and to see the progress in achieving the expected results at the national and local levels. An exercise was carried out to analyze the construction of the Project's Results Framework, i.e. the logical model of the structure of the project's objectives, indicators, and goals, to contextualize the evaluation of the results.

For the consultation and compilation of the information, the documents, and actors[10] as indicated in the Terms of Reference were taken into consideration and the effects of the pandemic on the execution of the project were also considered, particularly regarding the effects of the drastic decrease in physical contacts and human interaction. The unit of analysis or object of study of this final evaluation is the set of actions involved in the project "Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Central Forest Corridor of Tegucigalpa-AdaptarC", organized in components, results, products, activities, and inputs that were reflected in each document of the actions of the project and the corresponding modifications that were made during its implementation.

Therefore, the essential working instrument is the analysis of consistency by means of cross-checking information, i.e., a validation of the findings is carried out by means of cross-checking information from two sources: the first is through the systematization of the narrative that emerged from the relevant actors interviewed. The second source of information is obtained from the set of documents originated during the project and systematized by this evaluation (secondary information). This methodology allows validating findings that may or may not be ratified by more than one interviewee and/or by the documentation.

Data Collection and Analysis

The secondary and primary information gathering instruments used were:

[10] The list of stakeholders interviewed can be found in Annex 3: List of people interviewed.

- Systematization of the documentation produced by the Project: a process of ordering the available project information contained in its main documents such as the documents produced during the preparation phase (i.e. project proposal, UNDP Initiation Plan, UNDP SESP) the project document, project reports including annual PPRs, project budget revisions, lessons learned reports, national strategic and legal documents and any other useful evidence-based material, which allow providing support to the evaluation findings, was carried out. The Core Indicators of the focal area of the baseline AF presented through the annual PPRs were reviewed, as well as the Mid-Term Report (MTR) submitted to the Adaptation Fund.
- Execution of in-depth interviews, developed based on semi-structured questions, applied to key sources of information and visits were made to the project intervention sites mentioned in point 1 above. Each interview lasted between 30 minutes and up to 2 hours, depending on the relevance of each topic covered. The interviews were qualitative and based on the thematic areas presented in the evaluation.
- Triangulation of information: A process of contrast was carried out between the secondary information produced by the project and the information gathered through the interviews and the observation of the material products made throughout the life of the project.

More interviews than planned were conducted in person and on-line thanks to the willingness of the interviewees and the work of the project team. The individual and group interviews were conducted by answering the questions in the Evaluation Criteria matrix presented in Annex 5. This matrix details for each evaluation criterion, the questions that guided the search for information, the indicators to be observed, the sources of verification and information gathering and their methodology.

Ethics

The interviews and the handling of the information were conducted according to confidentiality procedures in the evaluation of international projects. Each interview or meeting began with a brief introduction by the Evaluator emphasizing to the participants that the information gathered will be treated anonymously and confidentially and that the interviewee can always refuse to answer questions when he/she deems it convenient. In this way, the transparency of the evaluation process was sought and a cordial relationship between interviewees and interviewer was promoted.

Limitations of the evaluation

The evaluation activity was carried out on-site in Honduras for 14 days and remotely using the internet. The context of the evaluation was very favorable due to the support of the project coordination and the willingness and willingness to participate on the part of the people interviewed. Therefore, there were no limitations to carry out the evaluation.

Structure of the final evaluation report

The structure and information contained in this report begins with the delivery of the executive summary containing a table of project information and a table of project ratings made by this evaluation. This summary contains a brief description of the intervention, i.e., what the "AdaptC" project was intended to achieve, and a concise summary of the findings, conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations.

In Chapter 2, the description of the scope and objectives of this evaluation, a detailed explanation of the scope, approach, methodology, how the data collection was conducted, and the ethical issues and limitations of the evaluation. Chapter 3 describes the project, the main milestones of the project, the development context relevant to the achievement of the project objective and scope. The problems, objectives, expected results, institutions involved, beneficiaries and finally its theory of change. Chapter 4 presents the evaluation findings starting with the analysis of the project design and formulation, the analysis of the project implementation and finally an extensive detail of the results

and impact of the project in the evaluation categories, which were rated according to the norms and standards of the AF[11]. Subsequently, Chapter 5 presents the main findings, conclusions, recommendations, and lessons learned. Finally, annexes are attached to support the evaluation work.

3. Project description

Start and duration of the Project.

This project starts on March 04, 2019, and its closing date is March 04, 2024.

Development context: environmental, socioeconomic, institutional, and regulatory factors relevant to the project's objective and scope

More than half of the population of the Republic of Honduras is rural (59.6%) and its historical productive vocation continues to show a high presence of agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing, which concentrates 21.8% of the employed population, followed by wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (22.2% together) and manufacturing industry (16.2%). To a lesser extent followed by construction (7.0%), accommodation and food service activities (5.4%), education (4.2%), and other service activities (3.9%), these sectors together represent 80.7% of the total employed population[12].

Honduras in 2022, has a population of 9,628,433 of which 5,034,450 (52.3%) are women and 4,593,983 (47.7%) are men[13], presents a moderate population density, 92 inhabitants per Km2[14]. In 2022 the public debt in Honduras was 14,684 million euros grew 2,789 million from 2021 when it was 11,895 million euros, this figure means that the debt in 2022 reached 49.09% of the GDP of Honduras, a drop of 0.67 points compared to 2021, when the debt was 49.76% of GDP. According to the latest published data, per capita debt in Honduras in 2022, was 1,426 euros per capita. In 2021 it was 1,176 euros, thus, there has been an increase in debt per capita of 250 euros.[15] Honduras remains one of the poorest and most unequal countries in the region. In 2020, because of the pandemic and hurricanes Eta and Iota, the proportion of the population living in poverty (USD 6.85 per person per day based on 2017 PPP) reached 57.7%, up from 49.5% in 2019. Since then, the recovery of the economy and labor market, as well as remittance income, have contributed to poverty reduction. The poverty level is estimated to have decreased to 52.4 % in 2022, although this percentage is still higher than the levels observed before COVID-19. Extreme poverty (measured according to the USD 2.15 line based on 2017 PPP) is estimated at 13.3 % for the same year, and the Gini index, which measures inequality, is 47.5[16]. Human development results in the country are among the lowest in Latin America and the Caribbean. For example, according to the World Bank's Human Capital Index, a child born in Honduras will be almost half (48%) as productive when he or she grows up than he or she could be if fully educated and healthy. This percentage is lower than the average for the Latin America and Caribbean region, which is 5%.[17]

In 2021, less than half (48.6%) of women aged 15 or older were in the labor force, compared to 74% of men[18]. This Honduran labor force is concentrated in low value-added activities that demand low-

[11] Evaluation Policy of the Adaptation Fund - Adaptation Fund (adaptation-fund.org)
[12] Source National Statistics Institute (INE). INE, EPHPM October 2021- September 2022. See: https://ine.gob.hn/v4/2023/04/11/cifras-del-mercado-laboral-2021-2022/
[13] Source: INE Permanent Multipurpose Household Survey September 2022. See: https://ine.gob.hn/v4/2023/04/11/cifras-del-mercado-laboral-2021-2022/
[14] Source: https://datosmacro.expansion.com/demografia/poblacion/honduras
[15] Source: https://datosmacro.expansion.com/deuda/honduras
[16] World Bank Report, October 2023, see: https://www.bancomundial.org/es/country/honduras/overview
[17] World Bank Report, October 2023.
[18] INE, Permanent Multipurpose Household Survey 2021. Estimates for workers aged 15 and over.

skilled labor, with a level of informality that exceeds 80%[19]. Half of the informal jobs are concentrated in agriculture or commerce.

Honduras is a country with an agricultural vocation, where in addition to coffee and bananas, beef, African palm oil, sugar and basic grains dominate production, and has an area of 5.4 million hectares of natural forests, of which 2.2 million hectares are pine and mixed pine (41%). Pine forests are ecosystems of great environmental, economic, and social importance, which can be managed as productive forests and for water supply and biodiversity protection. Closely linked to the above, we have the challenges and inequalities in the rural area in the water and sanitation sector. Although water coverage in urban areas is 92.5% and 85.1% in rural areas[20], the basic sanitation deficit stands out, which is inadequate in Honduran homes, especially in rural areas, where the use of latrines with water closures still predominates (41.5%[21]). Recently, the sector was impacted by the tropical storms of 2020, with losses and damages equivalent to 0.6% of GDP[22]. Honduras extracts 4.62% of its freshwater resources annually, the third lowest in Central America[23]. Most freshwater withdrawals are for agricultural use (73%) and industrial cutting (7%). The country has significant challenges for the management and monitoring of the systems, particularly in rural areas, and the absence of a national water and sanitation governing body[24].

Surrounded by mountains with large tracts of forest, the Central Forest Corridor (CFC) envelops the capital of Honduras, Tegucigalpa, providing different ecosystem services and livelihoods to the population, with an important emphasis on water supply for the communities within the corridor and also for the capital (Central district). The approximate population in the 14 municipalities of the CFC was estimated in 2016 at 1,427,699 inhabitants and in three of these municipalities there are inhabitants belonging to the Lenca indigenous people[25].

The CFC normatively comprises 14 municipalities each with its independent management and 5 protected areas covering 21.78% of it. There are also 5 sub-basins that cover 41.99% of the CFC, 50 micro-basins and 66 forest exploitation zones[26]. There are urbanized areas, agricultural crops, forest areas, water resources and multiple resource areas. There is legislation for each of these areas, competencies and, for the most part, management plans or action plans. Precisely the creation of the CFC is promoted at the end of 2014 "as a measure of adaptation to climate change for the protection of water-producing areas and the restoration of degraded areas under a rational management of natural resources, in order to increase the quantity and quality of water for different users".[27]

The CFC is recognized at the level of municipalities but does not have a legal instrument of recognition for its sustainability, as well as an action plan for its effective operation.

Given the above framework, the main objective of the project is precisely to increase the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities located in the Central Forest Corridor (CFC), increasing the adaptive capacity of their municipalities with an emphasis on ensuring livelihoods and the continued provision of ecosystem goods and services for the city of Tegucigalpa and surrounding areas.

The project's theory of change aims to strengthen the biodiversity and ecosystem capacity of the Central Forest Corridor (CFC) as an adaptation measure to climate pressures, including water scarcity and high temperatures that negatively impact local livelihoods, access to natural resources and the health of the forest ecosystem. To strengthen the management of the CFC and ensure the

[19] See Social Context of the Country Strategy Document Honduras 2022-2026, CABEI.
[20] See page 9, Social Context of the Country Strategy Document Honduras 2022-2026, CABEI: https://www.bcie.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Estrategia_de_Pais_2022_2026_Honduras_.pdf
[21] INE, Permanent Multipurpose Household Survey (EPHPM) 2014-2021
[22] BIDeconomics, Honduras (2021)
[23] World Bank WDI (2022)
[24] See Socioeconomic Context of the Country Strategy Honduras 2022-2026, CABEI.
[25] PRODOC page 6 point 7, INE Data, 2016
[26] PRODOC page 7 point 11.
[27] PRODOC page 7 point 11.

sustainability of the project's objective, it is essential to strengthen local governance to increase decision-making capacity for climate change management. In turn, to improve this decision-making capacity, the project proposed to improve the information and knowledge production bases on the climatic pressures that affect them and their potential impacts. This is expressed in its three components:

- Component 1: Strengthening local and community governance under climate change and variability scenarios.
- Component 2: Ecosystem-based adaptation measures and technologies for building resilience in CFC
- Component 3: Strengthening of knowledge management, information, and monitoring systems for climate change adaptive capacity.

The project has had a duration of 5 years with a total financing of $ 4,036,590.00 USD, provided by the Adaptation Fund (AF).

Problems the project seeks to address: Threats and Barriers

The creation of the CFC is an initiative of late 2014, promoted as a measure of adaptation to climate change for the protection of water-producing areas and the restoration of degraded areas under a rational management of natural resources, to increase the quantity and quality of water for different users, particularly in the Honduran capital. This platform is currently recognized at the level of the municipalities and institutions of the environmental sector, but it is necessary to have a legal instrument of recognition for its sustainability, as well as an action plan for its effective operation.

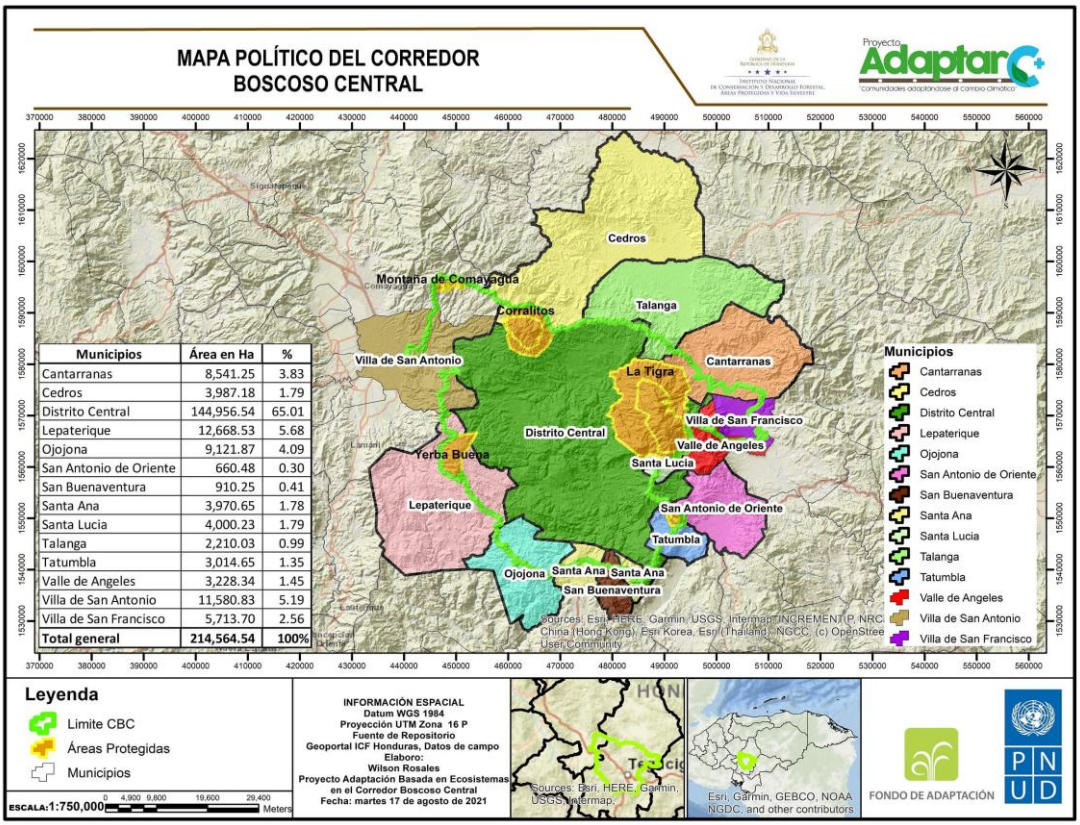
Considering that almost half of the CFC territory belongs to sub-basins that provide more than two thirds of the capital's total water supply, the need to work on ecosystem-based adaptation through integrated water resource management becomes evident, recognizing the role of watersheds, forests, and vegetation in the regulation of water flows and supply for building resilience to climate change. Hence the importance of addressing compensation mechanism schemes in the water resource (e.g. payments for ecosystem goods and services, etc.), to help land users, producers, or ranchers to conserve forests in watersheds that supply water to the capital, protect biodiversity and provide livelihoods for the population.

Immediate and developmental objectives of the project

In this sense, the main objective of the project is to increase the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities in the CFC and the adaptive capacity of their municipalities with an emphasis on ensuring livelihoods and the continued provision of ecosystem goods and services for the city of Tegucigalpa and surrounding areas.
To achieve this objective, the project focuses on three closely related components:

(1) Strengthening local and community governance under climate change and variability scenarios.
(2) Ecosystem-based adaptation measures and technologies for building resilience in CFC.
(3) Strengthening of knowledge management, information, and monitoring systems for climate change adaptive capacity.

Political map of the CFC



Municipios	Área en Ha	%
Cantarranas	8,541.25	3.83
Cedros	3,987.18	1.79
Distrito Central	144,956.54	65.01
Lepaterique	12,668.53	5.68
Ojojona	9,121.87	4.09
San Antonio de Oriente	660.48	0.30
San Buenaventura	910.25	0.41
Santa Ana	3,970.65	1.78
Santa Lucia	4,000.23	1.79
Talanga	2,210.03	0.99
Tatumbla	3,014.65	1.35
Valle de Angeles	3,228.34	1.45
Villa de San Antonio	11,580.83	5.19
Villa de San Francisco	5,713.70	2.56
Total general	**214,564.54**	**100%**

Source: AdaptarC Project

Table of indicators established for the project's objective and components

Project Objective **The main objective of the project is to increase the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities in the Central Forest Corridor and the adaptive capacity of their municipalities with emphasis on securing livelihoods and the continued provision of ecosystem goods and services for the city of Tegucigalpa and surrounding areas**		
PRODOC Indicator	**Baseline**	**End-of-Project Goal/ MTE Modification**
Number of CFC communities that reduce their vulnerability and increase their capacity to adapt to climate change	A vulnerability index was generated for 23 communities located in 3 municipalities of the CFC. A vulnerability scale of 1-5 (very low, low, medium, high and very high) showed that the municipalities have medium to high vulnerability.	At the end of the project, the vulnerability index improves to medium-low for all CFC municipalities.
Number of municipalities that integrate climate change adaptation measures into their municipal development plans, municipal budgets, and revenues from payments for ecosystem services	Three municipalities started incorporating adaptation measures in their municipal budgets since 2013 (Tatumbla, Ojona, Cedros). Tatumbla initiated the implementation of a Payment for Ecosystem Services scheme by revising the water tariff to internalize costs of protection and maintenance of water catchment and sources.	By the end of the project, at least 10 municipalities incorporate climate change adaptation plans in their municipal budgets.
Component 1 **Strengthened CFC Platform to implement ecosystem-based adaptation measures and processes through municipal and territorial planning**		
PRODOC Indicator	**Baseline**	**End-of-Project Goal/ MTE Modification**
Indicator 1.**1**: Formalized, operational CFC Authority and Platform with capabilities to manage climate risks	The CFC Platform currently operates as an informal mechanism, with ad hoc meetings and without the support of laws, legislation, and standards.	At the end of the project, CFC Authority is established by law or equivalent, with institutional coordination mechanisms and defined functions and trained personnel.

Indicator 1.2: Number of established and operational municipal regulations or ordinances of the mechanisms in place	There are currently no mechanisms at the municipal level for reporting and communicating identified bad practices on forest use, land use change, etc. Permit application processes for timber and small-scale forestry are bureaucratic and managed by the ICF, with no clear role for municipalities.	At the end of the project, at least 4 regulatory mechanisms are operational in each municipality: 1) community reporting mechanism, municipal ordinance on 2) land management and 3) forest use by private forest owners and 4) functions delegated to the UMAs.
Indicator 1.3: Number of revised or elaborated municipal plans that integrate climate risk considerations (based on gender analysis and sex-disaggregated data)	Municipal Climate Change Adaptation Plans were prepared in 5 CFC municipalities; Forest Protection Plans were prepared in all municipalities but need to be reviewed and updated according to the effects of the weevil plague to better respond to its effects and prepare for future risks. In the other municipalities, climate change has not been integrated into municipal planning. Plans for micro-watersheds were established in 25 of the 50 existing in the CFC.	By the end of the project: -14 PDM/PM-OT have been updated with climate change as a cross-cutting theme. -14 Municipal Forest Protection Plans (PPFM) have been updated with climate risks. 3 sub-basin management plans and 7 micro-basin action plans have been established to improve water management in highly populated areas of the CFC (Modified Target).
Indicator 1.4: Number of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes	A scheme developed so far focused on Tatumbla's water tariff. An attempt was made to establish intermunicipal schemes for the provision of water services for Tegucigalpa, but coordination and political will was lacking.	Municipal PES schemes (revised water tariffs) are replicated in at least 5 municipalities by the end of the project. A proposal designed for an intermunicipal PES pilot developed.
Component 2 **Designed and implemented ecosystem-based adaptation measures and technologies that increase community resilience and livelihoods in the CFC, promoting gender equity and active youth participation**		
PRODOC Indicator	**Baseline**	**End-of-Project Goal/ MTE Modification**
Indicator 2.1: Number of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes through reforestation and natural regeneration assisted by protection measures	0 hectares restored. The National Restoration Plan was approved in May 2016 and preparations are currently underway to implement it.	At the end of the project, 1,500 ha were restored (Indicator modified in the Project Board of January 30, 2020).
Indicator 2.2: Level (%) of implementation of the measures set forth in the Municipal Forest Protection Plans in the 14 CFC municipalities. (Levels: 0% zero; <20% low; 20<50% medium; 50<80% high; >80 very high)	Zero and/or low (depending on the municipality)	At the end of the project, high level of implementation in all municipalities.
Indicator 2.3: Number of households (including female-headed households) with improved access to water services	8,000 families in the CFC have improved their access to water through pilot measures financed by the previous Adaptation Fund project.	At the end of the project, 12,000 additional families improve their access to water (at least 30% of families with female heads of household).
Component 3 **National Platform for Information, Knowledge Management and Climate Monitoring strengthened, with the CFC as a reference area to contribute to research and capacity building**		
PRODOC Indicator	**Baseline**	**End-of-Project Goal/ MTE Modification**
Indicator 3.1: Number of studies conducted related to climate change adaptation (weevil pest, forest restoration, etc.)	None	At least 5 relevant studies
Indicator 3.2: Number of people (disaggregated by sex) who effectively apply the knowledge acquired in training on climate change adaptation planning	2,000 people (community members, academics, technical staff of institutions, local decision-makers, etc.) (about 20% women) (most at the national level)	By the end of the project, at least 2,500 additional people (community members, academics, local decision-makers, etc.) trained (at least 50% women) (Modified goal at Project Board meeting of January 30, 2020).

(indicator disaggregated by sex)		
Indicator 3.3: Number of institutions that officially share information with the ONCCDS (through formal collaboration agreements)	SERNA (formerly MiAmbiente) currently has a signed agreement with	By the end of the project, at least 6 institutions share information based on Agreements (Goal modified in the Project Board of January 30, 2020).
Indicator 3.4: Number of TSSs focused on weevil infestation in operation	None	At the end of the project, all municipalities in the CFC have operational TSS.
Indicator 3.5: Lessons learned, and good practices (including gender aspects) generated by the project are systematized and communicated	None	At least 20 (2 of them gender-related) using different multimedia forms and dissemination channels (e.g., technical reports, videos, photo stories, virtual platforms and exchange events, media and press materials)

Source: PRODOC

Expected Results

The main results expected in accordance with PRODOC are presented in the following table:

Table of Project's Objective, Components, Outcomes and Outputs

Objective of the Project **The main objective of the project is to increase the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities in the Central Forest Corridor and the adaptive capacity of their municipalities with emphasis on securing livelihoods and the continued provision of ecosystem goods and services for the city of Tegucigalpa and surrounding areas.**			
1	**Component 1** Strengthened CFC Platform to implement ecosystem-based adaptation measures and processes through municipal and territorial planning	**Result 1:** CFC Platform strengthened to implement ecosystem-based adaptation processes through territorial plannings	**Component 1.1:** Strengthened coordination and decision-making spaces for the sustainable management of the CFC's natural resources, including measures for the effective participation of women and indigenous peoples.
			Component 1.2: Regulations related to natural resource management as applied in the CFC
			Component 1.3: Municipal Climate Change Adaptation Plans prepared and validated.
			Component 1.4: Operational proposal of a financing scheme for CC adaptation measures in the CFC elaborated and validated.
2	**Component 2** Designed and implemented ecosystem-based adaptation measures and technologies that increase community resilience and livelihoods in the CFC, promoting gender equity and active participation of young people	**Result 2:** Designed and implemented ecosystem-based adaptation measures and technologies that increase community resilience and livelihoods in the CFC, promoting gender equity and active youth participation	**Component 2.1:** Areas of pine forest affected by pests and fires in the CFC restored to safeguard ecosystem goods and services and community livelihoods.
			Component 2.2: Strategic forest areas restored by natural regeneration through effective protection mechanisms against fire, pests and land use changes.
			Component 2.3: CC adaptation measures and technologies implemented to optimize the use of water and forest resources.
3	**Component 3** National Platform for Information, Knowledge Management and Climate Monitoring strengthened, with the CFC as a reference area to contribute to research and capacity building	**Result 3:** Generation, systematization and use of climate change knowledge and information that contributes to research, capacity building, monitoring, and informed decision making.	**Component 3.1:** Applied research carried out on the links between climate change, pests, fire and adaptation measures in the CFC.
			Component 3.2: ONCCDS strengthened for information and knowledge management on climate change adaptation.
			Component 3.3: Monitoring system against pests and forest fires operating with community participation schemes and linked to an early warning system in the CFC.
			Component 3.4: Knowledge and experiences of the project systematized and communicated

Source: PRODOC and annual reports

Key stakeholders: summary list

PRODOC identifies that the main stakeholders in this project are SERNA and the National Institute for Forest Conservation and Development and Protected Areas, FUNDAUNAH, the Municipal Mayor's Office of the Central District (AMDC) and the fourteen municipalities of the CFC:

- The Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA) as the highest authority on the subject and main stakeholder, which must ensure the achievement of the objectives and demonstrate that the proposal for change is correct. Through the Project Coordination Office, they must ensure that the necessary synergies are created with the other national partners. SERNA assumed the executive role of chairing the Project Board and promoting the various actions of the project. It will make its Authority available and guide the Technical Implementation Unit.
- Forest Conservation Institute (ICF): National institution responsible for promoting forestry development and preserving wildlife. It will provide technical assistance and training in the implementation of best restoration practices in areas affected by the pine weevil.
- The Foundation of the Autonomous University of Honduras (FUNDAUNAH): Will provide support for the development of baseline studies and municipal vulnerability indexes.
- Municipal Mayor of the Central District (AMDC), will provide support to comply with the components, indicators and activities associated with the design and implementation of adaptation measures, based on ecosystems; also facilitating the work with local communities.
- 14 CFC municipalities are responsible for conducting planning processes (development plans, adaptation plans, and others) in a participatory manner, ensuring the inclusion of the most vulnerable. They also carry out regulatory processes such as complaint mechanisms, ordinances and permits that the ICF may have delegated through the UMAS (Municipal Environmental Unit). In the operational area it will coordinate forest protection and restoration: Early Warning Systems, the Payment per Ecosystem pilot plan, Services, allocation of financial resources for co-implementation and in the longer term, maintenance of activities through the municipal budget. The UMAS will be an important link with the Knowledge Management Plan to generate and disseminate information.
- The Association of Municipalities of Honduras (AMHON), of which the 14 municipalities of the Central Forest Corridor of Tegucigalpa (CFC) are part, and which provide support and are also beneficiaries of the tools and strengthening of their teams to improve local and community governance and adaptation to climate change.
- The National Autonomous Service of Aqueducts and Sewerage (SANAA) provides support for the implementation of water and sustainable use projects in CFC communities.
- The beneficiary entities (Agroforestry Cooperatives, AMHON, CLIMA+ and SRECI) that participate by co-managing and integrating environmentally friendly improvement tools and methodologies that enable them to improve their income and quality of life.

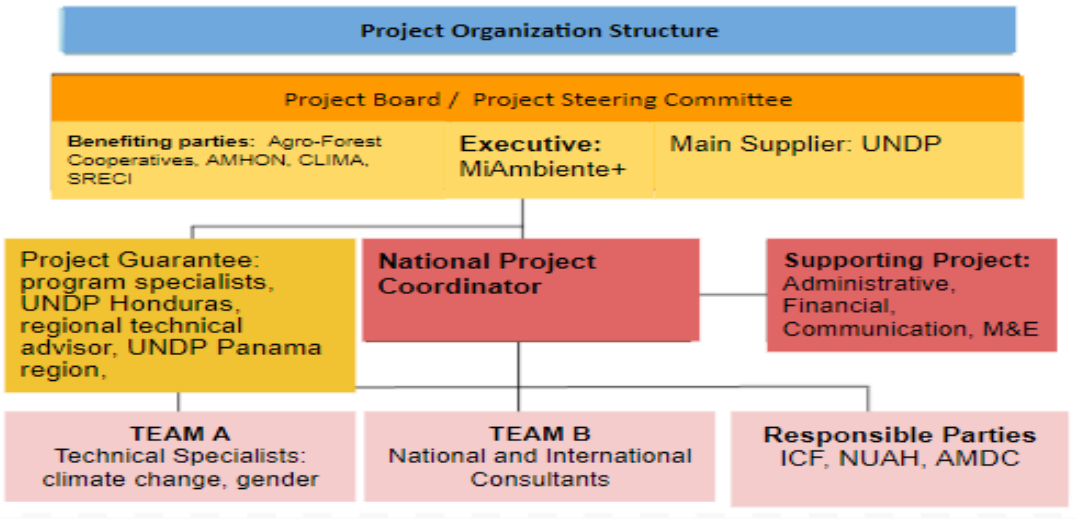
Management arrangements

The project "Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Central Forest Corridor of Tegucigalpa" known as "AdaptarC", is financed by the Adaptation Fund (AF) and follows UNDP's National Implementation Modality (NIM), according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Honduras signed on January 17, 1995. The project's Executing Agency is the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA). Project management operates in the Project Coordination Office (OCP) of the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA). The governance structure of the project is as follows:

- **The Project Board (PB),** chaired by SERNA, is composed of UNDP and 5 representatives of the 14 CFC municipalities. The Project Board will meet periodically at the end of each semester and during special sessions when convened by the Executive.
- **UNDP will be accountable for the effective implementation of this project to the Adaptation Fund.** As the multilateral implementing agency, UNDP is responsible for providing several key services for overall management and technical expertise.

- **The Project Management Unit (PMU)** should consist of a Project Coordinator, technical specialists, national and international consultants, and agreements with institutions that become responsible parties for activities, by-products, studies, etc., that are part of project implementation.
- **Project Assurance**: UNDP assumes this function through its monitoring tools and by participating in the technical and Project Board meetings, providing its strategic, technical and project management analysis to the Project Board and the PMU to advance in the achievement of the proposed objectives and components**.**

Project Management Scheme



Source: PRODOC.

Theory of Change

The project's theory of change is underlying points II (Development Challenge), III (Strategy) and IV (Results and Partnerships) of the project/program proposal to the Adaptation Fund. As a starting point for its reconstruction, the diagnosis made in item II Development Challenge was considered and subsequently the cause-effect sequence was elaborated, i.e. a causality analysis supported by the Strategy and Results and Partnerships chapters. That is, interpreting the presentation of problems and solutions, and the strategic prioritization declared based on the interpretation of real needs in the Central Forest Corridor of Honduras: The degradation and loss of water, forest and soil resources, and the consequent decrease, degradation, and aggravation of the scarcity of the livelihoods of the communities surrounding the CFC.

The joint vision defined is: The high vulnerability of the men and women of the communities of the Central Forest Corridor can be reduced through the construction of a high management capacity, at the community and institutional levels, to comprehensively promote adaptation to (climate) risk, fostering the development of:

1. Sustainable and resilient community management of natural resources and their livelihoods,
2. Strengthening local governments to implement through territorial planning ecosystem-based adaptation processes and good community governance models that build resilience, and,
3. The generation, systematization and use of climate and environmental knowledge and information of differentiated and targeted populations and ecosystems within the CFC for conscientious and prioritized decision making according to technical-scientific bases.

The joint vision highlights the importance of the effective participation of women and men in issues of access and distribution of the benefits and goods of the CFC ecosystems and the livelihoods provided by the same, and where the role of women in productive activities could make the management and distribution of ecosystem services and goods more equitable, sustainable, and resilient.

The following table shows a construction of the logical sequence of the Project's implicit Theory of Change.

Issues	Barriers	Strategies	Results	Goal
• Droughts, • Water stress, • Floods • Loss of biodiversity, • Soil degradation • Biodiversity loss • Poverty and food insecurity • Lack of knowledge of sustainable production alternatives	• There is no involvement of local stakeholders in solving problems with water, biodiversity loss, fires and resilience to climate change. • Lack of technical assistance to promote activities and livelihoods based on sustainable development. • Lack of knowledge of ecosystem dynamics and the effects of fragmentation and deforestation. • Lack of incentives for sustainable forest management.	• Involvement of social organizations and their communities in reducing deforestation and controlling forest fires. • Promotion of sustainable, low-emission production systems that reduce soil degradation and promote the conservation and sustainable use of remaining forests and biodiversity. • Productive alternatives generate economic income for families and contribute to slowing deforestation and improving quality of life.	Sustainable and resilient community management of natural resources and livelihoods, Economic, financial and market mechanisms that promote sustainable production systems including forest resources.	The CFC is an ecosystem of high conservation value and is maintained through the joint management of its municipalities and increased resilience of communities to CC by improving their livelihoods through low-emission activities, sustainable forest and water management and the continued provision of ecosystem services for Tegucigalpa and its surroundings.
• Lack of governance and institutional capacity for the integrated management of the CFC	• Municipalities do not have planning, management, and monitoring tools to promote the reduction of deforestation, proper water management and the continued provision of ecosystem services to the city of Tegucigalpa. • Lack of technical, human, and financial resources focused on sustainable development processes. • Productive sectors are not linked to conservation or low-emission development strategies. • Sustainable development is not linked to local or territorial planning.	• Capacity building for the design and implementation of environmental and territorial planning instruments with a sustainable development approach. • Development of governance that allows for the articulation of institutional and societal efforts for integrated CFC management.	Strengthening local governments to implement ecosystem-based adaptation processes and good community governance models that build resilience through territorial planning,	
• Forest fires • Deforestation for unsustainable production • Aggravation of weevil plague (Dendroctonus frontalis)	• Lack of human resources and logistical support to strengthen CFC recovery and sustainable management. • Low institutional capacity to address serious deforestation problems.	• Capacity building for the implementation of natural resource control and monitoring protocols. • Sustainable forest management for the conservation and forest recovery of the CFC. • Capacity building for sustainable management and technical assistance for integrated sustainable production of CFCs • Actions aimed at the conservation of natural forests.	Forest management that allows for the recovery of the CFC forest and the continued provision of ecosystem services for Tegucigalpa and its surroundings.	
• Lack of systematization of functional knowledge to improve the CFC's activities and governance.	• Lack of a mechanism to document and systematize relevant information for CFC management. • There is no systematization of best practices and lessons learned on conservation, environmentally friendly practices, sustainable forest and soil management and climate change mitigation.	• Compile and share information for the environmental management of the CFC. • Systematized and disseminated lessons learned from the experience of improved environmentally sustainable livelihoods to promote replication in communities and their social organizations.	The generation, systematization and use of climatic and environmental knowledge and information of differentiated and focused populations and ecosystems within the CFC for decision-making based on technical-scientific grounds,	

4. Findings

4.1. Project design/formulation

Analysis of the Results Framework: Theory of Change

PRODOC provides a theory of change that provides justification for the Results Framework and allows understanding the characteristics adopted by the project and its emphases that guide the components and expected results.
The theory of change (see graphic in the last part of the previous point), presents a logical sequence developed identifying the problems, barriers, strategies, expected results and the great expected goal: *"The CFC is an ecosystem of high conservation value and is maintained through a joint management of its municipalities and a greater resilience of the communities to CC with improvement of their livelihoods that mean low emission activities and sustainable management of forest and water and the continuity of the provision of ecosystem services for Tegucigalpa and its surroundings"*.

The Theory of Change is written in the form of a goal achieved and pointing out the essential characteristics of the desired change. That is, it points to a clear, concrete vision with the essential challenges of the identified problems, barriers, strategies and expected results.

This goal becomes a central part of the project's Main Objective*: "to increase the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities of the Central Forest Corridor and the adaptive capacity of its municipalities with emphasis on ensuring livelihoods and the continued provision of ecosystem goods and services for the city of Tegucigalpa and surrounding areas"*.

The goal of the Theory of Change is not the same as the Main Objective but the essence of what the Theory of Change proposes is present in the project's objective framework:

- **Reduction of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change of communities:** The theme is found in indicator 1 of the main objective and is the central axis of Component 2. Unfortunately, in Component 2 indicators active participation and involvement is found only in indicator 2. 3 and its other two indicators are explicit in improving forest impact and implementation of forest protection measures in municipal plans but do not involve and give force to the Principal Objective theme of "increasing the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities in the Central Forest Corridor", let alone "ensuring livelihoods and the continued provision of ecosystem goods and services for the city of Tegucigalpa and surrounding areas".
- **Improved livelihoods and climate resilience of communities:** Only indicator 2.3 related to improved access to water services appears explicitly in the main objective and subsequently measured and targeted. In other words, the project framework does not have concrete indicators and targets that point to an essential part of the main objective statement and that is a consequence of the diagnosis of the Theory of Change implicit in the project. Strengthen livelihoods and involvement of local communities and organizations in a participatory way in the solution of CFC improvement. This is a very important issue that is later analyzed in the project's achievements and projections since several of the highlighted actions, successes and lessons learned are related to the effectiveness of the transfer of farmer advocacy, community involvement and their capacity to integrate climate resilience proposals.
- **Restoration of the CFC forest and reduction of deforestation:** At the objective level it is indirectly mentioned when pointing out climate change adaptation

measures. However, the concrete achievement of forest restoration and protection is explicitly stated in indicators 2.1 and 2.2.

- **Governance of the CFC and its local governments to address problems arising from extreme CC events (droughts, water stress, floods): The issue of strengthening CFC governance appears explicitly in** Component 1 and in its indicator 1.1. quite clearly and concretely.
- **Technical and operational capacities of local governments and institutions involved in the CFC strengthened for sustainable development:** This is very clearly highlighted in the main objective, in the second indicator of the main objective, in Component 1 and its indicators 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4. Finally, Component 3 and its 5 indicators are related to inputs, training, information exchange and lessons learned that strengthen the technical capacities of local governments and institutions involved in CFC and its adequate management.

Therefore, we can point out that the theory of change implicit in the project is consistent, however the results framework is weak in incorporating the involvement, improvement of community livelihoods and promotion of gender equity, active participation of youth and the indigenous population.

Honduras' climate agenda is immersed in the Honduran Environmental Agenda and together with the National Adaptation Plan (PAN), the different Sectoral Climate Change Adaptation Strategies, the Country Vision and National Plan (VPPN), the 20/20 Plan, the Todos Por Una Vida. Better Life, the Better Life Program, the National Action Plan, the Law to Combat Desertification and Drought (PAN-LCD) and the Master Plan for Water, Forests and Soils, all of them place people at the center of the intervention, which gives more strength to the Project's Main Objective, which however is not adequately reflected in its indicators and targets of the project's Results Framework.

The approach proposed at that time is still fully valid today, since they are tools and principles that have effectively advanced the needs of biodiversity protection, reduced deforestation, and improved community livelihoods. The best results of the project show that it is possible and necessary to give more prominence to the communities and their organizations and to continue trying to generate an effective CFC governance process that allows deepening and expanding this process of change that allows resilience to climate change that affects all of Tegucigalpa.

Analysis of the Results Framework: project logic and strategy, indicators

Consistency Analysis: Objective-Components-Indicators-Goals[28]

This is an analysis of the Design and Results Framework (project logic/strategy; indicators) through a consistency review using SMART analysis.
The SMART analysis applied to the project shows the consistency in the design of the project's logical framework, for which an analysis of logical consequences between the different variables that compose it was performed. This analysis considers the two integral parts of the Results Framework:

i) The coherent relationship between the project's objective, indicators, and goals (see annex 7, table a).
ii) The coherence between project components, indicators, and goals (see Annex 7, table b).

This Matrix shows the relationship of coherence between objective, indicators, and goals. Compliance with the General Objective is estimated with a maximum potential of 80%.

[28] See detail of calculation in Annex 7, table a).

The Objective states: "Increase the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities of the Central Forest Corridor and the adaptive capacity of its municipalities with emphasis on ensuring livelihoods and the continuity of the provision of ecosystem goods and services for the city of Tegucigalpa and surrounding areas.", a purpose that is achievable according to this SMART measurement. However, there are problems in the formulation of the Goal of indicator 1 since communities are not the same as municipalities and the objective is explicit regarding the improvement of communities. This means a weakness in measuring the magnitude of the desired achievement.

It is important to point out that, from the project design point of view, this objective is materialized through its three components. Therefore, the evaluation should analyze through the same methodology the SMART result of its three components[29].

In Component 1, the consistency between objective, target, and indicators, measured by SMART criteria, is estimated with a maximum potential of 90%, the component contains indicators with some weaknesses, especially in the criterion of being specific.

In Component 2, consistency between objective, target, and indicators, measured SMART, is estimated with a maximum potential of 92%. This is explained because the Component is well defined and three of the 5 measurement criteria of the 3 indicators are fully satisfied and there is only weakness in the criterion "specific and realistic" since there is little clarity in the central concepts of indicators 2.1 and 2.2 due to the fact that each of these indicators can derive for a complete fulfillment of the respective goal, but with much difference in the depth of achievement, i.e. with much variation.

In Component 3, the consistency between objective, target and indicators, SMART measure, is estimated with a maximum potential of 94%. This is explained by the fact that the Component is well defined and two of the 5 measurement criteria of the 5 indicators are fully satisfied and there is only weakness in the "specific" criterion and a small lack of improvement in the Measurable and Realistic criteria.

The following table shows the summary of the analysis performed in Annex 7a) and 7b):

Potential Achievement according to SMART Assessment	Percentage
Potential Achievement of Overall Objective	**80%**
Potential Achievement of Component Average (Component 1: 90%, Component 2: 92% and Component 3: 94%)	**92%**
Final Rating of the Project's Potential Achievement measured by SMART Criteria	**86%**

Source: Analysis presented in Annex 7a and 7b

The overall consistency of the design measured with the SMART methodology is obtained by averaging the potential of the General Objective and the average of the components. Therefore, the overall consistency measured with SMART criteria of the objective plus the three components (considering a homogeneous weighting among them) is 86% as can be seen in the table above, i.e. t**he maximum potential achievement of the project estimated according to the consistency of its design and measured based on the SMART methodology is 86%.**

Assumptions and risks

As can be seen below, the project had a risk matrix from PRODOC.

[29] See detail of calculation in Annex 7, table b).

Table of risks explicitly stated in the PRODOC.

#	Identified Risk
1	Potential governance tensions or conflicts at the community and municipal levels.
2	Limited coordination between the different municipalities of the CFC and lack of political will for coordination.
3	Threats affect the capacity of the CFC to provide ecosystem services (fires, new pest outbreaks, illegal logging, water stress, general land use change activities, etc.).
4	No or very little involvement of women and youth in decision making.
5	Lack of consultation processes specific to the Lenca people.
6	Difficulty in the design and implementation of the Adequate Security Plan (PSA).
7	Problems of legal security of land ownership in the water catchment areas in the CFC.
8	Changes in government personnel
9	Corruption and lack of transparency both on the part of the Project and in the management of the micro capital funds by the communities.
10	Citizen insecurity in the intervention zone.

Source: PRODOC

As can be seen in the matrix above, most of these are risks that the project itself must assume in its strategy and in the design of methodologies to effectively achieve change.

Lessons from other relevant projects incorporated into the project design.

All mentions of other projects in PRODOC refer to the previous phase of the Adaptation Fund, however, there is no description of concrete lessons learned that could benefit the continuation of the project. In that sense, the lessons learned and references to previous projects are limited to only indicate the relevance in terms of the continuation of achievements and the work and activities carried out in the first AF with ICF and FUNDAUNAH. It also incorporates a greater participation of institutions in the consultation for the design.

Planned stakeholder involvement.

PRODOC has the following considerations in this regard:

- Successful project implementation will depend mostly on effective communication and coordination with multiple project stakeholders and the implementation of mechanisms to ensure stakeholder participation. Key stakeholders at the national and sub-national levels include SERNA (formerly MiAmbiente+), ICF, AMHON, universities and others. At the local level, the most relevant stakeholders are municipal governments, small and medium farmer organizations, women's groups, local communities and agroforestry cooperatives, indigenous peoples, and organizations. A stakeholder participation, communication and gender plan will be developed during the start-up phase of the project.
- In accordance with the project objective and proposed actions, the gender perspective is recognized and incorporated: The results will address the differentiated needs of men and women and the equitable distribution of benefits, resources, status, and rights, but not the causes of inequalities in their lives.
- To ensure gender mainstreaming in project development, a gender diagnostic for the prioritized landscape and a detailed Gender Mainstreaming Plan is developed

during the start-up phase. Gender specific indicators will be used for monitoring and a gender specialist will be part of the PMU team to facilitate gender equity and women's empowerment.

- If opportunities exist and funding is available, the project may support exchanges, South-South Cooperation initiatives, training, and capacity building initiatives on these issues.

Links between the project and other interventions within the sector

There are no references in PRODOC to linkages with other projects or interventions within the sector.

4.2. Project execution

Project Execution has been quite complicated due to different problems external to its design. To understand these problems, it is necessary to understand that the project was designed during a government administration that spanned from January 2014 to January 2018. The president of that administration ran for reelection and was elected for the period January 2018 to January 2022. The reelection was questioned domestically and in its transparency by international observers, convulsing the nation from the November 2017 elections through the end of 2018. To address internal and external political questioning, that administration called for a national dialogue to consolidate peace in the country that began on August 28, 2018, and ended its process on December 11, 2018.

It is important to point out that PRODOC was signed on December 3, 2018, and the Project Execution starts on March 4, 2019, that is, at the beginning of the second year of the administration. In addition to the frequent problems with the start of any project that caused a slow implementation in 2019, there is a change of the Minister in the Secretariat of Environment and later there is also a change in the Project Coordinator. In February 2020 the beginning of the Covid 19 pandemic that generates practically a stagnation of activities from March 16, 2020, when the mandatory curfew is established for the central district.

Also at the beginning of 2020, a restructuring of the public administration takes place with the creation of the Presidential Office of Green Economy (OPEV) from which the Project Coordinating Office (OCP) becomes dependent. This situation generated problems that lasted almost a year regarding the hierarchical dependence of the PMU on the Secretariat of the Environment or on the newly created OPEV. These problems caused delays in decision making and the PMU did not have a clear strategic and operational orientation.

At the end of 2020, hurricanes Eta and Iota passed through Honduras leaving a human, social, economic, and environmental crisis of great proportions that, according to several economic studies, together with the effect of the pandemic, caused the loss of more than one million jobs, considerable damage to infrastructure, a 9% drop in GDP in 2020 and poverty rates of 57.7% in 2020[30]. At the same time, at the end of 2020, the decree that made the OCP depend on the OPEV was repealed and the OCP continues to depend on the Secretariat of Environment. Subsequently, in May 2021, there is a new change in the Minister of Environment, generating a boost to the execution of the project also with a change in the OCP and the PMU.

[30] World Bank Reports, 2023

In other words, during the administration of the previous president's government, the project had three ministers from the Secretariat of the Environment, with a complex process for the OCP on which the PMU depends, which resulted in three project coordinators and a complete PMU could never be effectively formed.

At the beginning of the year 2022 a new presidential term began and consequently there was a new change in the Minister of the Secretariat of the Environment and subsequently also a change in the coordination of the project. There was no transfer of information, contacts, or project execution history from the previous project administration to the current administration. Some records of the project's execution history could be recovered from the information contained in UNDP and the project partners. However, the new presidential administration sought a new approach to project management under its mandate aimed at achieving effective impacts on beneficiaries.

In 2022, the project regained stability when a permanent PMU coordinator took over the position and finally formed a team with sufficient support staff and field professionals. With this, the project was able to generate planning and execution work for the project components, reactivating the agreements and signing new letters of commitment with the partner institutions. This allowed an integral orientation of the work to carry out the project's commitments.

The action of the project prior to 2022 was so complex and full of problems due to changes in the authorities, COVID 19, the hurricanes and changes in the coordination of the project that it is difficult to determine the contributions of the project before 2022. Only during the year 2021 with the few months that the minister who took office in the middle of that year managed to give some momentum to the management, but then at the beginning of 2022 the new presidential term took place. It largely seems as if project execution began with this new political administration at the SERNA level and operationally with the new coordinator and their team.

Adaptive Management

As presented in the introduction of the previous point, the project management has been very complicated and effectively with the new government there is a change in the management of the project to be assumed in an integral way to be able to give an adequate closure of the project in only two years. This has implied a very important process of adaptive management of the project because although it is true that there were activities and results in 2019 and 2020, in the second half of 2021 the project was given a boost and especially since 2022 with the current government most of the activities started from "0", since no relevant information and contacts were found to give continuity to the tasks. A team was formed with very clear functions, procedures and goals, renegotiations were made with the associated institutions and a management plan was drawn up for the fulfillment of the commitments in accordance with the resources and time available. In other words, continuity is effectively achieved through the presence of a stable team in the field and a stable relationship with the institutions during the last years of the project, allowing us to obtain reasonable results.

The ICF, FUNDAUNAH and SANAA have been executing their commitments and have signed new work agreements, the interviews show an effective fulfillment of products and that the social organizations have integrated diverse tools of sustainable farmer promotion that have helped them to improve their income and quality of life. A working agreement with the Central District Municipality was not reached, nor was the CFC governance structure, but progress has been made with the updating and/or creation of planning instruments in the 14 municipalities and, especially in forestry, effective

recovery of the CFC has been achieved and multiple important actions have been implemented to prevent fires, involving the communities and municipalities.

Actual stakeholder engagement and partnership arrangements.

The various stakeholders have been involved in accordance with the initial requirements of PRODOC, however, this has not been sufficient to achieve one of the important outputs of the project, which was to achieve governance of the CFC. One of the implicit assumptions of the project was to form an agreement with the Mayor's Office of the Central District, however, this was never achieved during project implementation.

The project has managed to convene and articulate multiple stakeholders around its objectives despite the problems of repeated changes in the PMU. The need and the barriers that the project was intended to overcome are still in place and progress has been made in strengthening the municipalities, social organizations, and the recovery of the forest in the CFC. However, if efforts to achieve the project's objectives do not continue, it is possible that the progress achieved will be lost. There is interest on the part of the institutions and the 14 municipalities to continue with these tasks, but there are still leaders who feel uncomfortable with this idea and prefer not to support this governance of the CFC.

Project Financing and co-financing

The resources provided by the AF for the financing of the project amount to US$ 4,036,590, which represents 100% of the total budget.

Table of Project Financial Resources[31]

Institutions contributing to the Project	ProDoc Budget (US$)	%
[1] UNDP contribution:		
[2] Government:		
[3] Other multi/bilateral donors:		
[4] Private Sector:		
[5] NGOs, Corporations and Others		
[6] Total co-financing [1 + 2 + 2 + 3 + 3 + 4 + 5]:		
[7] Total AF Funds:	**4,036,590**	**100,00%**
[8] Total Project Funds [6 + 7].	**4,036,590**	**100,00%**
[9] Implementing Agency Project Cycle Management.	**343,110**	
[10] Total Donations	**4,379,700**	

Source: PRODOC and Final Evaluation calculations

Components and Financing of the Project

	Approved	Current
Amount of Financing Required (US$)	4,379,700	4,077,346[32]

No counterpart contributions are specified in the PRODOC.

[31] The first column shows the type of institutions contributing to the project, the second column indicates the amounts of resources committed to PRODOC (which is the source) in the scheme requested by TE. The third is the calculation of the percentage of the contribution of each source with respect to the total (GEF scheme)

[32] This amount includes the US$4,036,590 that has already been requested, plus what the region included for IA FEE and equals US$40,756.00 according to PPR4.

Table of AF Resources Budget by component (PRODOC) in US$

AF Resources	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total	%
Component 1 Strengthened CFC Platform to implement ecosystem-based adaptation measures and processes through municipal and territorial planning	124.013	109.200	94.700	79.300	65.300	472.513	**11,71%**
Component 2 Designed and implemented ecosystem-based adaptation measures and technologies that increase community resilience and livelihoods in the CFC, promoting gender equity and active youth participation	465.300	597.200	596.700	596.200	495.100	2.750.500	**68,14%**
Component 3 National Platform for Information, Knowledge Management and Climate Monitoring strengthened, with the CFC as a reference area to contribute to research and capacity building	92.775	114.500	112.500	48.500	63.500	431.775	**10,70%**
Project Management Unit (PMU)	**80.415**	**76.169**	**75.999**	**75.110**	**74.109**	**381.802**	**9,46%**
Total	**762.503**	**897.069**	**879.899**	**799.110**	**698.009**	**4.036.590**	**100,00%**
%	**18,89%**	**22,22%**	**21,80%**	**19,80%**	**17,29%**	**100,00%**	

Source: PRODOC and Final Evaluation calculations

As can be seen in the table above, most of the project resources were allocated to Component 2 (68.14%), which contains the central part of the entire project operation. In second place, Component 1 (11.71%) and finally the third place is occupied by Component 3 with 10.70% of the budget.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

a) Initial Design

The monitoring and evaluation at the project level was carried out in accordance with UNDP requirements as described in the UNDP Operations and Program Policies and Procedures and the UNDP Evaluation Policy. Item VII PRODOC Monitoring and Tracking Plan details the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

It is assumed that the UNDP Country Office will collaborate with relevant project stakeholders to ensure that UNDP monitoring and evaluation requirements are met in a timely manner and to strict quality standards. In addition, the Adaptation Fund's monitoring and tracking requirements will be met.

It is specified that project results should be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. Other monitoring and evaluation activities are to be agreed upon at the inception workshop.

The following control and follow-up responsibilities are specified in brief:

- **Project Coordinator:** Responsible for the day-to-day management of the project and periodic monitoring of project results and risks. He/she will keep the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP RTA informed and will prepare the annual Work Plans. A person in charge of Project Follow-up and Monitoring should be part of the team**.**

- **Project Board:** It must carry out project reviews to evaluate its performance and will evaluate the AOPs for the following year. In the final year should conduct a final review to identify lessons learned and project results.
- **Implementation Associate:** Responsible for providing the necessary information and data in a timely and complete manner to ensure project monitoring and follow-up.
- **UNDP Country Office:** Will support the Project Coordinator as necessary to ensure this function including annual supervision missions and is responsible for ensuring that all UNDP and Adaptation Fund monitoring and evaluation requirements are met, ensuring quality assurance of the evaluation during project implementation.
- **UNDP RTA:** The UNDP Regional Technical Advisor and UNDP Regional Bureau will provide additional monitoring and supervision and troubleshooting support as required.
- **Audit:** The project must be audited according to UNDP financial regulations and audit policies in projects executed under the NIM modality.
- **Inde pendent Reviews:** There should be a mid-term review and a review at the completion of the main activities and Components of the project.

The design is rated 6, highly satisfactory because it contemplates everything necessary for the adequate follow-up and monitoring of the project in accordance with the needs of its constituents.

b) Budgeting and financing of M&E activities

PRODOC's budget included a start-up workshop that was successfully carried out, the financing of the independent mid-term and final reviews, the audit of the national implementation modality according to UNDP policies, the monitoring of social and environmental risks, the gender analysis, and the monitoring of indicators in the project results framework. All the above had a total budget of US$84,000, which has been used in accordance with the specific amounts.

It is considered that this budget was adequate and has been used with minor variations according to the specific items indicated in PRODOC.

c) Implementation

For the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation, the initial recommendations of PRODOC, the AF and UNDP protocols were considered, and the following reports were developed:

- 5 quarterly reports corresponding to reports Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 2020, Q1 2021[33]
- Annual Audits [34] 2019,2020,2021 y 2022
- Annual PPRs for the years 2020, 2021, 2022 y 2023
- Annual Project Execution Reports for the years 2022 and 2023
- Field visit reports
- Reports of the products delivered by the studies and consultancies contracted.
- Mid-Term Evaluation and follow-up on its recommendations
- Annual Operational Plans (AOP)
- Monitoring of Core Indicators
- Project Board Minutes (2), 2020 (1), 2020 (1), 2022 (1), 2023 (1)

[33] No other reports were made available for the Final Evaluation.
[34] In 2024, the audit for the year 2023 and the closure audit (covering all years of the project) required by the AF will be carried out.

Monitoring is carried out in specific spreadsheets for each piece of information and has not been updated periodically, mainly because the PMU has not had a person in charge of this task during most of the project's implementation. **The implementation is evaluated with a 4 of Moderately Satisfactory because it has had problems to follow up on the problems and achievements of the project execution.**

d) Baselines for M&E of the project

PRODOC describes in detail the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan that serves as the baseline for the AdaptarC project, explaining the responsibilities of the different stakeholders involved in the project and explicitly outlining the annual periodic monitoring of its implementation. It explains that supported by component 3, the monitoring plan will *"facilitate learning and ensure that knowledge is shared and disseminated widely to support scaling up of project results"*[35].

The description of the M&E Plan details the methodology for monitoring, the responsibility for daily monitoring was assigned to the project coordinator who must develop annual work plans including annual output targets that will enable efficient project execution. *"The project coordinator will ensure that the relevant monitoring and evaluation requirements of UNDP and the Adaptation Fund are met, with strict adherence to quality. This involves ensuring that outcome framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the Adaptation Fund project implementation report, and that risk monitoring and the various plans and strategies developed to support project implementation (e.g. gender strategy, knowledge management strategy, etc.) are regularly produced"*[36].

PRODOC's M&E Plan assigns the role of reviewer and evaluator of the AOPs and the final project review to identify lessons learned, analyze scaling up possibilities and highlight results and lessons learned to relevant audiences. M&E roles are assigned to the Executing Agency (SERNA) and the Implementing Agency (UNDP), which must follow UNDP and AF M&E policies and procedures. It also notes the work of the Regional Technical Advisor and UNDP management who will provide additional monitoring and supervision support for issues as needed.

Additional monitoring and reporting requirements of the Adaptation Fund are detailed with respect to the Start-up Report, Adaptation Fund Project Performance Reports (PPRs), lessons learned and knowledge generation, independent mid-term and final reviews, Final Report characteristics and responsibilities. An outline of work for 18 mandatory M&E requirements is presented, specifying for each one the requirements, the main responsibility, the indicative costs and the application timeframe[37].

The baseline is very well designed and with clear, explicit, and adequate allocations of responsibility and budgets for the characteristics of the project, and is therefore rated 6, i.e. highly satisfactory.

e) Alignment of the project's M&E frameworks

The M&E frameworks of the AdaptarC project are defined in the PRODOC and are explicitly the corresponding monitoring and evaluation requirements of UNDP and the Adaptation Fund. Both frameworks are perfectly compatible with each other and allow for a precise and detailed M&E of the project activities and provide information for decision making by the different project managers and participants.

[35] PRODOC, Chapter VII Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, point 104, page 36.
[36] PRODOC, Chapter VII Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, point 108, page 36.
[37] PRODOC, Chapter VII Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, pages 39, 40 and 41

The above points indicate and qualify the design, budget, implementation, and baseline of the project, for which there is no major contradiction and in practice the different instruments and requirements requested in both M&E frameworks are fed with information.

The information provided by the two M&E frameworks allowed the best use of the existing information provided by the project and the information available at the national, regional, and local levels. This information allows for medium and long-term monitoring of data relevant to the project's objectives. The greatest challenges were governance-related, since the PMU underwent many changes and could not be properly set up until the end of the project, which complicates the flow and systematization of information. These governance issues are not the responsibility of the alignment of the project's M&E frameworks.

The alignment of the project's M&E frameworks is rated as adequate with **a 6, i.e. highly satisfactory.**

f) Overall Assessment

Therefore, the overall quality of M&E is rated 5, Satisfactory (S), which is derived from a good M&E input design rated 6, i.e., highly satisfactory, and an M&E plan implementation rated 4 Moderately Satisfactory (MS).

UNDP Execution and Monitoring

The project implementation follow-up mechanisms used by UNDP were those normally used for this type of project:

- Participation in the Project Board meetings held 2019 (2), 2020 (1), 2020 (1), 2020 (1), 2022 (1), 2023 (1).
- Quarterly Reports Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 2020, Q1 2021
- PPR Annual Reports for the years 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023
- Administrative and financial management in the ATLAS and Quantum system as of 2023.
- Report to the Execution Steering Committee for 2022 and 2023.
- Country office monitoring platforms[38]

The follow-up and supervision of project implementation is reflected in the minutes of the Steering Committee meetings and in the annual PPRs, where considerations on the strategy and results of the project's operation are expressed and recommendations are made on an ongoing basis. In each Project Performance Report (PPR) it is possible to find a detailed description of the development of the project, the circumstances faced and the way to deal with them, as well as the progress of the project. They also give an account of the measures taken to adjust the project's progress.

The monitoring and rating of the project during its years of operation can also be seen in the evaluation carried out by the PMU Coordinator and the UNDP Program Officer, which are presented in the following table and show the evolution of their evaluations on a yearly basis:

[38] The Quality Assurance of the project was carried out and registered in its Intranet.

Qualification in PPR	2020	2021	2022	2023
	Implementation Progress	Implementation Progress	Implementation Progress	Implementation Progress
PMU Coordinator	Satisfactory (5)	Moderately Satisfactory (4)	Moderately Satisfactory (4)	Satisfactory (5)
UNDP Program Officer	Satisfactory (5)	Moderately Satisfactory (4)	Moderately Satisfactory (4)	Moderately Satisfactory (4)

UNDP Program Officer Source: PPR years 2020 to 2023

An UNDP RTA supervision mission was also carried out in February 2023 for 5 days to review the entire project execution.

The UNDP implementation and monitoring work helped to have good information on the progress of the project and help to try to overcome the various problems of operation management by the PMU.

Therefore, on this point the UNDP implementation/monitoring coordination is rated 6 (HS) Highly Satisfactory.

Management of the Executing Agency

SERNA, either directly or through the Project Coordination Office, performs detailed supervision of administrative aspects and participates in Project Board meetings, inputs to the PPR and preparation and supervision of annual and quarterly reports.

The changes in PMU coordination were not desired by SERNA or the OCP, however, the management as Executing Agency is affected since it is ultimately their responsibility to have a fully staffed PMU that performs effectively and efficiently in carrying out the requirements and goals of the project. Only towards the end of the project is it possible to have a complete team and a coordinator with great management and leadership capacity that allows the tasks, products, and goals of the project to be carried out.

The Executing Agency management item, assumed by SERNA as NIM, is rated 4 (MS) Moderately Satisfactory.

Implementation of execution partners

Letters of Agreement were signed with the Forest Conservation Institute (ICF), the UNAH Foundation (FUNDAUNAH) and SANAA as responsible parties to support the execution of activities under the different components:

- ICF: Focused on the fulfillment of Component 1 and Component 2. The first letter of agreement and its addenda were successfully completed and at the end of 2022 a second letter of agreement was signed to continue working during the remainder of 2022 and the current year 2023.
- SANAA: Focused on Component 2, 8 projects were executed with a letter of agreement that also contemplates for the years 2023 and 2024 to continue executing projects to improve access to water in the CFC.
- FUNDAUNAH: A letter of agreement was signed to support the implementation of all components.

The implementation work with partners has effectively allowed the execution of many actions and tasks of the project components. There have been delays and implementation problems attributable to different variables that can be explained by the problems of PMU coordination, adjustments due to different organizational cultures and

different procedures among them, different interpretations of the tasks, etc., however, despite all the problems that can be listed, the results are that these institutions effectively have technical capabilities that the project needed and were not able to perform independently. It is also important to point out that this form of operation produced good results and progress was made towards the project's objectives. See details of the execution of each indicator for each Result and the general objective in Annex 6 a).

The most noteworthy aspect, however, is that an inter-institutional working network has been created to address the CFC's problems, which today constitutes an important pool of institutional capital to promote new actions and projects in the future that will allow the CFC to develop.

According to the documentary analysis and the opinions expressed during the interviews, the performance of the implementing partners: ICF, FUNDAUNAH and SANAA has been good. The reports showed progress in their respective activities, as well as their presence in field activities, especially post-pandemic. The direct effect of this performance is represented by the progress reported by the Project in reaching the objective.

The partners in the interviews showed a high level of involvement with the implementation of the expected Components. The interviews with the representatives of all the partners showed very clearly that beyond the complications that have occurred in the execution of the products, for them the project has finally had importance and significance for their institutions, and they are willing to continue in the future with work that strengthens environmental sustainability and the communities and municipalities of the CFC.

It is considered that the implementation and execution of the partners is different among each of them, however, all of them contributed resources and efforts to move forward with their commitments, especially during the year 2022 and 2023. **It is rated with a 5, (S) Satisfactory**.

Implementation/Overall Execution of the Project

There have been management problems throughout the life of the project, there have been 4 coordinators during the life of the project, in addition to the problems of the pandemic and the fact that there was a change of national government that led to changes in SERNA authorities and associated institutions. The changes of PMU coordinators implied a whole reorganization and change of teams, serious problems to recover the information and the history of what was done and several minor operational problems.

The mid-term evaluation pointed out in November 2021 that the changes of personnel, the changes of coordinator and the fact that it was not possible to form a PMU prevented follow-up actions and corrective decisions. In other words, not only was operational orientation lost, but there were also problems with strategic orientation. Similarly, the project's achievements in the period 2019-2021 can be noted, such as the understanding of the importance of extensionism in the CFC communities and the good reception of them to work with biofertilizers, which should include, if possible, at least financial support for materials and activities relevant to the communities or farmers, the importance of achieving strategic alliances with ICF in forestry work plans and others, and with FUNDAUNAH for communication and studies.

Later there was a change of government and the coordinator left again. After a few months, the current government, with SERNA at the head, decided to take over the management of the project and hired the current PMU coordinator and teams of technicians in the field. It is as if the project had just begun, but with a limited budget and time for its execution.

A PMU was set up with all the required professionals, the project goals and indicators were taken up again and operational management began to bear fruit and to achieve a certain network of institutions and social organizations and to implement activities with the communities and municipalities.

An operational orientation linked to results and compliance with the components committed to in the project was developed. The results are quite adequate considering that they are mostly the product of less than two years of management; however, the commitment to the project's objective was seriously jeopardized and the merit of the achievements is currently due to the efforts of the coordinator and her team, who have devoted themselves entirely to moving forward with tangible products. The Project Board with SERNA and UNDP strategically supported the operational decisions and provided the spirit and effort that the project should always have had. Project Execution went from strength to strength to achieve a relatively significant result, partially meeting the indicator targets. The specific data and evaluations of the results of the General Objective and its components can be found in the project results section and in the annexes that detail each achievement and its multiple operational and impact activities.

Therefore, the Quality of Project Execution and Implementation is rated 4 (MS) Moderately Satisfactory.

Coordination and Operational Issues

As mentioned in the previous point, there were many difficulties in coordination and operational issues due to the changes in the coordination of the PMU, the difficulty to form a team in the PMU, the pandemic, the change in the government administration and the existing distrust among the project partners due to poor operational management. Finally, since 2023, the team was formed with a coordinator with great management capacity and began to fulfill the components and solve problems of coordination and execution of the task at least partially.

Risk Management

PRODOC included a risk tracking and recording template and identified 11 risks that were classified as moderate (B). For each risk a mitigation strategy was designed with a strong emphasis on the management of the Project Operating Unit. The risks have continued to be present during the implementation of the project and the political risk have been worked on by the team despite all the changes in the PIU Coordination. Risks were also monitored by the Project Board in its meetings. In principle, Strategic, Organizational, Regulatory, Political, Financial and Environmental risks were defined.

#	Identified Risk	Situation as of November 2023	Mitigation Strategy/Actions	Final Evaluation Considerations
1	Potential governance tensions or conflicts at the community and municipal levels.	• Governance conflicts in Talanga, where the Project has approached the municipal corporations. • Intermunicipal conflict over the use of micro-watersheds (Villa de San Francisco and Valle de los Ángeles))	• Hire a field technician to be more present in the Municipality of Talanga. • Hiring a consultant to design a proposal for Payments for Ecosystem Services to provide better information for decision making. In addition, ICF is	• Conflicts have been contained or do not impede the execution of the project, the mitigation actions are fully valid, but the project is in the process of closing, and it is difficult to make effective progress in the remaining

			working with nurseries in Villa de San Francisco. • Microbasin plans have been prepared for Quiscamote, Agua blanca, Tata Justo, Payaguare, Palmira, La Pancha, La Esperanza, El Portillo, El Cumbo, El Afiladero, San Francisco.	time and resources of the project.
2	Limited coordination between the different CFC municipalities and lack of political will for their coordination.	• Participation of an average of 10 municipalities in each call for proposals. • There is coordination among the municipalities without the intervention of the project on gender issues, UMAs, some administrative procedures and progress of the PDM.	• Project technicians continue to coordinate actions and report on activities with the UMAs and Municipal Women's Offices in most of the 14 municipalities.	• The Project has not had the advocacy capacity to effectively move forward and overcome this problem and to concretize the existence of CFC governance.
3	Threats affect the capacity of the CFC to provide ecosystem services (fires, new pest outbreaks, illegal logging, water stress, general land use change activities, etc.).	• Coordination with ICF, municipalities, NGOs, SERNA directorates and the general population (Inclusion of Indigenous Peoples). • Training of technicians and community leaders by ICF in pest, disease and fire monitoring, as well as coordination with GOAL for the establishment of EWS. • The ICF had administrative limitations to financially support forest fire crews.	• A communication campaign on fire prevention promoted by the ICF for the year 2024 was developed, in which the National Forest Fire Protection Plan 2024 was presented, prioritizing prevention and education, response capacity, multisectoral social participation, legislation and application of the legal framework, and knowledge management. IICA participated jointly with the Association of Municipalities of Honduras (AMHON), where 17 municipalities received firefighting equipment and tools. Some of which are from the CFC. • During January 2024, a total of 18 firefighting kits have been delivered to 8 municipalities (Villa de San Francisco, Ojojona, Lepaterique, Cedros, San Buenaventura, Tatumbla, Distrito Central, Cantarranas). There are still 13 firefighting kits to be delivered to 7 other municipalities.	• Within the framework of a National Fire Plan for 2024, the project has helped strengthen all CFC municipalities, which will be provided with 31 firefighting kits, training, and clear guidance on how to deal with this serious threat. • There is no evidence of other activities supported by the project that will improve the CFC's capacity to provide ecosystem services.
4	No or very low involvement of women and youth in decision making	• The SERNA/OCP institutional gender technical and methodological framework has been used to strengthen municipal capacities through exchanges, workshops and training on the subject. • The gender action plan was prepared jointly by the OMMs, the project's technical staff and the gender specialist. • The gender diagnosis is being updated. • 48% of women have been included as heads of household in the project's activities.	• Women's participation in the different activities of the project has been improving over time and both the participating women, the OMMs and the representatives of Ciudad Mujer have been very happy with these activities and show interesting achievements in improving their income, empowering them in the projects and taking the initiative to continue their involvement.	• There is no record that women and young people have been involved in decision making activities; however, during the visits to the experiences in the communities, it was found that there are many women leaders who have taken on the project proposals in areas in which they had never been involved, such as the production of organic fertilizers, the plantations themselves and the management of nurseries. • It is a judgment of this evaluation that there has been more impact than has been measured and important changes have been made to systematize

				with respect to the gender issue, especially more than with respect to youth.
5	Lack of proper consultation processes for the Lenca people	• For the municipalities of Ojojona, Lepaterique and Santa Ana with the presence of the Lenca Indigenous People, the project has carried out consultations to identify local organizational structures, their possible affiliation to second level organizational bodies and the needs and limitations to prioritize projects for the benefit of the Lenca communities of the CFC.	• The arrival of the safeguarding officer together with the Lenca field technician allowed progress to be made in the Free Consultation and the coordination of an action plan for the remainder of the project. • The Lenca de Ojojona Municipal Indigenous Council and the Agricultural and Livestock Committee of the Lenca de Guerisne community have been provided with inputs, tools and a firefighting kit, and are satisfied with the actions carried out under the project.	• The interview with leaders and representatives of the Lenca communities confirmed the recent actions of working with them. There is a great willingness to work on their part, which is an important opportunity for the implementation of future projects. • The legacy of this project has been to open dialogue with representatives of the Lenca community and to contribute some elements that have been positively valued by them. It is important to continue and expand this work process with the Lenca community as mentioned above.
6	Difficulty in PES design and implementation	• Agreements have been signed with three municipalities to review tariffs with the Water Boards and allocate a percentage to the management of the water-producing zone	• It is expected to define the proposal for an intermunicipal mechanism at the model or pilot level, in synergy with SERNA's DGRH, • A water tariff review process coordinated with ERSAP is expected to be carried out for the municipal mechanisms.	• The water issue and the implementation of PES is an urgent issue, highly demanded in the communities and in which progress has been made in the vision that it is necessary to change the intermunicipal mechanism and review the water tariffs, but it is a process that requires technical support and decision-making based on real data. • It is estimated that conditions are just beginning to be created to achieve significant changes and that the work of the project has been very limited.
7	Problems of legal security of land ownership in the water catchment areas of the CFC	• The FMMPs were prepared for the 14 municipalities of the CFC and for 4 Municipalities.	• The Project and SERNA will coordinate with the Plan de Nación office for the validation and analysis of the land conflict included in the PMOTs. • ICF conducted an RDA workshop and is in the process of updating and strategic planning in the PPFM for 2024.	• Progress is being made on the issue, but it is not expected to be resolved before project closing.
8	Changes in government personnel	• The project has ensured the delivery of information on the project's objectives and achievements with related institutions and has used the virtual platforms of UNDP, SERNA, and partner institutions to make the information available	• After the change of government, the new authorities have taken cognizance of the project and have given it a new impetus after the existing delays in the implementation of the project, mainly due to the rotation of the team and its coordinator on 4 occasions during the life of the project.	• The problems of changes in personnel and authorities have been a constant during the first years of the project; however, as of 2022 and especially during 2023 there has been a good alignment between the authorities of the current government and the actions of the current PMU
9	Corruption and lack of transparency both on the part of the Project and in the management of	• The project has been implemented under the supervision of SERNA's PCO and with the quality assurance of UNDP and the Project Board, which have	• Continuous monitoring of the project and its physical and financial execution.	• There is no indication of any problems in this regard

	micro capital funds by the communities.	ensured transparency and the implementation of the necessary controls to prevent corruption.		
10	Citizen insecurity in the intervention area.	• The topic of gender violence and citizen insecurity has been included in the update of the land use plans.	• This risk is currently being mitigated and is also part of the land use plan.	• It has been incorporated into the instruments and activities promoted by the project, and there is confidence and control over this possible risk.

Source: PRODOC, AdaptarC 2023 Execution Report, Project Board Minutes

As can be seen from the table above, there is a definition of the risks and some mitigation actions taken, however, most of them are still in place and have not been solved due to management problems of a PMU that has changed too many times during the life of the project. This is not a problem of the current management of less than 2 years but is dragging on throughout the project.

Social and environmental safeguards

PRODOC addressed the issue of Social and Environmental Safeguards by incorporating in the project team a safeguards officer whose function was to oversee the progress of the development and implementation of the ESMP/MGAS, ensuring full compliance with UNDP's Social and Environmental diagnostic policy and to supervise, develop and coordinate the implementation of all plans related to safeguards issues.

In this task and in accordance with the programming principles defined by the United Nations, the following standards are applicable:

- Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of natural resources
- Climate change and disaster risks
- Community health, safety, and security
- Indigenous villages
- Work and working conditions.
- Contamination prevention

The Project completed the Social and Environmental Assessment template with the analysis of social and environmental safeguards and risks to be able to execute the works. As far as we have been able to find information, unfortunately the PMU team has only visualized activities of a specialist during the current year 2023 to take charge of the subject.

The work of the safeguard's specialist has been very important in these few months as he has been able to support the gender issue and move forward with a proposal in relation to the Lenca indigenous community. The specialist has managed to be respected and known in the communities, avoiding any conflict with the Lenca community, and anticipating any risk. The management in recent months has been very relevant and correct, but given the previous management problems, it is fortuitous that there have not been serious problems in the risk management of the project.

4.3. Results and Impacts of the Project

Progress towards target and expected results.

Considering the achievements by indicator, a qualitative-quantitative analysis is made by objective and expected result based on all the information provided in Annex 6. In this analysis, the following variables are crossed and analyzed: first, the indicators for the general objective and expected result are identified: the indicators and target established in PRODOC.

For each indicator, the achievements to date are compared with the targets and a justified judgment is made to rate the achievements, sustainability, and relevance to the project. A scale of 1 to 6 is used to rate achievement and relevance: 6 Highly Satisfactory (HS), 5 Satisfactory (S), 4 Moderately Satisfactory (MS), 3 Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU); 2 Unsatisfactory (U) and 1 Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). The sustainability rating uses a scale of 1 to 4, where the maximum is 4 (Likely), followed by 3 (Somewhat Likely), 2 (Somewhat Unlikely) and finally 1 (Unlikely). The scores for each indicator are summed and averaged to provide first a rating for the overall objective and then a rating of the indicators by Outcome, which finally generates a final rating as detailed in Annex 6, matrix a. A summary of the ratings obtained is presented below:

Table of Indicators, Goals, Achievements and Assessment of Objectives and Components [39]

Project Objective **The main objective of the project is to increase the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities of the Central Forest Corridor and the adaptive capacity of its municipalities with an emphasis on ensuring livelihoods and the continuity of the provision of ecosystem goods and services for the city of Tegucigalpa. and surroundings**		
Indicator	**Goal**	**Achievements / Rating**
Overall Objective Indicator 1: Number of CFC communities that reduce their vulnerability and increase their capacity to adapt to climate change	At the end of the project, the vulnerability index improves from medium-low for all CFC municipalities	To date, there is no vulnerability measurement or improvement in capabilities that is in the process of analysis by FUNDAUNAH, however, there are a series of new activities that undoubtedly contribute to the improvement of this index: • A forum was held by DIBIO with the attendance of 204 participants to strengthen local and national capacities. • Forum for Comprehensive Management of Solid Resources towards a circular economy and its link with Higher Education (Attendance 67% Women). • Strengthened local capacities in restoration techniques, direct sowing, fire prevention and control, management of natural regeneration, protection activities (RDA, COIIF), monitoring of forest pests and diseases, CFC management, mobilization guides for harvesting and compliance (forest monitoring platform, linking, and linking of actors and formation of structures. • 305 people trained by DGA in proper management of solid waste to protect natural resources • Carrying out 40 workshops to implement means of diversification of life (Eco-ovens, bakery, expo-fairs) strengthening the economic opportunities of the communities • There are 2 biofactories (organic fertilizers) in the communities of Planes del Durazno, DC and Lepaterique, FM. • 3,600 people have participated in multiple workshops and technical assistance experiences in promoting good agricultural practices A manual for the efficient use of eco stoves and how to implement forest resource reduction practices is in the process of being prepared. **Satisfactory (5)**
Overall Objective Indicator 2: Number of municipalities that integrate climate change adaptation measures into their municipal development plans, municipal budgets, and revenues from payments for ecosystem services	At the end of the project, at least 10 municipalities incorporate climate change adaptation plans into their municipal budgets	The goal was largely met, as reported in more detail in the following evaluation table for component 1, in indicators 1.2 and 1.3, however, as indicated in Indicator 1.4, the issue of payments for services ecosystems has not yet been achieved. These instruments have been highly valued by the institutions in which they have been developed. The institutions responsible for the issues highlighted the collaborative work between the parties involved to carry out this work. **Moderately Satisfactory (4)**
Component 1 **Strengthened CFC Platform to implement ecosystem-based adaptation measures and processes through municipal and territorial planning**		
Indicator	**Goal**	**Achievements / Rating**
Component 1 Indicator 1.1:	At the end of the project, CFC Authority is	Subsequent to the PPR 2023 report, an addendum was signed between FUNDAUNAH and UNDP so that the UTE could be effectively formed, and a CFC governance platform could be built, this would allow for continued progress in achieving this goal. These

[39] See details in Annex 6 a) Evaluation and qualification of the Project Objectives Matrix

Formalized, operational CFC Authority and Platform with capabilities to manage climate risks	established through law or equivalent, with institutional coordination mechanisms and defined functions and trained personnel	processes are complex because, although there is a common interest in building governance for the CFC, there are always many personal and political interests that make it difficult to establish the Regulation and design a strategy in which the 14 municipalities work collectively. A proposal prepared by consultants from the academic unit of Social Work was presented, which must be discussed and eventually approved or modified. The interviews carried out indicate that there is interest in reaching an agreement, but it is complex to indicate when it will be achieved and what final form it will have. Therefore, despite the effort and commitment acquired with FUNDAUNAH, there is no clarity on the achievement of this indicator. **Moderately Satisfactory (4)**
Component 1 Indicator 1.2: Number of established and operational municipal regulations or ordinances of the mechanisms in place	At the end of the project, at least 4 regulatory mechanisms are operational in each municipality: 1) Community reporting mechanism, municipal ordinance on 2) territorial planning and 3) forest use by private forest owners and 4) functions delegated to the UMAs.	As of the date of the Final evaluation, the complaint mailboxes increased to 14, but the consulting for the creation of the strategy in response to those mailboxes is still pending. To move forward on this issue, a specialist in Social Safeguards from the PMU prepared a Draft Mechanism for complaints and complaints that must be endorsed with the communities to make it official. An email is currently available to receive complaints. 16 municipal ordinances have been presented in: • Territorial planning • Private forest use • Permission granting functions Quantitatively, the goals would have been met, however they do not have an emphasis on the environmental issue, so it is estimated that the measures needed to be more related to the central axis of Component 1: "implement ecosystem-based adaptation measures and processes." **Satisfactory (5)**
Component 1 Indicator 1.3: Number of revised or elaborated municipal plans that integrate climate risk considerations	At the end of the project, municipal adaptation plans, and micro watershed plans are available for all CFC municipalities	In addition to what was stated in the PPR 2023, the validity of 11 Municipal Development Plans (PDM) was reviewed, a work schedule was established with FUNDAUNAH for the review and update of the 14 municipalities with the implementation of the CDT4H and the change guide climate. 6 Micro watershed plans were presented, and 14 municipal forest protection plans were prepared by the ICF. Additionally, the CFC's sustainable gender action plan is in the process of updating and socializing. Therefore, it is evaluated that the goals have been exceeded qualitatively and quantitatively. **Highly Satisfactory (6)**
Component 1 Indicator 1.4: Number of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes	Municipal PSE schemes (revised water rates) are replicated in at least 5 municipalities by the end of the project. A proposal designed for an inter-municipal PSE pilot developed.	Currently, a consultant is just being hired to carry out a new consultancy on this issue, that is, no real progress has been made on this issue. The progress is that there is greater clarity about what is required as a component. According to what was reported in the PPR 2023, which incorporates everything carried out in the project until that report, the achievements are: "1. Preliminary activities are underway for the signing of three agreements with the municipal governments of Talanga, Cantarranas and Villa de San Francisco, among them the water rate reviews that are contemplated together with the Water Boards in order to allocate a percentage exclusively for the management of the water producing area. 2. Involve the SERNA DGA in the development of workshops to disseminate the Ecosystem Services Compensation Regulation. This regulation was prepared by the DGA. The DGA's participation will include the completion of the pilot of one (1) inter-municipal compensation scheme (Villa de San Fco/Valle de Ángeles) and completing the design of (5) municipal compensation schemes 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 the National Directorate of Water Resources of SERNA." According to the evaluation of this report, there are no effectively finished products, there are only projections of achievements to be achieved. The report to the November 2023 project board also does not provide any evidence of concrete achievement. **Unsatisfactory (2)**
Component 2 Designed and implemented ecosystem-based adaptation measures and technologies that increase community resilience and livelihoods in the CFC, promoting gender equity and active youth participation		
Indicator	**Goal**	**Achievements / Rating**
Component 2 Indicator 2.1:	At the end of the project, 1,500 ha were restored	According to the latest restoration map available by the ICF for the project, 3,660 ha. They are in regeneration evaluation and 90.26 hectares have been reforested.[40] The modified project goal was 1,500 hectares restored. The work carried out has been very intense,

[40] The evidence shows that the goal was exceeded by considering the concept of restored equal to natural regeneration and at the same time understanding that "the Regeneration Evaluation" is assumed as the final achievement of regeneration achieved. In the reports it is indicated as "In regeneration evaluation" which implies that regeneration achievements are being monitored and observed in CFC areas. Regeneration is a process that is carried out naturally and appropriately by the local ecosystem, therefore it is more ecologically valuable, but its achievement times are longer than reforestation. The map of the ICF and the AdaptarC project (September 2023) graphically shows 3,660 Ha. as areas under regeneration evaluation and 90.26 Ha. as reforested. https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/18UahpbGDkA7Cg-8_dFbclO_rf1W2CXVr

Number of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes	(Indicator modified in Project Meeting of January 30, 2020)	highlighting the work of the ICF as an associate of the project, which has been strengthened and has carried out very interesting work. The regeneration assisted by protective measures stands out, allowing for better restoration appropriate to the natural biodiversity of the sector. The consultancy on Opportunities for decentralization of services provided by ICF granted to municipalities of the CFC was completed. Workshops provided to agroforestry cooperatives and institutional strengthening in the Talanga area. **Highly Satisfactory (6)**
Component 2 Indicator 2.2: Level (%) of implementation of the measures set forth in the Municipal Forest Protection Plans in the 14 CFC municipalities. (Levels: 0% zero; <20% low; 20<50% medium; 50<80% high; >80 very high)	At the end of the project, high level of implementation in all municipalities	All CFC Municipalities have Forest Protection Plans. 5 were made in 2020 (Valle Ángeles, Ojojona, Lepaterique, Tatumbla and Santa Lucia) and 9 were made in 2021 (Cantarranas, Villa de San Francisco. Villa de San Antonio, Talanga, Santa Ana, San Buenaventura, San Antonio de Oriente, DC and Cedros). The implementation of these plans is not clear, it is necessary to specify it with a formal report. The data fluctuates between 25% and 56% implementation. It is considered that the work carried out satisfies to some extent the indicator, which was quite demanding since it requested between 50% and 80% of measures implemented. Additionally, it is very important to highlight that the SIGMOF platform is in operation for the management of spatial data related to the Environment, which will facilitate planning and informed decision-making. **Satisfactory (5)**
Component 2 Indicator 2.3: Number of households (including female-headed households) with improved access to water services	At the end of the project, 12,000 families improve their access to water (at least 30% of families with women as heads of households)	According to the latest data provided by SANAA, the population measured in number of people who will ultimately benefit is 12,835 people, which with the assumption of 3 people per family gives us a total of 4,278 families. If we add the ICF information that includes the Ocotal Tank and two Cofradía tanks, they would provide us with 195 more families, which would give us a final number of benefited families of 4,473. This means an achievement of 37.28% of the goal. Additionally, many efforts have been made that address this issue and leave some important bases to continue advancing towards that goal: • 20 workshops on new pumping technologies and their implementation in drip irrigation systems and installation of geomembranes. • Approved 8 LVG files for improving water for human consumption that are in the process of execution by SANAA • Identification of water harvesting projects for irrigation in the communities. • 51 kits delivered for the irrigation system within the CFC municipalities. • Water demand study in final validation process. • Diagnosis of the ecology of CFC water and frequency of biological contaminants in the final validation process. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (3)**
Component 3 National Platform for Information, Knowledge Management and Climate Monitoring strengthened, with the CFC as a reference area to contribute to research and capacity building		
Indicator	**Goal**	**Achievements / Rating**
Component 3 Indicator 3.1: Number of studies conducted related to climate change adaptation (weevil pest, forest restoration, etc.)	At least 5 relevant studies	There are the 5 studies required in the Indicator goal: • Analysis of landscape connectivity and natural regeneration in two pine forests affected by the bark beetle Dendroctonus spp. • "Diagnosis of plants that are resilient to drought and enhance infiltration." See link: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KFuns0-lVpd-FWf_E3QvQk3QGEtpOTtY/view • The report on "Water Ecology" See: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BU62waYMlJRXFnWKDLlM73Pn-QyQAhEz/view?usp=sharing, • "Study on the demand and use of water in the upper part of the Choluteca River basin" See: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Se0wFyfMAMLU9sJo9rswh5vI4dDteM_J/view?usp=sharing • "Determination of the structure and dynamics of plant-floral visitor networks, present in two pine forests affected by the bark weevil", "Analysis of the connectivity and natural regeneration of two pine forests in Honduras, five years after the attack of the bark weevil" and "Evaluation of the spores and mycelia of Pisolithus arrhisus (Scorp) Rausschert as inoculants to mycorrhize seedlings of Pinus oocarpa Schiede ex Schltdl" See: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Bvm8BGZPL9xSCMBFun4MfaYgvMzb1ND3/view?usp=sharing. **Highly Satisfactory (6)**
Component 3 Indicator 3.2: Number of technicians trained in climate change adaptation	At the end of the project, at least 2,500 technicians and community members, academics, local decision makers, etc.	To date, 2,869 people have been trained, of which approximately 50% are technicians in agreements with DIBIO, DGA, DGRH, DNCC; ICF and AdaptarC on CC issues, adaptation measures, etc. It is estimated that more than 60% are women, which means that the goal was also met with that requirement. **Highly Satisfactory (6)**

planning (indicator disaggregated by sex)	trained (at least 50% women) (Indicator modified in the project meeting of January 30, 2020)	
Component 3 Indicator 3.3: Number of institutions officially sharing information with the ONCCDS (through MoU or LoA)	At the end of the project, at least 10 institutions share information based on Agreements	According to the 2023 execution report (November), at that time one institution has been able to share information with the ONCCDS, but conversations have begun with 5 other organizations. Therefore, the level of compliance is insufficient. **Unsatisfactory (2)**
Component 3 Indicator 3.4: Number of TSSs focused on weevil infestation in operation.	At the end of the project, all CFC municipalities have operational EWS	All Municipalities have received workshops, training and implements for the operation of Early Warning Systems. Additionally, 7 environmental awareness campaigns have been developed with around 1,100 people. As a system, they require a community participation scheme that is articulated with the early warning system in the CFC, which is in the process of being carried out to different degrees in the different municipalities. The interviews showed that the process is advancing in various municipalities in coordination with community groups or neighbors of some localities with the ICF applying participatory and technical monitoring of the weevil and forest fires. **Satisfactory (5)**
Component 3 Indicator 3.5: Lessons learned and good practices generated by the project are systematized and communicated.	At least 20 (2 of them related to gender) were reported and systematized	In addition to what was reported in the PPR 2023, the project is in the process of systematizing the work with Lenca women and groups organized by a technical specialist. The project, especially in 2022 and 2023, has developed interesting and varied experiences that are potentially systematized into good practices and lessons learned that need to be communicated. On the gender issue, the experience clearly exceeds the 2 goals of this indicator, so it is urgent to systematize and communicate them. There is a list that exceeds the goal of 20 lessons learned, but it requires that several of the identified lessons learned can be documented with a reflection and analysis that allows them to be disseminated as an experience of the process and not only be a list of facts, which implies an effort of additional analysis to close the project well.[41] **Satisfactory (5)**

Source: Annex N°6 a)

Below is a summary of the assessment of project achievements transformed into percentages to achieve a final assessment of the project:

Summary table of the assessment of the Matrix and qualification of the Objective

Project Objective **The main objective of the project is to increase the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities of the Central Forest Corridor and the adaptive capacity of its municipalities with an emphasis on ensuring livelihoods and the continuity of the provision of ecosystem goods and services for the city of Tegucigalpa. and surroundings.**	**Component Rating Percentage**
Number of CFC communities that reduce their vulnerability and increase their capacity to adapt to climate change	**83%**
Number of municipalities that integrate climate change adaptation measures into their municipal development plans, municipal budgets, and revenues from payments for ecosystem services	**67%**
Average rating of indicators of Project objectives	**75%**

Source: Annex N°6 a)

As can be seen in the summary table of the evaluation of the project objective, compliance with the project objective is valued at 75%, that is, an Average rating between Moderately Satisfactory (4) and Satisfactory (5).

[41] The following are provided as supporting documentation: a) A report that summarizes and lists success stories and lessons learned by the project, incorporating information collected from partners FUNDAUNAH and ICF that exceeds 20 lessons learned. See https://docs.google.com/document/d/1pTQAMH5h655Xs5jwomMAYhnrVxD6scLd/edit?usp=drive_link&ouid=109110041890675889779&rtpof=true&sd=true
b) A report on "Systematization of experiences of groups of women benefiting from the AdaptarC+ Project in the CFC and sustainability strategy", which shows 11 lessons learned related to gender issues:https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EgeA48UQf_pgLZ_R56XB-Wg_VGTbiP4l/view
c) A Descriptive and visual Report of Gender actions, which provides us with additional means of verification: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LiQoPsP_URGQpjrrz3mIuk0vdydJgSXL/view
Additionally, it is expected that on March 4, 2024, a workshop will be held to socialize the systematization of success stories and lessons learned.

Component 1 Strengthened CFC Platform to implement ecosystem-based adaptation measures and processes through municipal and territorial planning	Component Rating Percentage
Indicator 1.1: Formalized, operational CFC Authority and Platform with capabilities to manage climate risks	**67%**
Indicator 1.2: Number of established and operational municipal regulations or ordinances of the mechanisms in place	**83%**
Indicator 1.3: Number of municipal plans reviewed or developed that integrate climate risk considerations	**100%**
Indicator 1.4: Number of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes	**33%**
Average rating of indicators of Component 1	**71%**

Source: Annex N°6 a)

Component 2 Designed and implemented ecosystem-based adaptation measures and technologies that increase community resilience and livelihoods in the CFC, promoting gender equity and active youth participation	Component Rating Percentage
Indicator 2.1: Number of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes	**100%**
Indicator 2.2: Level (%) of implementation of the measures set forth in the Municipal Forest Protection Plans in the 14 CFC municipalities *(Levels: 0% zero; <20% low; 20<50% medium; 50<80% high; >80 very high)*	**83%**
Indicator 2.3: Number of households (including female-headed households) with improved access to water services	**50%**
Average rating of indicators of Component 2	**78%**

Source: Annex N°6 a)

Component 3 National Platform for Information, Knowledge Management and Climate Monitoring strengthened, with the CFC as a reference area to contribute to research and capacity building	Component Rating Percentage
Indicator 3.1: Number of studies conducted related to climate change adaptation (weevil pest, forest restoration, etc.)	**100%**
Indicator 3.2: Number of technicians trained in climate change adaptation planning (indicator disaggregated by sex)	**100%**
Indicator 3.3: Number of institutions officially sharing information with the ONCCDS (through MoU or LoA)	**33%**
Indicator 3.4: Number of TSSs focused on weevil infestation in operation	**83%**
Indicator 3.5: Lessons learned, and good practices generated by the project are systematized and communicated.	**83%**
Average rating of indicators of Component 3	**80%**

Source: Annex N°6 a)

For its part, Component 1 obtained a rating of 71%, Component 2 obtained 89% and Component 3 obtained a rating of 80%. By weighting each component by its specific financial weight granted in the PRODOC, we can obtain the overall rating of the project components, which would be 77.33%, that is, Satisfactory (5).

Components Rating	Component Rating Percentage	Specific weight in the project	Valuation Adjusted for specific weight [42]
Component 1	**71%**	**12,93%**	**9,18%**
Component 2	**78%**	**75,26%**	**58,70%**
Component 3	**80%**	**11,81%**	**9,45%**
Final evaluation of the components			**77,33%**

Source: Annex N°6 a)

Finally, if we compare the assessment of progress towards the General Objective and the assessment of progress in achieving the components, we observe that there are some differences that in the end translate into similar achievements, which also provides

[42] Each component is weighted by the specific weight given to it by the budget of each one with respect to the total resources of the project.

great coherence to what the project. accomplished. The following table shows the comparison of these two evaluation exercises for the general objective and for the components:

Summary table of the evaluation of the results obtained

Global Evaluation of Achievements of the Objective and Components of the AdaptarC Project	% Achievement Assessment
Assessment % of compliance with the General Objective	**75%**
Assessment % of compliance with the Components	**77,33%**
Assessment of Project Achievement	**76,17%**

Source: Annex N°6 a)

To obtain a final assessment of the entire achievement of the Project, the criterion of equally weighting the General Objective and the Components is taken, which is equivalent to averaging the results of both. **This overall result, as seen in the preceding table, is just over 76%, which is considered in the Satisfactory range, that is, a 5[43].**

Relevance

To specifically measure relevance, each indicator is analyzed in detail in relation to the objective and its components in annex 6 a). The following table summarizes the assessment of the Relevance of the project's Objective as measured by its two indicators:

Summary table of the evaluation of the Relevance of the project's objectives

Project objectives: The main objective of the project is to increase the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities in the Central Forest Corridor and the adaptive capacity of their municipalities with an emphasis on ensuring livelihoods and the continued provision of ecosystem goods and services for the city of Tegucigalpa and surrounding areas.	**Relevance Assessment**
Number of CFC communities that reduce their vulnerability and increase their capacity to adapt to climate change	**83%**
Number of municipalities that integrate climate change adaptation measures into their municipal development plans, municipal budgets, and revenues from payments for ecosystem services	**83%**
Average evaluation of objective indicators	**83%**

Source: Annex N° 6 a)

Regarding the Relevance of the achievements and progress towards the project's objective, it is considered that the total of the actions carried out by the project reach 83% compliance, that is, they are Satisfactory with respect to the impact on the achievement of the objective.

Summary table the assessment of the Relevance of Project Components

Components	Relevance Assessment	Specific weight in the project	Valuation Adjusted for specific weight
Component 1: Strengthened CFC Platform to implement ecosystem-based adaptation measures and processes through municipal and territorial planning.	**63%**	**12,93%**	**8,08%**
Component 2: Designed and implemented ecosystem-based adaptation measures and technologies that increase community resilience and livelihoods in the CFC, promoting gender equity and active youth participation.	**89%**	**75,26%**	**66,90%**
Component 3: National Platform for Information, Knowledge Management and Climate Monitoring strengthened, with the CFC as a reference area to contribute to research and capacity building.	**73%**	**11,81%**	**8,62%**
Final Assessment of Components			**83,60%**

[43] Strictly speaking, this rating is halfway between a 4 Moderately Satisfactory and a 5 Satisfactory, however, it is considered that the positive assessment of the project actions delivered by the interviewees allows us to consider that the most appropriate value is a 5 satisfactory.

Source: Annex N° 6 a)

In terms of Relevance, it is considered that the final assessment of the Project Components reaches almost 84% of relevance, that is, it is rated as Satisfactory (5) with respect to the expected impact on the achievement of the objective.

The diagnosis of the problem that justifies the project remains fully valid; the need to promote and improve the climate resilience of the communities and institutions of the CFC is urgent and necessary, the importance of having a governance of the CFC is also urgent and necessary. The strategic proposal and operational solutions can allow the inhabitants of the CFC and the city of Tegucigalpa to see as an opportunity the implementation of the farmers promotion tools, improved water management, forest restoration and forest fire control, planning that incorporates criteria, actions and budgets linked to sustainability and the environment in the municipalities and the wide variety of initiatives that strengthen the idea that the quality of life and the provision of ecosystem services for the city of Tegucigalpa and its surroundings can be improved.

If we average the value obtained for the indicators of the objective of 83% with the rating of the indicators for the AdaptC components, which is 83.60%, we obtain a final average rating of 83.30%.

Therefore, in terms of relevance, the final rating is 5, i.e. Satisfactory.

Consistency

The project is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda. The design aims to contribute to the following SDGs:

- SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- SDG 13: Take urgent measures to combat climate change and its effects.
- SDG 15: Manage the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

The project is aligned to with the Outcomes and Outputs in place at the time of approval in March 2017:

(a) UNDAF/Country Program Outcome:

- UNDAF Output 5: The poor population vulnerable to food insecurity in the prioritized municipalities has increased their production and productivity, access to decent employment, income, and sustainable consumption, considering climate change and ecosystem conservation.

b) Output of the UNDP Strategic Plan

- Output 5.2: Country capacity to reduce the likelihood of conflict and reduce the risk of natural disasters, including those resulting from climate change.

However, it is also currently aligned with current programs:

a) United Nations Country Program Document (CPD) 2022-2026:
    - Output 3 - The Honduran State implements policies, strategies and programs that strengthen the sustainability and resilience of its development:
        - Output 3.1. The Honduran population, public administration and private sector have strengthened capacities to promote a sustainable economy and resilience to climate change, providing sustainable livelihoods to vulnerable groups, women, and indigenous and Afro-descendant communities.

b) United Nations Framework for Cooperation for Sustainable Development (UNCDF) Honduras 2022 - 2026
   - Country Vision (CV) CV-01: A Honduras without extreme poverty, educated and healthy, with consolidated social welfare systems. Sector 1: Welfare and social development and Axis T: Food and nutritional security.
   - Country Vision (CV) CV-03: A productive Honduras that generates opportunities and decent employment, makes sustainable use of its resources, and reduces environmental vulnerability. Sector 2: A more just, peaceful, and inclusive society, with the Transversal Axes: Axis T: Environmental Protection and Conservation and Axis T: Territorial Development.

c) UNDP Strategic Plan 2022 - 2025:
   - Deliver integrated development solutions in line with national priorities in the "3x6x3" framework: 3 Directions of Change (supporting countries in three directions of change: structural transformation, leaving no one behind, building resilience; 6 Flagship Solutions (poverty and inequality, governance, resilience, environment, energy, gender equality) and 3 Catalysts (strategic innovation, digitization, financing for development)

The design and implementation are aligned with national and international priorities; project management was aligned with the objective and its components, with some demonstrable results. It is estimated that the contribution is relatively important for the country in terms of the strengthening of relevant public institutions and the generation of instruments of national scope, the contribution to the control of deforestation, the maintenance of biodiversity, the reconstruction of the social fabric in agriculture and in the local governments of the buffer zones of the CFC where the project experiences were carried out. **Therefore, the project is fully consistent with the guidelines, policies and strategies for the country.**

Effectiveness

To evaluate effectiveness, we contrasted the evaluation of the achievement of the objective and components with the potential for achievement as determined by the design consistency analysis.

The level of effectiveness obtained is obtained by contrasting the maximum achievement potential that the project could achieve given its design (see under point 4.1. Design/formulation of the project, the Consistency Analysis: Objective-Components-Indicators-Targets) **which gave the result of 86%, with the evaluation of the achievement obtained (see point 4.3. Project Results and Impact) in which a value of 76.17% was obtained**. The measurement of effectiveness is finally made by dividing what was obtained (76.17%) by the Potential (86%), **which gives us that the project achieved 88.57% of its potential, which qualifies it as highly effective**.

Therefore, the final level of effectiveness achieved is considered Highly Satisfactory, i.e., a 6, in the sense that there have been no significant deficiencies and the potential estimated and delivered by the project design.

Efficiency

The analysis of the efficient use of resources must consider the complex context: effects of the pandemic, economic adjustment in the country, change of authorities in SERNA (4 ministers in 5 years) and in the country (2 presidents with very different political

orientations), change of PMU coordinator (4 coordinators in 5 years) MADS and serious problems to form the PMU.

The measurement of efficiency is very relative and has to do with the moment in which it is carried out. If we look at the following chart, in the first year of the project (2019), the expected level of activity was almost 19% and it was just under 13%. This is a good figure considering that at the beginning, projects often have problems in assembling teams and mobilizing partners.

In the second year (2020), the project faces the problem of Covid and the expected changes to the OCP unit. The coordinator was also changed, and the entire team was not in place, therefore, the execution level dropped to 8.8% of the budget when PRODOC budgeted a little more than 22%. The level of execution improved during the year 2021, especially in the second semester with the change of the minister and the change of coordination, achieving a little more than 14% of the budget. In 2022, execution dropped again to just over 11% due to the change of government and SERNA authorities and again the change of coordinator, so the second semester is also when the project's execution was at its highest. However, the PMU team was formed, the field technicians went out intensively to the field and new agreements were signed with the partners, preparing the management for the year 2023.

The year 2023 saw a tremendous leap in the operation, recovering part of the time lost in previous years and achieving an execution of more than 36% of the project. As of November 2023, the accumulated execution is 83.18% of the total budget and the commitments for December and the first months of 2024 allow us to assume that at least 98% of the budget will be executed.

The PMU's work in approximately 18 months was able to generate results and execute approximately 50% of the total budget and leave approximately 15% committed for the remaining 4 months of the project.

In all the interviews, the team formed by the PMU with its coordinator as leader and the commitment of the institutions involved, especially ICF, to achieve the results obtained by the project, were considered fundamental for the achievement of the results.

The following table shows the financial evolution of the project execution and the comparison with the original PRODOC budget.

Table of Annual Financial Movement of FE Resources by Component (US$)

Components	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total	PRODOC Budget	Budget %	Real Execution %
Component 1: Strengthened CFC Platform to implement ecosystem-based adaptation measures and processes through municipal and territorial planning	**28.813,57**	**25.138,63**	**123.376,26**	**164.145,12**	**41.433,43**	**382.907,01**	**472.513**	**11,71%**	**81,04%**
Component 2: Designed and implemented ecosystem-based adaptation measures and technologies that increase community resilience and livelihoods in the CFC, promoting gender equity and active youth participation.	**346.455,12**	**260.460,42**	**264.984,83**	**369.237,12**	**461.803,04**	**1.702.940,53**	**2.750.500**	**68,14%**	**61,91%**
Component 3: National Platform for Information, Knowledge Management and Climate Monitoring strengthened, with the CFC as a reference area to contribute to research and capacity building.	**107.586,47**	**38.253,19**	**98.405,21**	**103.702,93**	**13.572,08**	**361.519,88**	**431.775**	**10,70%**	**83,73%**
Project Operational Unit	**37.871,38**	**34.658,66**	**80.527,19**	**44.618,47**	**25.735,69**	**223.411,39**	**381.802**	**9,46%**	**58,51%**
Total	**520.726,54**	**358.510,90**	**567.293,49**	**681.703,64**	**542.544,24**	**2.670.778,81**	**4.036.590**	**100,00%**	**66,16%**
PRODOC Budget	**762.503**	**897.069**	**879.899**	**799.110**	**698.009**	**4.036.590**			
PRODOC Budget %	**18,89%**	**22,22%**	**21,80%**	**19,80%**	**17,29%**	**100,00%**			
Real Execution %	**12,90%**	**8,88%**	**14,05%**	**16,89%**	**13,44%**	**66,16%**			
Accumulated %	**12,90%**	**21,78%**	**35,84%**	**52,72%**	**66,16%**				

Source: UNDP financial background and AF calculations.

There were also planning problems when designing the Annual Budgets, since in almost all years very low execution levels were achieved, even below 50% of the AOP. These problems of budget planning failures were overcome in practice with the adaptive management mentioned above, since financial execution has finally recovered. Given the complex execution scenario and considering that at the date of the evaluation there are committed resources in the process of execution in excess of US$ 500,000, **it is estimated that the project has had a performance rated as Moderately Satisfactory, i.e. a 4,** in which a poor performance is observed in the first 3 years and the management and use of relevant and significant resources during the years 2022 and 2023 is highlighted, in terms of achieving the desired objectives.

Overall Results

Taking into consideration the background on Relevance, Effectiveness and Efficiency, the Overall Results are evaluated as Moderately Satisfactory, i.e. a 4, considering that there have been interesting results but that a significant level of impact could have been achieved if there had been constant work during the 5 years projected for the project. This evaluation considers that it is necessary to continue making effective progress to achieve CFC governance, improve the institutional fabric of the public sector and improve the living conditions and resilience of the CFC communities. Deepening stakeholder participation and coordination between the public sector, social organizations, indigenous organizations, youth, and women's protagonism in the solution of these multidimensional problems that involve the management of the CFC, its watersheds and better sustainable livelihoods remains a challenge and is at least a medium-term task.

Sustainability

The sustainability of each indicator was analyzed for the objective and for the components. Details can be found in Annex 6 a). A summary of the evaluations obtained is presented below:

Summary table of sustainability rating of the project objective

Project objective: The main objective of the project is to increase the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities in the Central Forest Corridor and the adaptive capacity of their municipalities with emphasis on securing livelihoods and the continued provision of ecosystem goods and services for the city of Tegucigalpa and surrounding areas.	**Percentage of achievement of sustainability**
Number of CFC communities that reduce their vulnerability and increase their capacity to adapt to climate change	The work of the 3 field technicians delivering technologies, practices and motivation to the different groups, communities and technicians in the municipalities is absolutely evident, the high degree of affection and gratitude on the part of the communities for this work is worthy of recognition by this evaluation and undoubtedly has been a central part of the achievements and successes that can be recognized to the current coordinator of the PMU of this project. Undoubtedly, without the support of project resources, the initiatives would have been difficult to carry out, but the sustainability of the reduction of the communities' vulnerability will be due to the integration and recognition of the extension work of the field technicians. **Likely (4)** **100%**
Number of municipalities that integrate climate change adaptation measures into their municipal development plans, municipal budgets, and revenues from payments for ecosystem services	The interviews revealed a significant degree of integration in their municipal practices, especially in the area of forest management, but the issue of budget resources to implement the plans is always somewhat insecure due to the great budgetary weakness of most of these municipalities. **Moderately Likely (3)** **75%**
Assessment of Overall Objective Indicators Total	**Highly Satisfactory (6)** **88%**

Source: Annex N° 6 a)

The percentage assessment of the sustainability of the two indicators of the General Objective is 88%. This implies that the sustainability of the project is considered probable, which means that there is a high probability that the sustainability of its

achievements will be maintained, and that progress will continue to be made towards the objectives proposed by the project.

The analysis of the assessment of the achievements measured by what was accomplished for each Component can be summarized in the following table:

Summary table of the Evaluation Results Achieved

Component 1 Strengthened CFC Platform to implement ecosystem-based adaptation measures and processes through municipal and territorial planning	**Percentage of achievement of sustainability**
Indicator 1.1: Formalized, operational CFC Authority and Platform with capabilities to manage climate risks	The actions taken do not guarantee the achievement of any institutional coordination mechanism in the short term and the efforts to have such governance depend on the achievement of a leadership with such a vision, however, despite the generally very positive statements on the idea, no more concrete actions have been detected. **Moderately Unlikely (2)** **50%**
Indicator 1.2: Number of established and operational municipal regulations or ordinances of the mechanisms in place	The municipal ordinances allow establishing regulations and conducts that must be complied with, thus providing sustainability to the proposals contained therein; however, they are not highly rated because they could have addressed more environmental and ecosystem protection issues. **Moderately Likely (3)** **75%**
Indicator 1.3: Number of revised or elaborated municipal plans that integrate climate risk considerations	The plans made make it possible to estimate that the expected benefits of the project in terms of integrating climate risk considerations are sustained over time. **Likely (4)** **100%**
Indicator 1.4: Number of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes	No advancements. **Unlikely (1)** **0%**
Average rating of Sustainability indicators of Component 1	**56%**

Source: Annex N° 6 a)

The percentage of sustainability assessment of the four indicators of Component 1 is 56%.

Component 2 Designed and implemented ecosystem-based adaptation measures and technologies that increase community resilience and their livelihoods in the CFC, promoting gender equity and youth participation	**Percentage of achievement of sustainability**
Indicator 2.1: Number of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes	The sustainability of the achievements and their future effects is highly probable, not only due to the restoration work carried out, but also to the technical and logistical strengthening of ICF in Francisco Morazán **Likely (4)** **100%**
Indicator 2.2: Level (%) of implementation of the measures set forth in the Municipal Forest Protection Plans in the 14 CFC municipalities *(Levels: 0% zero; <20% low; 20<50% medium; 50<80% high; >80 very high)*	The work on forestry issues incorporated in the Municipal Plans is of high quality and importance for the municipalities, and although they have not made much progress in implementation, the municipalities will continue to work on it until most of them reach the high or very high level. **Likely (4)** **100%**
Indicator 2.3: Number of households (including female-headed households) with improved access to water services	The achievement of the benefit for the 4,473 families is sustainable and the additional efforts indicated in the narrative of the achievements of this indicator, however,

	the project goal will not be possible to achieve and therefore the expected overall sustainability will not be obtained. **Moderately Likely (3)** **75%**
Average rating of Sustainability indicators of Component 2	**92%**

Source: Annex N° 6 a)

The percentage of sustainability assessment of the three indicators of component 2 is 100%.

Component 3 National Platform for Information, Knowledge Management and Climate Monitoring strengthened, with the CFC as a reference area to contribute to research and capacity building	**Percentage of achievement of sustainability**
Indicator 3.1: Number of studies conducted related to climate change adaptation (weevil pest, forest restoration, etc.)	The studies have characteristics of scientific relevance and should therefore contribute concretely to the expected sustainability of the indicator. **Likely (4)** **100%**
Indicator 3.2: Number of technicians trained in climate change adaptation planning (gender-disaggregated indicator)	Although it is true that the number of technicians trained does not reach the goal, the overall population trained is quite significant and allows for adequate sustainability of the objective pursued. **Moderately Likely (3)** **75%**
Indicator 3.3: Number of institutions officially sharing information with the ONCCDS (through MoU or LoA)	While it is true that the DNCC has committed to address this issue, it is not clear that the institutions will respond in the short term to this issue. **Moderately Unlikely (2)** **50%**
Indicator 3.4: Number of TSSs focused on weevil infestation in operation	The work has been carried out based on extensive training and awareness-raising of the community and technicians in the municipalities, which provides a solid basis for sustainability even though the systems are not yet fully operational. **Moderately Likely (3)** **75%**
Indicator 3.5: Lessons learned, and good practices generated by the project are systematized and communicated.	The experiences achieved are important and interesting and have been disseminated through various channels, but they require an effort to systematize them as achievements or products in themselves to better ensure their sustainability and what is required by the indicator. **Moderately Likely (3)** **75%**
Average rating of Sustainability indicators of Component 3	**65%**

The percentage of sustainability assessment of the five indicators of component 3 is 65%.

To obtain an overall assessment of the sustainability of the three components, they are methodologically adjusted by the relative weight of the budget that each component has in PRODOC, which we will call the specific weight of each component. Component 1 has a specific weight of 12.93%, Component 2 a specific weight of 75.26% and Component 3 a specific weight of 11.81%. Multiplying the importance of each component from the budgetary logic by the percentage level of sustainability achieved gives us its adjusted weighted weight to finally obtain the overall weight. The mathematical calculation is Component 1: 62.50% x 12.93%= 8.08%, Component 2: 92% x 75.26% = 69.26% and

Component 3: 73% x 11.81%= 8.86%, so the overall value of the components is the sum of these results: 8.08%+69.26% + 8.86%= 86.20%.

The overall sustainability of the project is obtained from the average of the results for the General Objective and the Components:

Summary table of the assessment results obtained

Final result of the Global Sustainability Assessment measured by indicators	Percentage of achievement of sustainability
Sustainability of the Overall Objective	**88%**
Sustainability of the Components	**86,20%**
Average sustainability of objectives matrix	**87,10%**

Source: Annex N° 6 Matrix a)

Therefore, the sustainability measured by the indicator analysis gives us a probability of almost 87.10%, i.e. very close to Likely (4).

Economic Sustainability

Financial sustainability is complex because on the one hand, the project has effectively strengthened several of its main partners such as the ICF, FUNDAUNAH and SANAA, however, the CFC governance does not exist and there are no resources committed to continue this work by any institution or donor. The municipalities have very limited resources and are not willing to cede authority either. In the municipalities that make up the CFC there are very diverse and antagonistic political tendencies that also complicate the contribution of resources.

The economic sustainability of the plans designed is partly assured, since they provide a vision, a work guide and a commitment made by the local government and its communities.

The continuity of knowledge transfer, especially of the Farmers Promotion type, is supported in part by institutions such as ICF and SERNA itself, which has experience and interest in these issues and tends to introduce this type of activity as part of other GEF-type projects or other cooperation financing.

In other words, the challenge is still important and there are problems in **the economic sustainability for the continuity of the project's objectives is rated with a 2, which means that it is Moderately Unlikely (MU).**

Sociopolitical Sustainability

The project has developed in its technical transfer to some communities, which has allowed them to generate income at least complementary to their family income, improve their quality of life, increase their resilience to climate change and empower them as protagonists of the solution to their problems and needs, especially in the case of women. Their new knowledge of construction and maintenance of nurseries, services of Farmers Promotion, Organic Fertilizer Production, Sustainable Farm Management, Management of water sources, Eco-ovens, Biofactories of organic fertilizers, Reforestation, Transformation of products, Nurseries, community entrepreneurship, etc., have been very well received and applied. These topics have penetrated quickly at the social level, especially among women, as they have served for their economic independence and have strengthened their capacities. At the level of the Lenca community this is a great opportunity because of the great receptivity they have shown and their great need for recognition as a people and rescue of their culture.

The activities carried out by the project's team of field technicians responded to the needs of many communities that serve as an example for others who have expressed interest in participating and giving continuity to the activities carried out, so there is an important social and community base that can ensure the sustainability of the project's objectives in the medium and long term.

Another initiative that gives sustainability to the project's actions in the families and/or communities is the strengthening and construction of networks between the communities and the OMMs, ICF, Ciudad Mujer, SEMPRENDE and SERNA itself, to which they turn and present their needs, problems, and willingness to carry out other initiatives.

Even with a complicated political context, given the above, it is estimated that there is a low socio-political risk with the probability of sustainability of the project's results in this area**, rating it as Probable sustainability, i.e., it has a rating of 4. It has a rating of 4.**

Sustainability in the institutional framework and governance

One of the main components of the project was the governance of the CFC, but no progress has been made. It was also expected to reach an agreement with the Municipality of the Central District as implementing partner in line with the Letters of Agreement with the ICF, FUNDAUNAH and SANAA, however, this was not achieved either, seriously affecting the current and future sustainability of part of the AdaptarC project components.

Notwithstanding the above, the project team has made progress in discussions to reach agreements with at least 5 of the 14 municipalities and updated or created municipal planning and forest fire management instruments for each of the 14 municipalities and strengthened and coordinated work with the WMOs of the 14 municipalities. The work of creating instruments and strengthening organizations makes it possible to compensate at least in part for the problems of sustainability in the institutional framework.

Therefore, sustainability in the Institutional and Governance framework is estimated as Moderately Unlikely (MU), with a score of 2, i.e., there are significant risks to sustainability in this area.

Environmental Sustainability

The project has made important efforts to generate a change in the way of working in the buffer zones of the CFC, managing to sow the seed of articulation of several institutions promoting the need and urgency of working together in a new culture of coexistence with nature and supporting efforts to control deforestation, improve connectivity and sustainable use of resources. The data obtained are very relevant and meritorious; however, the problem remains, and it is necessary to multiply these actions to achieve a permanent change and create a governance for the CFC that will ensure the environmental sustainability pursued by the project's objectives.

Project indicators 1.2, 1.3 of Component 1 and especially indicators 2.1 and 2.2 belonging to Component 2, measure improvements in biodiversity and environmental sustainability directly or indirectly constitute important advances, but they do not ensure environmental sustainability. It remains critical to build CFC governance. There is a threat that deforestation will continue, fragile corridors will deteriorate, and the sustainability of project outcomes will be affected, therefore, **the Environmental**

Sustainability of the outcomes is assessed as Moderately Probable (MP), i.e. a score of 3.

Sustainability against Climate Change Impacts

The work promoted by the AdaptarC project is directly related to improving resilience to the variations and impacts of climate change. Efforts were focused on the local and, it can be said, regional level, since they included the entire CFC, which means impact in 14 very important municipalities of the country. The work carried out at the local level with the communities had very important effects on the sector of small agricultural producers who are traditionally reluctant to change. It is noteworthy that the measurement of some indicators shows how the communities incorporated the use and manufacture of organic fertilizers and other good sustainable agricultural practices into their practices. At the municipal level, the work to strengthen local capacities in forest restoration techniques, fire prevention and control, and monitoring of forest pests and diseases is also noteworthy as practices and organization that allow for sustainability and resilience to climate change.

There have been other complementary advances that strengthen resilience and governance in the face of CC, such as municipal land use plans and ordinances, private forest use plans, among others (see result indicator 1.2), micro-watershed management plans (see result indicator 1.3), forest protection plans and advances in irrigation systems (see result indicator 2.3).

In terms of governance of the entire CFC, there has been a weakness that has not been achieved due to the project's actions, mainly because it was not possible to create an entity that would oversee the entire CFC, grouping and coordinating the actions of the 14 municipalities. This institutional framework is very important for coordinated work and would undoubtedly allow us to be in a very good position in the face of climate change. There are many personal and political interests that have opposed this achievement, and it is not clear that they can be resolved in the short term. There is also weakness in achieving a payment scheme for ecosystem services and there is no system or willingness to share information on relevant climate change issues.

Given the above, **the Environmental Sustainability of the results is evaluated as Moderately Probable (MP), that is, a score of 3.**

Overall Probability of Sustainability

The summary of sustainability ratings that allows us to rate the Overall Probability of Sustainability is:

- Sustainability measured by the analysis of indicators, gives us a probability of 87.10%, i.e. very close to Likely (4).
- Economic sustainability is rated with a 2, i.e. Moderately Unlikely (MU).
- Socio-political sustainability is rated Likely (L), that is, it has a score of 4.
- Sustainability in the Institutional and Governance framework is rated 2, i.e. Moderately Unlikely (MU).
- Environmental sustainability is rated 3, i.e. Moderately Likely (ML).
- Sustainability in the face of Climate Change impacts is rated with a 3, i.e. Moderately Likely (ML).
- **Summarizing, and averaging these sustainability ratings, the overall sustainability of the project results is assessed as Moderately Likely (ML), with a score of 3**, i.e., there are risks to the sustainability of its achievements and continued progress towards the objectives pursued by the project.

National involvement

This project has counted with the committed participation of the institution in charge of the environmental issue, directing the entire project. SERNA (formerly Medioambiente+) has been present in its various functions committed to the project. The problem is that the State of Honduras has suffered many governance problems that have had a direct impact on the environmental secretariat due to the successive changes in its management and personnel during the life of the project.

The other institutions such as ICF, FUNDAUNAH, SANAA that acted as partners in the implementation have had management problems at the beginning, but finally they have committed themselves and have been able to move forward with most of their commitments, showing that when there is stability in the PMU and SERNA and clear rules of operation are established, the experience constitutes a good practice.

The individual municipal actors in practically the 14 municipalities committed themselves and carried out various actions; however, it was not possible to form a network or some type of institutional framework for the CFC.

Gender Equity and Equality and Women's Empowerment

The ProDoc initially included an annex with a gender analysis and an action plan, which initially provided general guidelines for the approach and helped sensitize the work team to the different gender issues. The need for the PMU team to include a gender specialist was raised in PRODOC. Although this unfortunately never happened, several initiatives were adopted and promoted to ensure participation in project activities, especially in training and in the incorporation of social organizations that were led by or had a high component of women associates. The project is currently relying on SERNA's Gender Unit to update the sustainable gender action plan, which should be completed in early 2024.

The fundamental work tools were activities of Small holder Farmer Promotion in agroforestry issues, entrepreneurship and incorporation into the design, planning and decision making of environmental and local planning projects. The field technicians were intentionally linked to women's groups, social organizations with a high degree of women's participation and even promoted the formation of women's groups in CFC localities and institutions that work with women.

In all the project's rural promotion tools, there was participation of women or women's associations that fully integrated these techniques to strengthen their activities and livelihoods:

- Productive plots
- Eco-ovens
- Organic fertilizer biofactories
- Reforestation
- Product transformation
- Nurseries

The project went far beyond just measuring the number of women participants and was able to carry out effective actions for the empowerment of women at the level of social organizations and in the work methodology that actively incorporates women in the design, implementation and generation of products and instruments with a gender distinction. Particularly during the year 2023, field technicians, without exception, will

make a positive discrimination by incorporating more women's organizations or promoting the participation of women, youth and indigenous Lenca.

On the scale of effectiveness of gender results[44], the project was clearly "Sensitive", i.e. it addressed the different needs of men, women or marginalized populations and focused on the equal distribution of benefits, resources, status, rights, etc., but did not address the root causes of these inequalities. However, some of its actions did go further and achieved elements of the best gender category according to this UNDP scale: "Transformative", since they implied that the participants were protagonists of changes in cultural norms and values, that is, in changing to some extent the origins of gender inequalities and discrimination. This can be seen at a very concrete level in three areas:

a) **Learning and carrying out agricultural practices that were only developed by men:** Processing and preparation of organic products, installation of pest monitoring traps and disease management,
b) **Leadership and improvement of family livelihoods:** Female entrepreneurship based on agroforestry products, diversification of livelihoods based on agricultural products: development, processing, and sales.
c) **Leadership and participation in social projects and planning instruments at local and municipal level:** Fire management and participation in forest brigades, active participation in the development of micro-watershed plans, forest protection and reforestation plans, water micro-projects and plans (PDM) and municipal ordinances.

Finally, it is very important to point out that the project has generated networks with other institutions with which it works, collaborates, and actively coordinates actions in gender:

- Municipal Women's Offices (OMM) in the 14 CFC municipalities
- Ciudad Mujer

This evaluation had the opportunity to interview representatives of both institutions in their workplaces and it was observed that they have indeed been in a very articulated and cooperative working relationship with the AdaptarC Field Technicians.

Cross-cutting Issues

Among the cross-cutting issues addressed by the project, work was carried out with the Lenca indigenous community, as a group of native peoples. Of the 14 municipalities in the CFC, there are three in which there are important Lenca communities: Santa Ana, Ojojona and Lepaterique. Following the incorporation of the safeguard officer to the team and an agreement reached in an assembly of a Lenca Agricultural Committee held in August 2023 with the SERNA Vice-Minister, project activities with the Lenca community were incorporated. This work was quickly activated and in a period of just over two months, information was recorded that a total of 2083 members of the Lenca community have participated and benefited from the project's actions up to October 2023, of which 1199 are women (58%) and 884 are men (42%).

The participation of this evaluation in an assembly with the Lenca community corroborated that members of this community have indeed been incorporated into the project. They are satisfied with the actions carried out and show a close relationship with

[44] See Evaluation of UNDP's Contribution to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, DEI, UNDP 2015, which defines a gender results effectiveness rating scale consisting of 5 ratings that progressively rate the results of actions or projects from least to most: Negative, Insensitive, Targeted, Sensitive and Transformative.

the safeguard officer and the AdaptarC field technician. Its members belong to the National Lenca Indigenous Organization of Honduras (ONIHL) through the Municipal Indigenous Councils (CIM).

It is the judgment of this evaluation that unfortunately it has been late to work with them since they are willing to articulate with the AdaptarC Project but evidently the resources and time will not allow to generate the support to the Lenca Community in 5 to 6 months that could have been achieved in 5 years.

Scalability

The replication function is not explicitly present in the project and can only be detected in the strengthening of the implementing partners, to the extent that the actions carried out by them become a substantive part of their procedures and/or services provided to the communities. The actions carried out through ICF of the micro-watershed plans, diagnostics and studies, fire management and prevention with the communities, participatory reforestation actions can be highlighted as scalable and replicable by the same institution in other communities. The work with FUNDAUNAH and SANAA can also be multiplied since, although there are not as many achievements as in the case of ICF, there are great challenges and spaces to improve by promoting larger projects.

The farmer promotion work carried out by the project, which draws on much of the experience of SERNA (formerly MiAmbiente+) and UNDP in these areas in Honduras, is perfectly scalable and, in the opinion of this evaluation, is a lesson learned that should be continued.

Undoubtedly, there are elements and contacts for the work on gender to be scalable with the OMMs and Ciudad Mujer as partners, further improving the work carried out by the project.

Finally, the needs and the will of the Lenca people are very important pillars to be able to generate a real large-scale advocacy work that allows them to strengthen their organizations, increase their leadership, improve their quality of life and resilience to climate change.

Progress towards impact

The United Nations Impact rating only considers three alternatives: 3 is Significant (S), 2 is Minimal (M) and finally 1 is Negligible (N). In this case, **the impact at the national impact level is 2, i.e. minimal,** because although it is true that progress has been made, as shown in the project's achievements, there is no significant transformation in terms of CFC governance and the actions with the communities are relevant, but if we take into account all the communities and inhabitants of the CFC, the work carried out is only a small fraction of them. The objective of the project and the strategy for change are still valid, the interest of the institutions and the local communities is greater than when PRODOC was designed, that is why it is very important to continue moving forward and seek viability to the project objectives through agreements with other institutions, the commitment of the same governmental institutions or through a new project that gives continuity and strength to these achievements in the CFC.

Contribution of project achievements to Adaptation Fund goals, impact and objectives

The alignment and contribution of the project's results and impacts with the goals, impact and objectives of the Adaptation Fund are presented below.

a) Contribution to the EF's Strategic Framework Goal

The goal of the EF's Strategic Framework is to *"Assist developing country signatories to the Kyoto Protocol that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of undertaking adaptation programs and projects in order to implement climate change resilient measures".*[45]

Honduras is a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol and is currently one of the poorest countries in Latin America with high levels of inequality and is seriously affected by tropical storms and the El Niño phenomenon which seriously affected the country during the project implementation period [46]. Therefore, the country is and remains eligible for the Adaptation Fund.

The project contributes directly to improving the resilience of a very important area, the CFC, which has serious deforestation problems and affects the main watercourses that supply the country's capital. In other words, the project's products improve biodiversity and ecosystem services for an important sector of the population (CFC communities and the population of Tegucigalpa itself), which also suffers from serious shortages. Therefore, improving governance and implementing CC resilience measures in their municipalities and local communities is essential for the ecosystem and to reduce the negative effects on the livelihoods and quality of life of these populations.

The project is facing challenges to reduce the loss of natural cover (due to fires, poor management of water resources and management problems of the municipalities and the communities themselves) and to ensure greater resilience to climate change, especially given the great dependence of the communities of the CFC on their natural environment. The systematic loss of forest cover constitutes an increase in risks for the community due to the increased vulnerability to the impacts of extreme phenomena caused by climate change.

The main risks of the project have come from governance problems caused by the continuous changes in the government structure, in SERNA's authorities and in the problems to form a PMU team to give continuity to the project's committed actions.

The contribution to the AF's goal is rated as Highly Satisfactory (HS).

b) Contribution to the Impact of the AF's Strategic Framework

The expected impact of the AF is to contribute to *"Increased resilience at local, regional and national levels to climate change variations".*

The expected results of the AdaptarC Project show an effective contribution to the reduction of forest cover loss, increased knowledge and preparedness for forest fires and watershed management, increased capacity and access to environmentally

[45] See page 14 document: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Guidelines%20for%20Proj_Prog%20Final%20Evaluations%20final%20compressed.pdf

[46] See in this same document point 3, development context: environmental, socioeconomic, institutional and regulatory factors relevant to the objective and scope of the project.

sustainable community livelihoods through the production of biofertilizers and sustainable agricultural practices, increased community engagement through forest conservation agreements, increased knowledge through studies of the main problems affecting the CFC. The practices and agreements have been at the community level in the 14 municipalities and also at the municipal level and in coordination with national entities such as ICF, SANAA, FUNDAUNAH and SERNA itself.

The main challenges have been to achieve greater continuity in the operation of the project due to the management problems repeatedly mentioned. The other major problem has been the inability to establish an institutional framework or governance for the entire CFC that would allow for coordinated planning and action to address the different climate change issues and challenges of the CFC.

Contribution to AF impact is rated Satisfactory (S).

c) Contribution to the Objective of the AF's Strategic Framework

The objective of the AF's Strategic Framework is to *"Reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability at local and national levels".*

The project reduced vulnerability and impacts of climate change by strengthening local capacities in restoration techniques, direct planting, fire prevention and control, natural regeneration management, protection activities (RDA, COIIF), monitoring of forest pests and diseases, watershed management in the CFC municipalities, mobilization guides for harvesting and compliance (forest monitoring platform), among other multiple activities that are included in the project's achievements, especially with respect to Indicator 1 of the General Objective. It is also important to highlight among the main achievements related to the objective of the AF's Strategic Framework the following results in several indicators:

- Indicator 1.3 of component 1: 14 municipal CC adaptation plans and 14 forest protection plans.
- Indicator 2.1: 3,660 hectares under regeneration assessment and 90.26 hectares reforested.
- Indicator 3.2: 2,869 people trained in climate change adaptation planning.

The project's results could have been much more successful if it had had greater continuity in its management, but what has been achieved is noteworthy.

The contribution to the EF's Strategic Framework Objective is rated Satisfactory (S).

5. Main findings, conclusions, recommendations, and lessons learned

Key findings and conclusions

The project can demonstrate effective achievements that are not as significant as those expected in the design of PRODOC, however if we take into account the design problems, the governance problems of the political and environmental authorities and the management problems of the PMU in a very tough economic and social context aggravated by COVID 19 and the hurricanes of the year 2020 especially, the effective achievements are really remarkable because it has been possible to strengthen the resilience to climate change of the communities through practices of farmer promotion, access and management of water and enterprises, improve governance and the practice of services of sectoral and local public institutions, empowerment of women, generate reforestation processes and preparation to contain forest fires within the large number of actions carried out by the project.

The project has indeed made it evident that it is necessary to address the CFC integrally, which requires the concurrence of multiple institutions, especially its 14 municipalities, sectoral government institutions and their specific agencies in the areas of water, forestry, environment, agriculture, business, and finance. The community must also be the protagonist and co-participant of the designs and the specific and global solutions. This means working in networks, strengthening the technical and information instruments of the institutions, strengthening the communities in their leadership capacity, participation and in their livelihoods.

In one way or another, the project, with its internal difficulties and the political and institutional framework in which it was inserted, demonstrated that it was possible to generate trust and establish small collaborative work networks with micro-successes, supporting the generation of inter-institutional fabrics that help to effectively solve problems. It demonstrated that it was possible to work with the communities in an environmentally friendly way and to support the livelihoods of these communities that are in situations of high economic vulnerability and poverty.

It is important to follow up on the agreement with FUNDAUNAH to carry out research that contributes to improve the CFC. This research is carried out by young graduate researchers who seek concrete solutions in various areas such as plant-visitor floral interactions in pine forests in the central corridor of Honduras, an analysis of landscape connectivity and natural regeneration in two pine forests affected by the bark stripper Dendroctonus spp, obtaining strains of Pisolithus arrhizus (Scop.) Rauschert for in vitro mycorrhization of Pinus oocarpa Schiede ex Schltdl. Seedlings and a diagnostic of drought-resilient and infiltration-enhancing plants. These works can contribute to establish a work path that will provide more solid information to make decisions that will strengthen the CFC.

Progress towards the proposed goals is not what was expected; however, notable progress was made, including advances in the strategy for gender equality, youth and, to a lesser extent, indigenous peoples represented by the Lenca Indians.

The CFC governance framework was not achieved and some activities such as the actual transfer of information between institutions on CFC issues were not very significant; however, the proposal for change and the needs for CFC management are still valid. Inter-institutional articulation and public-social articulation, linking social organizations with local institutions, is necessary to address the challenge of CFC management. It is required to build complex and multidimensional fabrics present and make them able to take charge of maintaining biological diversity and the provision of

ecosystem services for the country's capital that can otherwise increase the high levels of poverty and environmental deterioration in Honduras.

Although it seems obvious to point out, it is urgent to recognize that the environmental problems of the CFC are interconnected with issues of poverty, abandonment, decades of public policies that have increased social and productive problems, especially in the buffer zones, and therefore require an integral vision that considers the interactions and relationships between the different actors involved to make them protagonists of the solution to their own problems and the lack of public tools that effectively take charge of the existing problems in the localities, towns and municipalities that make up the CFC.

Understanding the need for governance of the CFC and ensuring the improvement of the quality of life was part of the diagnosis and has been shown by the results of this project. Understanding that governance in the territory is strengthened by recovering spaces of trust to then give rise to joint efforts among all the living forces of the places has been a great work effort of the project and proved to be legitimate, relevant, and partly effective to have some initial results and to be able to project a dream of the future for its inhabitants.

The proposal for change is carried out in a farmer environment, which the literature has always pointed out as essentially traditional, reluctant to change, but nevertheless the activities carried out and the interviews show that many farmer community organizations, women's organizations, and indigenous organizations adopted the techniques of farmer promotion and have been empowered to manage their livelihood improvements.

The project is rated Moderately Satisfactory because it did not achieve all the expected results and the serious management problems it was involved in until mid-2022, but it has managed to be effectively relevant and demonstrated a path that needs to be further strengthened and built upon. The project has been able to establish important bases for sustainability through the construction of networks and the practice of inter-institutional articulated work and between institutions and civil society organizations, through the change of paradigm and through its influence on the culture of the inhabitants and organizations of the intervention areas.

Unfortunately, the project did not ensure the sustainability of its actions; however, SERNA, as the competent authority on environmental issues in Honduras, is responsible for the follow-up of pending activities and the construction of new actions that will give continuity to the project.

Recommendations

Table of Recommendations

Recommendation	Responsible Entities	Time of Implementation
Key recommendation: Promote an inter-institutional and social workshop on the CFC that will allow for: • Promote the Project's achievements and future needs to the new regional and local authorities to ensure the sustainability of these benefits. • Establish a work agenda that articulates short- and medium-term commitments and tasks in order to establish an institutional framework for CFC governance. • Define the portfolio of basic projects that need to be analyzed to build their operational and financial viability. • Outline alternatives for seeking and building financial funds to support a governance and viability plan for the CFC.	**SERNA, FUNDAUNAH**	**June 2024**
Include in the Final Report: • Systematize the barriers, difficulties and lessons learned from the project in the task of promoting CFC in matters of training, diagnosis, inter-institutional work articulation, farmer promotion, forest fire control, forest recovery, technical advice, commercial assistance, equipment replacement, technological improvements, financial needs and problems etc., so that they can be analyzed and disseminated in the communication platforms of all project partners and related institutions. • Compile basic information on the operation, application and achievements of the Municipal Development Plans, Micro-watershed Plans, Forest Protection Plans and other instruments elaborated under the Project's framework. It is very important to observe if they have produced any effect and if they have real projection and utility for the benefit of the project's objectives. • Present the exit strategy on the support that the project has provided to the Lenca Community, and how the opportunities for sustainability of such support are being considered. • Verify progress on Indicator 1.4 of Output 1 in reference to effective achievement of replication of municipal PES schemes. • Systematize specifically the successes and achievements of inter-institutional work as different examples of network building, trust and results that allow progress in challenges of greater dimensions: o ICF o OMM o Ciudad Mujer o FUNDAUNAH	**PMU April 2024**	
Specify in the Exit Strategy the support provided to the Lenca Indigenous People and the opportunities for sustainability of such support	**PMU, SERNA**	**March 2024**
The delivery of the Report on the Establishment and Functioning of the CFC Governance Platform, supported by the sub-basin councils, should be monitored	**SERNA (DGR) and PMU**	**June 2024**
In reference to Indicator 3.1 of product 3, it is necessary to ensure the effective achievement of completed studies and dissemination of this information so that it can be useful for the project's committed objectives.	**PMU**	**March 2024**
Verify the effective progress at project closure of Indicator 3.3 of product 3 in terms of the commitment to share information among institutions	**PMU**	**March 2024**

Source: Final Evaluation

Lessons learned.

Table of Best Practices and Lessons Learned from the Project

Main Objective: The main objective of the project is to increase the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities in the Central Forest Corridor and the adaptive capacity of their municipalities with an emphasis on ensuring livelihoods and the continued provision of ecosystem goods and services for the city of Tegucigalpa and surrounding areas.

Outcome: The need to increase the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities in the Central Forest Corridor and the adaptive capacity of their municipalities remains a challenge in the CFC. The project demonstrated that it was possible to actively and participatory involve a large part of the relevant stakeholders. The best practices and lessons learned from this project are many and multilevel, but to ensure that the change is irreversible, these practices, methodologies and principles must be implemented with an integral development of the CFC and its localities, sustained based on the commitment and participation of the institutions and communities belonging to the CFC. The experiences that stand out and provide lessons for other projects are as follows:

- **Validity of the tools and techniques for sustainable farmer promotion:** The practices, efficient for cost savings, income improvements, quality of life improvements and complementary with the improvement of the environment are adopted by the communities of farmer settlements, women's groups and Lenca indigenous people of the CFC.
- **There is an important base of receptive organized local communities in the CFC:** The CFC has organized local communities that are very receptive to the objective of increasing climate resilience with which it is possible to build networks and articulate projects of great impact and that therefore are not only beneficiaries but can also be partners of the objective and products pursued by this project. Therefore, the strengthening of local communities should be functional to make them protagonists in the promotion of these objectives, by integrating them to co-design, plan, execute and be multiplying agents of the same. Methodologically, this means putting at the center the participation of the actors and respecting their dynamics to ensure that the practices are culturally integrated in the communities and in the institutions with which we work.
- **Networking is possible and required:** The challenges of the project are multidimensional and the solution to the problems requires articulating the maximum number of networks that provide technical skills, economic resources, and contacts to build the basic interinstitutional fabric to move forward in overcoming the obstacles that will allow the continuity of the provision of ecosystem goods and services for the city of Tegucigalpa and surrounding areas.

General lesson learned: The construction of CFC governance is a medium-term process: the AdaptarC project, is a complex project, with a multi-level scope of action (National, regional, and local), with multiple actors (public from sectoral, social, regional and local spheres and private of the type of community, social, business, gender, indigenous and youth organizations) with multiple areas of action and an ambitious bet. This requires support based on principles that guarantee progress towards the objectives and great flexibility in management. It requires a capacity for action and reaction, as well as flexibility and creativity to find solutions and diverse paths to advance in the achievement of the project's objectives and components.

Specific lessons learned:

- Promote the articulation of public and social organizations in concrete works that deliver solutions: Achieving the joining of wills, efforts, agendas, and dreams in a defined space and in which diverse institutional actors, social and productive organizations, local governments, and families participate can only be done on the basis of solving concrete problems.
- Inter-institutional networks can be built on the basis of spaces for collaboration and mutual help: by strengthening institutional participants, reconciling institutional agendas, practices

and pooling resources and objectives, trust is built, and effective and lasting networks are generated that can progressively take on greater challenges.

- The construction of the CFC's governance is not alien to the political and social problems at the national level. Each of the 14 municipalities is independent and is governed by different political representatives of all political tendencies in the country. Therefore, the national political difficulties are also reflected at the local level and even more so in a space that is being built as the governance of the CFC. Overcoming the problems of mistrust, the power agendas, the leadership needs that exist at the national level are undoubtedly reflected at this level, therefore it is part of the risks that must be assumed to move forward with this important task. The lack of institutional and social fabric to meet the needs of the inhabitants of the areas and localities where the project worked is a reality and it cannot be expected that its construction will be simple or short term.
- Bureaucratic problems in the processes of acquisition and transfer of resources can seriously affect trust and therefore the implementation of the proposed tasks. Evidently this is a well-known issue in the field of cooperation projects; however, there are still problems of this type that should be foreseen and avoided as much as possible. The experience of the OCP in Honduras which knows very well about these types of problems should play a more active role in warning project coordinators about these issues and how to deal with them.

Best Practices:

- **The Formalization of agreements and co-responsibility allows building serious bases of Inter-institutionality that deliver learnings and practices necessary for the governance of increasingly broad and complex objectives.** The realization of project work from implementing partners undoubtedly had some problems for them and for the project management, however, many products were produced, and it was possible to build trust and concrete solutions to real problems. In particular, the practice of formalizing commitments in "Letters of Agreement" made it possible to establish or advance in having clear rules for action and to unite visions on instruments, methodologies, and action strategies.
- **Establishing partial inter-institutional agreements allows progress to be made in the hope of being able to achieve complete and integral governance in the future:** Given that it was very complex to achieve an institutional framework for the entire CFC, the establishment of agreements with some municipalities to advance in fire management, micro-watershed management, gender issues, etc., has allowed us to show the viability of the CFC. It has made it possible to show the viability of the strategy of the proposed path to move steadily towards the shared vision.
- **The transfer of technology and adaptive management practices at the community level.** The field technicians have carried out a highly recognized work in the communities, which has been based on the promotion of the same farmer promotion technologies in all localities, however, the specific application to each community has been largely "tailor-made suits", i.e. actions, negotiations, and support according to each reality, which has caused an assurance of almost complete effectiveness and successes in the organizations of the communities.
- **Incorporate transparency of information and transversal communication in daily practice with partner institutions and communities.** This horizontal and concrete communication allows to generate trust and mutual respect so necessary to generate work networks and the successes pursued.
- **Make explicit the gender distinction of the project.**

Source: Final Evaluation

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Terms of Reference for the final evaluation (Original text without annexes)

Terms of reference
Final Project Evaluation
Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Central Forest Corridor of Tegucigalpa - AdaptarC (PIMS 5839)

1. INTRODUCCIÓN

These terms of reference (ToR) correspond to the request for services to perform the Final Evaluation (FE) of the Project “Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Central Forest Corridor of Tegucigalpa” (PIMS 5839), or AdaptarC, financed by the Adaptation Fund. The project has the Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment of Honduras (SERNA, by its acronym in Spanish) as implementing partner. The project was approved by the donor in March 2017 and its project document was signed on December 18, 2018. The official kick-off and start-up workshop for the project was held on March 4, 2019. The project is currently in its final year of implementation and has an expected operational completion date of 4 March 2024. The final evaluation will be conducted as set out in the Evaluation Policy and Evaluation Framework" of the Adaptation Fund.

2. ANTECEDENTES Y CONTEXTO DEL PROYECTO

The project’s main objective has been to increase the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities in the Central Forest Corridor (CFC), increasing the adaptive capacity of their municipalities with an emphasis on ensuring livelihoods and the continued provision of ecosystem goods and services for the city of Tegucigalpa and surrounding areas. To achieve this objective, the project has focused on three components: (1) Strengthening local and community governance under climate change (CC) and climate variability scenarios; (2) Ecosystem-based adaptation measures and technologies for building resilience in the Central Forest Corridor; and (3) Strengthening knowledge management, information, and monitoring systems for adaptive capacity. The expected results for each component are as follows:

Outcome 1: CFC Platform strengthened to implement ecosystem-based adaptation processes through territorial planning.
Outcome 2: Ecosystem-based CC adaptation measures and technologies that increase community and livelihood resilience are designed and implemented in the CFC, promoting gender equity and youth participation.
Outcome 3: Generation, systematization and use of climate change knowledge and information that contributes to research, capacity building, monitoring, and informed decision making.

These results seek to strengthen the biodiversity and ecosystem capacity of the CFC as an adaptation measure to climate pressures, including water scarcity and elevated temperatures that have a negative impact on local livelihoods, access to natural resources and the health of the forest ecosystem. The project is focused on strengthening local governance as a sustainability gage that benefits the management of the CFC and has an impact on increased capacities for decision-making for climate change management. The latter through the generation of information products on good practices and greater knowledge of climate pressures and their impacts.

The project has had a duration of five (5) years with a total financing of 4,036,590.00 USD, financed by the Adaptation Fund (AF).
For further reference, see the Project's Results Framework in **Annex A**.

The project has been implemented under UNDP's National Implementation Modality (NIM), as per the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between UNDP and the Government of Honduras signed on January 17, 1995. The Implementing Partner for this project is SERNA Project Coordination Office (PCO).

As summary, the following table shows the project information:

Información del Proyecto		
Project Title	Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Central Forest Corridor of Tegucigalpa (AdaptarC)	
Atlas Award ID	00094142	
Quantum ID	00098361	
PIMS Number	5839	
AF ID number	HND/MIE/Multi/2016/1	
Institutional effect and product	**CPD 2022 - 2026**[47] **Outcome 3** - The Honduran State implements policies, strategies and programs that strengthen the sustainability and resilience of its development. **Output 3.1.** The Honduran population, public administration and private sector have strengthened capacities to promote a sustainable economy and resilience to climate change, providing sustainable livelihoods to vulnerable groups, women, and Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities.	
Country	Honduras	
Region	Latin America	
Area of Action/Strategic Program of the AF	Central Forest Corridor (14 municipalities): Department of Francisco Morazán (13 municipalities); Department of Comayagua (1 Municipality).	
Implementing Agency/Implementing Partner and other Project partners:	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA), Forest Conservation Institute (ICF), National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH), 14 municipalities (San Antonio de Oriente, Talanga, Cedros, Central District, Cantarranas, Villa de San Antonio, Villa de San Francisco, Santa Lucía, Valle de Ángeles, Tatumbla, Santa Ana, Ojojona and San Buenaventura)[48].	
PRODOC Signature Date	December 03, 2018	
	Start date	**End date**
Project Dates	March 4, 2019	March 4, 2024
Budget	USD 4,036,590.00	
Source of financing	Adaptation Fund (AF)	

[47] AdaptarC was formulated under the Country Program Document (CPD) 2017 - 2021; however, its evaluation is expected to be analyzed under the current CPD (2022 – 2026).

[48] It should be noted that initially the CFC was comprised of 13 municipalities. For several activities previously carried out within the CFC initiative, the municipality of Villa de San Francisco (which borders San Juan de Flores and Valle de Angeles), which was not originally part of the CFC but for its influence on La Tigra National Park and the political will and active participation of its leaders, was included in the Project Document. Under this consideration it is established that there are 14 municipalities of influence of the CFC (also including the Central District, i.e., the capital Tegucigalpa).

Implementing Partner	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA)
Management Provisions	National Implementation Modality (NIM)

In November 2021, the project's mid-term evaluation report was completed, and a management matrix was established with 14 management recommendations that have been monitored for compliance.

PURPOSE OF THE FINAL EVALUATION

The final evaluation will assess the achievement of project results against expectations; it will draw lessons learned to enhance the sustainability of project benefits and aid in the overall enhancement of UNDP programming. The final evaluation promotes accountability and transparency and assesses the extent of the project's achievements.

As described in the Adaptation Fund Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, the Final Evaluation (FE) is a mandatory requirement for any project funded by the Adaptation Fund to assess project performance and impact, as well as to inform future climate change adaptation interventions in support of learning. The FE report is expected to be available for submission within nine months of project completion.

The purpose of the project evaluation will be the assessment and scope of the results obtained during its implementation, its alignment with the strategic priorities of UNDP and the Adaptation Fund, the Country Program Document (CPD), the United Nations System and the Government of Honduras.

The evaluation should identify the factors, both internal and external, that have affected, either positively or negatively, the implementation of the project. It should derive evidence-based findings, conclusions and recommendations that will serve as the basis for UNDP Honduras' decision making.

The evaluation should reflect the relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, equity, adaptive management, scalability, and human and ecological sustainability and security of the project, the way in which the human rights approach, the gender perspective and the inclusion of its beneficiaries were addressed (See **Annex D**).

The evaluation should include the entire project cycle, its geographic coverage, and beneficiaries.
In particular, the following objectives are expected from the evaluation:

a) Assess compliance with the results proposed by the project, also identifying progress, indirect results, and obstacles to their achievement.
b) Analyze the relevance with which the project responds to national priorities, from the perspective of the Government of Honduras, UNDP, and the Adaptation Fund, under a gender and human rights approach.
c) Identify the effectiveness of the project, including needs for improvement in the formulation and implementation process, making proposals for change that apply under UNDP and Adaptation Fund policies and programmatic guidelines.
d) Analyze the efficiency of the intervention strategy and the management modality used for the implementation of the project, identifying points and proposals for improvement to enhance the achievement of results in future phases or projects of comparable size.
e) Assess the sustainability of the project, the availability of financial, institutional, and capacity resources, and possible social, political, or environmental risks that may affect such sustainability.

f) Analyze the effectiveness with which the human rights approach, the gender perspective and the inclusion of vulnerable groups were included during the formulation and implementation of the project.

3. APPROACH AND METHOD OF THE FINAL EVALUATION[49]

The evaluation must provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful. The evaluator will review all relevant sources of information, including documents developed during the preparation phase (i.e., project proposal, UNDP Inception Plan, UNDP SESP) the project document, project reports including annual PPRs, project budget reviews, lessons learned reports, national strategic and legal documents, and any other material the team deems useful for this evidence-based evaluation. The evaluator will review the Core Indicators submitted through the annual PPRs, as well as the Mid-Term Report (MTR) submitted to the Adaptation Fund.

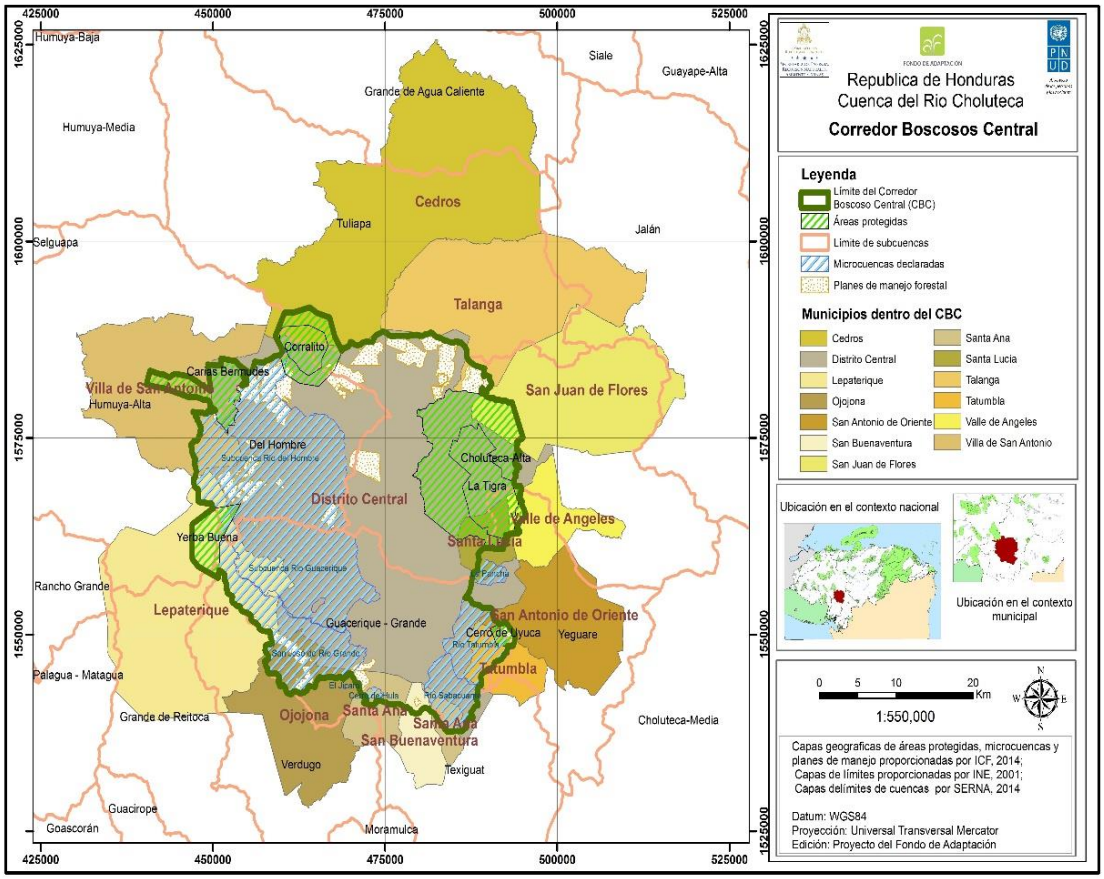
The evaluator is expected to follow a participatory and consultative approach that ensures close collaboration with the project team, government counterparts (the Adaptation Fund Designated Authority), implementing partners, UNDP Country Office, the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor (RTA), direct beneficiaries and other stakeholders.

The evaluation is expected to adopt a "Theory of Change" (ToC) approach to determine the causal links between the interventions UNDP has supported and observed progress in achieving the expected results at the national and local levels. The evaluator will develop a logical model of how UNDP interventions are expected to lead to the expected changes. This should take into account the project’s initial ToC as listed within the Funding Proposal and Prodoc.

Stakeholder engagement is critical to the success of the final evaluation. Stakeholder involvement should include interviews with stakeholders who have responsibilities in the project, including but not limited to, the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA), the Institute of Forest Conservation (ICF), the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH), National Autonomous Service of Aqueducts and Sewage (SANAA), representatives of the 14 Municipalities where the Central Biological Corridor (CFC): San Antonio de Oriente, Talanga, Cedros, Distrito Central, Cantarranas, Lepaterique, Villa de San Francisco, Santa Lucía, Valle de Ángeles, Tatumbla, Santa Ana, Ojojona , San Buenaventura and Villa de San Antonio; Implementing agencies; senior officials and task team/component leaders, key experts and consultants in the thematic area, Project Board, project beneficiaries, academia, local governments and CSOs, etc. In addition, the evaluator is expected to conduct field missions in prioritized municipalities of the CFC[50], whose intervention map is the following:

[49] The methodology presented is indicative with sufficient flexibility for the evaluation team to determine the best methods and tools for data collection and analysis. These changes in approach should be agreed upon and clearly reflected in the final evaluation inception report.

[50] It should be noted that initially the CFC was comprised of 13 municipalities. For several activities previously carried out within the CFC initiative, the municipality of Villa de San Francisco (which borders San Juan de Flores and Valle de Angeles), which was not originally part of the CFC but for its influence on La Tigra National Park and the political will and active participation of its leaders, was included in the Project Document. Under this consideration it is established that there are 14 municipalities of influence of the CFC (also including the Central District, i.e., the capital Tegucigalpa).



The specific design and methodology of the final evaluation should emerge from consultations between the final evaluation team and the above parties on what is appropriate and feasible to meet the purpose and objectives of the final evaluation and answer the evaluation questions, given budget, time and data constraints. However, the final evaluation team must use gender-sensitive methodologies and tools and ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as other cross-cutting issues and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), are incorporated into the final evaluation report.

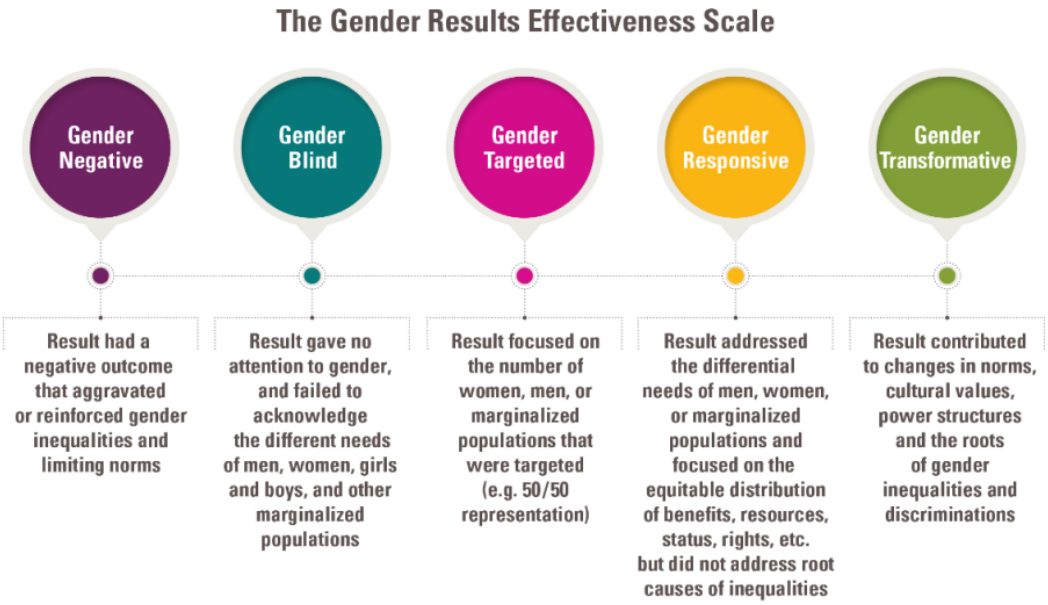
Evidence obtained and used to assess the results must be triangulated from a variety of sources, including verifiable data on indicator achievement, existing reports, evaluations and technical documents, stakeholder interviews, focus groups, surveys, and field visits. The evaluation should also adopt other approaches and methods that can provide a more reliable and valid response to the evaluation questions and scope. In consultation with the program unit, evaluation managers and key stakeholders, the consultant should develop the most appropriate, objective, and feasible methods to address the objectives and purpose of the evaluation. The evaluation is expected to consider both qualitative and quantitative approaches and will therefore cover a range of methods, including:

Documentary review. This process encompasses the review of all relevant documents associated with the project and its implementation, among others:

- Approved project proposal.
- Project document.
- Project quality assurance reports.
- Annual work plans.
- Progress and/or annual reports.
- Highlights of project board meetings.

- Technical or financial follow-up reports.
- Project audit reports.
- Country program documents in effect during project implementation.
- UNDP strategic plans in place during project implementation.
- National documents and strategies in force during project implementation.
- Project Mid-Term Review Report.

A more complete list of documents to be reviewed is shown in **Annex B** of these ToR.
Interviews and meetings with key stakeholders, such as key government counterparts, representatives of key civil society organizations, beneficiaries, including women's organizations and implementing partners:
Semi-structured interviews, based on evaluation questions designed for different stakeholders around relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability. All interviews with people should be conducted with complete confidence and anonymity. The final evaluation report should not assign specific comments to any individual.
Field visits and *on-site* validation of interventions and key tangible outputs.
Other methods, such as impact analysis, observation visits, group discussions, among others, are considered relevant according to the nature of the project.
Review and analysis of monitoring data and other methods and data sources. To achieve maximum validity and reliability of the data (quality) and to promote its use, the evaluation team will be responsible for the triangulation of the different data sources.
Gender and human rights perspective. All evaluation products should be gender, disability, and human rights sensitive. It is important to make an evaluation based on the Gender Results Effectiveness Scale (GRES):



Source: Adapted from the Evaluation of UNDP Contribution to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, IEO, UNDP, 2015

The final methodological approach, including the interview schedule, field visits and data to be used in the evaluation should be clearly presented in the inception report. It should be fully discussed and agreed upon by UNDP, key stakeholders, and the consultant. The final report should fully describe the final evaluation approach taken and the rationale for that approach, making explicit the underlying assumptions, challenges, strengths and weaknesses of the evaluation methods and approach.

4. DETAILED SCOPE OF THE FINAL EVALUATION

The final evaluation will assess project performance against the expectations set out in the project's Results Framework (see **Annex A** of the ToR). The final evaluation will

assess the results according to the criteria described within the Adaptation Fund's policies and its Evaluation Framework[51].

Relevance: the extent to which the objectives and design of the intervention respond to the needs, policies, and priorities of the beneficiaries, the country, and the partner/institution, and continue to do so if circumstances change. Relevance also refers to the consistency of the intervention with country-driven priorities.

Coherence: the extent to which the intervention is compatible with other interventions in a country, sector, or institution.

Effectiveness: the extent to which the intervention achieved, or is expected to achieve, its objectives and results, including differential results between groups (considering the extent to which the evaluand has achieved the objectives of the SRF indicator).

Efficiency: the extent to which the intervention is cost-effective and timely and does not consume unnecessary time and resources. This includes value for money, which encompasses spending wisely, spending less, spending well, and spending fairly.

Impact: the extent to which the intervention has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended, or unintended, high-level effects.

Equity: consistent with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Policy (GP), the extent to which the design and implementation included inputs from the designated authority (DA) and vulnerable groups such as women, youth, people with disabilities, Indigenous peoples, minorities and other potentially marginalized groups or locations. It also covers the extent to which the intervention reduced or perpetuated inequalities, and how equitably benefits accrued to vulnerable groups.

Adaptive management: the extent to which the intervention adapted during implementation in response to lessons and reflections during implementation; and the extent to which the intervention supports the use, development, or dissemination of innovative practices, tools, or technologies to enhance or accelerate Climate Change Adaptation (CCA).

Scalability: the extent to which the intervention demonstrates that CCA can be scaled up or replicated on a wider scale, as well as in other contexts.

Sustainability and human and ecological safety: the extent to which the intervention is likely to generate ongoing positive or negative, intended, and unintended impacts beyond its useful life, considering social, institutional, economic, and environmental systems**. .**s the intervention sensitive to conflict and fragility, i.e., to what extent does it consider the political context and the sharing of natural resources? Is it contributing towards targeted communities' livelihoods and to the health or well-being of the ecosystems on which they depend?

The **Findings** section of the final evaluation report will cover the topics listed below. A summary of the contents of the final evaluation report is in **Annex C.**
The asterisk "(*)" indicates criteria for which a classification is required.

Findings

i. Project design/formulation

[51] Evaluation Policy of the Adaptation Fund. Evaluation criteria to guide the focus of evaluations.

- National priorities and country momentum
- Theory of change
- Gender equality and women's empowerment
- Social and environmental standards (Safeguards)
- Analysis of the Results Framework: project logic and strategy, indicators, etc.
- Assumptions and risks
- Lessons from other relevant projects (e.g., same focal area) incorporated into project design.
- Planned stakeholder involvement.
- Linkages between the project and other interventions in the sector
- Management provisions

ii. Project Implementation

- Adaptive management (changes in project design and deliverables during implementation)
- Effective stakeholder engagement and partnership arrangements
- Project financing
- Monitoring and evaluation: initial design at entry (*), implementation (*), overall M&E evaluation (*)
- Implementing Agency (UNDP) (*) and Executing Agency (*), overall supervision/implementation and execution of the project (*)
- Risk management, including Social and Environmental Standards

iii. Project results

- The final evaluation report should individually assess the achievement of results against the indicators, and report on the level of progress of each objective and result indicator at the time of the final evaluation, while noting the final achievements.
- Relevance (*), effectiveness (*), efficiency (*) and overall project outcome (*)
- Human and ecological sustainability and security: economic (*), socio-political (*), institutional framework and governance (*), environmental (*), overall probability of sustainability (*)
- Country Ownership Equity, Gender equality and women's empowerment
- Cross-cutting issues (poverty reduction, improved governance, climate change mitigation and adaptation, disaster prevention and recovery, human rights, capacity building, South-South cooperation, knowledge management, volunteerism, etc., as appropriate).
- Scalability
- Progress towards impact

Main findings, conclusions, recommendations, lessons learned.

- The final evaluation team shall include a summary of the main findings of the final evaluation report. The conclusions should be presented as statements of fact based on the data analysis.
- The section on conclusions shall be drawn from the results. Conclusions should be comprehensive and balanced statements that are well supported by evidence and logically related to the findings of the final evaluation. They should highlight the strengths, weaknesses, and results of the project, answer key evaluation questions, and provide information on the identification and/or solutions to important problems or issues relevant to the project beneficiaries, UNDP, and the

Adaptation Fund, including issues related to gender equality and women's empowerment.

- Recommendations should provide concrete, practical, feasible and specific recommendations addressed to the intended users of the assessment on actions to be taken and decisions to be made. Recommendations should be specifically supported by evidence and linked to findings and conclusions around the key issues addressed in the assessment.
- The final evaluation report should also include lessons that can be drawn from the evaluation, including best and worst practices to address issues related to relevance, performance, and success, which can provide insights from the circumstance (programming and evaluation methods used, partnerships, financial leverage, etc.) This applies to other Adaptation Fund and UNDP interventions. Where possible, the final evaluation team should include examples of good practice in project design and implementation.
- It is important that the conclusions, recommendations, and lessons learned of the final evaluation report include findings related to gender equality and women's empowerment.

The final evaluation report will have a table of evaluation ratings, as shown below:

Table 2 of the Terms of Reference. Table of evaluation ratings for the Ecosystem-based Adaptation Project in the Central Forest Corridor of Tegucigalpa – AdaptarC

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)	**Rating[52]**
M&E design at entry	
Implementation of the M&E Plan	
Overall M&E quality	
Implementation / execution	**Rating**
Quality of UNDP implementation/oversight	
Quality of implementing partner execution	
Overall quality of implementation/execution	
Evaluation of results	**Rating**
Relevance	
Effectiveness	
Efficiency	
Assessment of overall project results	
Sustainability	**Rating**
Financial resources	
Socio-politics	
Institutional framework and governance	
Environmental	
Overall probability of sustainability	

[52] Results, Effectiveness, Efficiency, M&E, Implementation/Execution and Relevance are rated on a 6-point scale: 6 = Highly Satisfactory (HS), 5 = Satisfactory (S), 4 = Moderately Satisfactory (MS), 3 = Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), 2 = Unsatisfactory (U), 1 = Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). Sustainability is rated on a 4-point scale: 4 = Likely (L), 3 = Moderately Likely (ML), 2 = Moderately Unlikely (MU), 1 = Unlikely (U).

5. TIMELINE

The total duration of the final evaluation will be approximately thirty-five working days, over a period of 8 calendar weeks. The tentative final evaluation schedule is as follows (subject to contract start date):

Schedule	Activity
(18-09-2023)	Application deadline
(21 -09-2023)	Selection of the final evaluation team
(26-09-2023)	Final evaluation team preparation period (delivery of documents)
(02-10-2023) 3 days	Review and preparation of final evaluation inception report documents
(06-10-2023) 5 days	Finalization and validation of the final evaluation inception report; late start of the final evaluation assignment
(09-10-2023 15 days	Final assessment mission: meetings with stakeholders, interviews, field visits, etc.
(31-10-2023)	Mission wrap-up meeting and presentation of initial findings; earlier completion of the final assessment mission
(06-11-2023) 7 days	Preparation of the final evaluation report
(15-11-2023)	Distribution of the draft final evaluation report for comments
(24-11-2023) 5 days	Incorporation of comments on the final project evaluation report in the audit trail and finalization of the final evaluation report
(28-11-2023)	Preparation and issuance of management response
(01-12-2023)	Conclusion of the stakeholder workshop (optional)
(04-12-2023)	Expected date of completion of the final evaluation.

Field visit options should be provided in the final evaluation inception report.

6. SPECIFIC RESULTS OF THE FINAL EVALUATION

NO.	Expected result	Description	Deadline	Responsibilities
1	Final Evaluation Inception Report	The final evaluation team clarifies the objectives, methodology and timeframe of the final evaluation.	No later than 2 weeks prior to the final evaluation mission	The final evaluation team sends the inception report to the Commissioning Unit and to the project management.
2	Presentation	Initial findings	Completion of the final evaluation mission	The final evaluation presents to the Commissioning Unit and to the project management
3	Draft final evaluation report	Draft full report *(using the guidelines on report content in Annex C of the ToR)* with annexes	Within 3 weeks of the end of the final evaluation mission	The final evaluation team sends to the Commissioning Unit; with review by the UNDP RTA (Regional Technical Advisor), the Project Coordination Unit, the AF Designated Authority
4	Final report of the final evaluation* + Audit history	Final report + annexes, and the FE audit trail, which details how all comments received in	Within 1 week of receipt of comments on the draft report.	The final evaluation team sends both documents to the Commissioning Unit.

		the final evaluation report have (or have not) been addressed (*see template in Annex H of the ToR).*		

*The quality of all final evaluation reports will be assessed by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO). Information on the quality assessment of decentralized evaluations conducted by IEO can be found in section 6 of the UNDP Evaluation Guidelines.[53]

7. FINAL EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

The main responsibility for managing the final evaluation lies with the Commissioning Unit. The Commissioning Unit of this project's final evaluation is the UNDP Country Office in Honduras.

The Commissioning Unit will recruit the evaluator(s) and ensure timely provision of in-country travel and per diem arrangements for the final evaluation team. The project team will be responsible for liaising with the final evaluation team to provide all relevant documents, arrange stakeholder interviews and field visits.

The final evaluation report must be prepared in English and Spanish.

8. COMPOSITION OF THE FINAL EVALUATOR

An independent consultant with experience in the evaluation of similar projects, preferably in Latin America, Central America and/or Honduras, is required for the final evaluation. The evaluator must not have been involved in the preparation, formulation and/or implementation of the project (including the drafting of the project document), must not have conducted the mid-term review of this project, and must not have a conflict of interest with project-related activities.

The selection of the evaluator will aim to maximize the overall qualities in the areas listed below:

Education

- Master's degree and/or post-graduate studies or equivalent, in environmental management or science, biology, economics, development, environmental economics, geography, natural resource management, climate change, project management or related fields.
- D. level studies in climate change, environment or other closely related field is an advantage.

Experience

- Experience in program and project evaluation, including experience in the application of SMART indicators, and in the reconstruction or validation of initial scenarios and relevant experience in results-based management evaluation methodologies.
- Experience in technical areas relevant to the project, with expertise in climate change adaptation and environmental management.
- Experience working in Latin America, and/or Central America and/or Honduras, in the evaluation of projects of a similar nature financed by vertical funds such as the GEF, the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund.
- Experience in evaluation and/or analysis with a gender perspective in projects or initiatives in Environmental Management, Climate Change, or related areas.
- Excellent analytical and communications skills, demonstrable through the preparation of technical reports and/or publications related to the thematic areas of

[53] Available at: http://web.undp.org/evaluation/guideline/section-6.shtml

climate change management, adaptation, sustainable development, and/or related areas, authored by him/her.
- Project evaluation experience within the United Nations System is an advantage.

Mandatory Requirement:
Languages

- Advanced level and fluency in written and spoken Spanish
- Advance level and fluency in written and spoken English

9. ETHICS OF THE EVALUATOR

The final evaluation team shall adhere to the highest ethical standards and is required to sign a code of conduct upon acceptance of the assignment. This evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the UNEG "Ethical Guidelines for Evaluations". The evaluator must protect the rights and confidentiality of information providers, interviewees, and stakeholders through measures to ensure compliance with relevant legal and other codes governing data collection and reporting. The evaluator should also ensure the security of information collected before and after the evaluation, as well as protocols that ensure anonymity and confidentiality of information sources were provided for. The knowledge and information data gathered in the evaluation process should also be used exclusively for the evaluation and not for other uses without the express permission of UNDP and its partners.

10. CALENDARIO DE PAGOS

- Payment of 20% upon satisfactory delivery of the initial final evaluation report and approval of the unit in charge.
- Payment of 40% upon satisfactory delivery of the final interim evaluation report to the unit in charge.
- Payment of 40% upon satisfactory delivery of the final evaluation report and approval by the unit in charge and the RTA (through signatures on the final evaluation report authorization form) and delivery of the completed final evaluation audit trail.

Criteria for issuance of the final 40% payment[54]

- The final evaluation report includes all the requirements described in the final evaluation TOR and conforms to the final evaluation guidelines.
- The final evaluation report is clearly written, logically organized and specific to this project (i.e., the text has not been cut and pasted from other final evaluation reports).
- The audit history includes responses and justification for each comment listed.

[54] The commissioning unit is obliged to issue payments to the final evaluation team as soon as the terms of the ToR are met. If the terms are not met and the quality and completeness of the final deliverables are disputed, and such a dispute cannot be resolved between the commissioning unit and the final evaluation team, the Regional M&E Advisor and Vertical Fund Management will be consulted. If necessary, the senior management of the Procurement Services Unit and the Legal Support Office of the responsible unit will also be notified so that a decision can be made as to whether or not to withhold payment of amounts due to the evaluator(s), suspend or terminate the contract and/or delist the individual contractor.

Annex 2: Mission to Honduras

Date of Mission: November 6 to 17, 2023
Objective: Collect direct information and conduct field interviews with AdaptarC stakeholders in accordance with the schedule and methodology approved in the Final Project Evaluation Inception Report.
Methodology: Interviews were conducted based on a semi-structured questionnaire and evidence and information was collected on-line and in person.

Development of the Mission

First, some online interviews were conducted on October 12 and 13, prior to the mission to Honduras, which took place from November 6 to 17 in Tegucigalpa and the municipalities of the CFC.

This mission was successfully carried out thanks to the support of UNDP provided by its institutional team and the permanent support of the Project Coordinator, Emilia Dvicente and all the technical support and field work team in the different functions.

The results of the evaluation mission are very positive for the purposes of the evaluation because more than 30 meetings/interviews were held, with more than 80 people interviewed individually or in groups.

During the mission it was possible to obtain photographic and documentary evidence of the changes made and direct testimonies of the evaluation of the results and perspectives of the Project's actions in Honduras from the related governmental institutions, UNDP, municipalities and local organizations, social organizations, cooperation institutions, which were considered sufficient to gather the supporting information for this evaluation report.

Pre-Mission Meetings

#	Date	Participants	Position	Place
1	October 27, 2023	Emilia Dvicente Edder Escoto Carlos López Elvin Ortiz	PMU Team	On-line
2	November 01, 2023	Malcolm Stufkens	Vice-minister of Environment	On-line

Final Evaluation Mission Schedule													
N°	Activitty	Place	November Mission										
			L	M	M	J	V	S	D	L	M	M	J	V
			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Interview with Rafael Gómez	ICF/AdaptarC, Tegucigalpa	x											
2	“Productoras de mi tierra” (Producers from my Land)	Nursery in Aldea Suyapa, DC	x											
3	UNDP Meeting: Astrid Mejìa, Gerardo Cerrato, Dora Matamoros	PNUD	x											
4	Visit to producers of La Tigra and Producers of the environment	Plan Community from Durazno, DC.		x										
5	Producers from El Carpintero	El Carpintero, DC		x										
6	Interview with Rosenely Diegues-Peixoto Adjuntant Resident Representative, UNDP Honduras.	PNUD			x									
7	Vegetable producers	El Ciprés, Santa Lucia			x									
8		Montaña Grande, Santa Lucía			x									
9		Pajarillos, Cantarranas			x									
10	Montserrat Xilotl	RTA-PNUD				x								
11	Women’s Organization “sabores de mi pueblo”	Aguacatal, Ojojona				x								
12	Vegetable group, farmer-owned associative company	Aguacatal, Ojojona				x								
13	Productive Group GHODONEL	Lepaterique					x							
14	Meeting of indigenous peoples	Ojojona						x						
15	UMA Mayor's Office	San Antonio de Oriente								x				
16	UMA Mayor's Office	Tatumbla								x				
17	UMA Mayor's Office	Santa Ana									x			
18	Water Meeting	Santa Ana									x			
19	UMA Mayor's Office	Ojojona									x			
20	UMA Mayor's Office	Santa Lucia										x		
21	Water Meeting	Santa Lucia										x		
22	OCP Meeting	Tegucigalpa								x				
23	Kelly Almendares FUNDAUNAH	Tegucigalpa											x	
24	Project Board	Tegucigalpa											x	
25	SANAA	Tegucigalpa											x	
26	Amitigra	Tegucigalpa												x
27	Municipal Women's Office, DC	Tegucigalpa												x
28	Ciudad Mujer Kennedy	Tegucigalpa												x
29														x

Annex: 3 List of people interviewed

The list of stakeholders interviewed was agreed upon by the AdaptarC project team and UNDP, considering the stakeholders identified in PRODOC and those that were added during the project's lifetime.

#	Name	PLACE	Position	Institution
1	Malcolm Stufkens	On line	Viceminister	SERNA
2	Emilia Dvicente	Tegucigalpa	Project Coordinator	SERNA/AdaptarC
3	Elvin Ortiz	Tegucigalpa	Field Technician	SERNA/AdaptarC
4	Edder Escoto	Tegucigalpa	Field Technician	SERNA/AdaptarC
5	Marili Sánchez	Tegucigalpa	Monitoring	SERNA/AdaptarC
6	Carlos López	Tegucigalpa	Field Technician	SERNA/AdaptarC
7	Lila Cáceres	Tegucigalpa	Administrator	SERNA/OCP
8	Jonathan Espinal	Tegucigalpa	Safeguard	SERNA/AdaptarC
9	Ondina Paz	Tegucigalpa	Administrator	SERNA/AdaptarC
10	Jorge Sandres	Santa Ana	Mayor	City Hall of Santa Ana
11	Rafael Aguilar	Ojojona	Mayor	City Hall of Ojojona
12	Neptalí Soler	Villa de San Antonio	UMA	City Hall of Villa de San Antonio
13	Marco Tulio Casco	Tatumbla	Mayor	City Hall of Tatumbla
14	Manuel Sánchez	San Antonio de Oriente	Mayor	City Hall of San Antonio de Oriente
15	Julio Antonio Avilez	Santa Lucia	Mayor	City Hall of Santa Lucia
16	María Lagos	Comunidad de planes del Durazno, DC.	President	Local Community
17	Lucas Palma	El Carpintero, DC	Field Technician	AMITIGRA
18	Eva Gutiérrez	El Ciprés, Santa Lucia	President	Local Community
19	Katherine Diaz	Montaña Grande, Santa lucia	President	Local Community
20	Jorgelina Sánchez	Pajarillos, Cantarranas	President	Local Community
21	Lucia Cruz	Aguacatal, Ojojona	President	Local Community
22	Martha Padilla	Aguacatal, Ojojona	President	Local Community
23	Helen Cruz	Lepaterique	President	Local Community
24	Juana López	Aldea Suyapa, DC	President	Local Community
25	Astrid Mejía	Tegucigalpa	Program Specialist	UNDP
26	Dora Matamoros	Tegucigalpa	Technical Administrative Official	UNDP
27	Gerardo Cerrato	Tegucigalpa	Analyst	UNDP
28	Jenny Berganza	Tegucigalpa	M&E Analyst	UNDP

29	Jainner Argeñal	Tegucigalpa	AdaptarC+/SANAA Coordinator	SANAA
30	Agustín Medina	Tegucigalpa		Association of Municipalities of Honduras
31	Rafael Gómez	Tegucigalpa	AdaptarC+/ICF Coordinator	ICF
32	Johan Vallejo	Tegucigalpa	Researcher	FUNDAUNAH
33	Kelly Almendares	Tegucigalpa	AdaptarC+/FUNDAUNAH Coordinator	FUNDAUNAH
34	Dina Morel	Tegucigalpa	Ministry of the Interior, Justice and Decentralization	
35	Julissa Briceño	Tegucigalpa		Fundación Vida
36	Montserrat Xilotl	On-Line	RTA	PNUD
37	Alba Avarengo	Tegucigalpa		SANAA
38	Yessica	Tegucigalpa	Office Lead	Municipal Office for Women, Central District
39	Lila Cáceres	Tegucigalpa	Administrator	SERNA/OCP
40	Erika Botín	Tegucigalpa	Non-Formal Education Coordinator IFOP-Ciudad Mujer	Ciudad Mujer Kennedy

Annex 4: List of Reviewed Documents

1. Project Document approved by the Adaptation Fund.
2. CPD Honduras 2017-2021 and CPD Honduras 2022 - 2026
3. United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)
4. United Nations Cooperation Framework for Sustainable Development 2022-2026 (UNCDF 2022-2026)
5. Start-up Plan
6. Final UNDP-Adaptation Fund project document with its annexes.
7. Request for approval of the Adaptation Fund
8. UNDP's Social and Environmental Diagnostic Procedure (SESP).
9. Gender Equality Strategy UNDP Honduras 2023-2026
10. Strategic Plan UNDP 2022 - 2025
11. Introductory Workshop Report
12. Mid-Term Review Report and Management's Response to Recommendations
13. Project Performance Reports (PPRs) 1(2020), 2 (2021), 3 (2022), and 4 (2023).
14. Quarterly 2020 (4), 2021 (1) and annual (2022) progress reports.
15. Monitoring mission report February 2022
16. Minutes of the 2019 (2), 2020 (1), 2021 (1) and 2022 (1) project board meetings.
17. Adaptation Fund monitoring tools (from project approval, mid-term, and final phases).
18. Adaptation Fund core indicators, at approval and inception, mid-term and final (results tracker)
19. Financial information, including actual expenditures by project outcome, management costs, and documents all major revisions to the budget.
20. 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 audit reports.
21. Electronic copies of project deliverables (brochures, manuals, technical reports, articles, etc.)
22. Examples of project communications materials.
23. Summary list of formal meetings, workshops, etc. to be held, including date, location, topic, and number of participants.
24. All relevant socio-economic monitoring data, such as average income/employment levels of stakeholders in the target area, change in income related to project activities.
25. List of contracts and procurement items with price over USD 5,000.
26. List of related projects/initiatives contributing to project objectives approved/initiated after Adaptation Fund project approval (i.e., leveraged or "catalyzed" results)
27. Data on relevant project website activity, such as number of unique visitors per month, number of page views, etc.
28. UNDP Country Programme Document (current at approval and current)
29. List/map of project sites, highlighting suggested visits.
30. List and contact information for project staff and key project stakeholders.
31. Project deliverables
32. Prodoc Monitoring Matrix
33. Project Videos

Annex 5: Evaluation Criteria Matrix

A matrix of evaluation criteria, questions and indicators was prepared to show in detail how the consultancy intended to collect data and systematize information. This matrix details the evaluation criteria, the questions guiding the search for information, the indicators to be observed, the sources of verification and data collection, and the methodology for obtaining the information. It is detailed separately for the criteria of Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Sustainability, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, Human Rights, Impact, and Project Monitoring and Evaluation.

Table of the Evaluation Criteria Matrix

Evaluation Criteria Questions	Sub-Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
Relevance				
How does the project relate to the main objectives of the Adaptation Fund and to local, regional, and national environment and development priorities? Was the project aligned with national development priorities, CPD outputs and outcomes, the UNDP Strategic Plan, and the SDGs? What was the project's contribution to the theory of change for the relevant CPD effect? Were lessons learned from other similar projects considered in the design? Was the inclusion of a gender perspective contemplated in the planning of results and activities? Did the project contribute to securing the human rights of	Does the project effectively address current issues and challenges related to national, regional, and local environmental priorities? Does the project align with local, regional, and national environmental and sustainability policies and strategies (country priorities)? To what extent does the project contribute to Honduras' national environmental and social development policies? Has the project considered the long-term environmental, social, and economic impacts of the proposed measures? To what extent did the project contribute to strengthening the achievement of UNDP and EF outcomes and strategic objectives?	• Contribution to social, environmental, and national development policy indicators • Results and UNDP's strategic objectives • Execution of UNDP core functions • Contribution to inter-agency environment and global initiatives	• PRODOC • UNDP Country Documentation (UNDP Strategic Plan, Country Program Document) • AF strategic priorities documents for the period in which the project was approved. • National and local public policy and planning documents • Assessment of project partners and project team. • Documentary review of local development strategies, environmental policies, etc. • Institutions and communities related to the CFC	• Stakeholder interviews (project partners, UNDP and project team) • Documentary analysis • Triangulation of information • Stakeholder interviews - Institutions and communities CFC

Evaluation Criteria Questions	Sub-Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
Hondurans in an equitable manner? Has the project been adequately responsive to political, legal, economic, and institutional changes in the country? Did UNDP support represent a significant advantage in promoting the country's sustainable development; as well as reducing poverty and inequalities of the beneficiaries?	How do the project results contribute to international environmental treaties? What was the project's contribution to the outcomes and outputs of the country program, the SDGs? Has the project identified and prioritized the needs and demands of the community and relevant stakeholders in the intervention sites? Does the project have the potential to generate tangible benefits and significant improvements in the quality of life of the local communities where it intervenes? Has the project considered the gender perspective and social inclusion in the design and implementation of its interventions? Has the project established partnerships and collaborations with relevant organizations and entities to ensure their relevance and support? Were lessons learned from other relevant projects adequately incorporated into the project design? Has the project incorporated innovative elements and cutting-edge technologies to ensure its long-term relevance and effectiveness?			

Evaluation Criteria Questions	Sub-Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
	Is the project tailored to the characteristics and particularities of the CFC, considering its culture, geography and socioeconomic conditions? Has the project incorporated innovative elements and cutting-edge technologies to ensure its long-term relevance and effectiveness? Has the project considered the opinion and participation of civil society and key stakeholders in its different stages: design, implementation, construction of products and evaluation of results?			
To what extent is the design internally consistent between the Theory of Change, Results Framework and Strategy (Internal Consistency Analysis)?	What is the degree of consistency between the Theory of Change, the Results Framework and the Strategy? What is the consistency within the Results Framework? Are the Project's indicators and targets adequately formulated?	• Smart evaluation of indicators • Consistency of goals • Overall project consistency	• PRODOC • Project Strategy • Project Documents	• Documentation Consistency Analysis
Effectiveness				
To what extent have the expected results and objectives of the project been achieved? To what extent did the implementation modalities lead to the achievement of the results?	To what extent have the objectives and goals established in the project been achieved? Has connectivity and conservation of the CFC been improved? Has the project successfully promoted innovative technologies for the local, regional or national environment that allow predicting	• Results achieved, expected or unanticipated. • Timing and logical sequence of outputs • Quality of outputs • Analysis of indicators in the framework of the project's strategic results/logical	• Project Documents • Project file and reports • Stakeholders involved in the project. • UNDP representatives • Project team	• Description and analysis of results achieved - in terms of quantity, quality and timeliness. • Consistency analysis of the results obtained in relation to PRODOC's goals and indicators.

Evaluation Criteria Questions	Sub-Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
What was the project's contribution to the outcomes and outputs of the country program, the SDGs, the UNDP Strategic Plan, and national development priorities? What factors contributed to or detracted from the achievement of the planned outputs or outcomes? What factors contributed to or affected the effectiveness of the project? In what areas did the project achieve the most? What were the favorable factors and why? How can these achievements be further developed or expanded? In which areas did the project achieve the least? What were the limiting factors and why? How could or was it possible to overcome them? Was an unintended effect, negative or positive, achieved with the strategy used? What other strategies, if any, would have been more effective in achieving the project objectives? Are the project objectives and outputs clear, practical, and feasible within their scope? Do they clearly consider the	substantive improvements to overcome any of the barriers detected in PRODOC? What factors contributed to the effectiveness (favorable factors and why?) in achieving the expected results? In what areas did the project achieve the most? How can the project further develop or expand these achievements? What has been the economic and social impact of the project in terms of employment generation and improved quality of life in the project intervention sites? Has effective cooperation been achieved between the different actors involved in the project, such as municipalities, the private sector and civil society? What factors diminished the effectiveness or hindered the achievement of the components and/or results? In which areas was the project less successful and what factors explain this? What other strategies would have been more effective in achieving the project objectives? What has been the involvement of national and local authorities and other key stakeholders in the achievement of project results?	framework, in relation to resources and time invested. • Level of participation of key stakeholders (local governments, communities, organizations, and other relevant actors). • Availability of financial and human resources • Level of coordination and collaboration between the institutions involved and other stakeholders. • External or contextual factors • Institutional and technical capacity • Contribution of participation to the achievement of project objectives: • Use of participatory decision-making mechanisms. • Level of stakeholder empowerment - stakeholder perception - of the level of participation. • Level of alignment with national needs • Satisfaction of national groups and partners • Contribution to national priorities and partners • Adoption and replicability of project interventions	• Publications, tools, documents, communication materials developed by and with the municipalities and/or communities	• Consistency analysis of results achieved and design constraints. • Consistency analysis of the results and probability of achieving specific objectives. • Interviews with project partners, UNDP and project team. • Document analysis (M&S at project level, monitoring documents, quarterly and annual reports; management mechanisms, and output document / policy documents, administrative acts of partner institutions). • Visits to project intervention areas • Record of meetings and consultations held with stakeholders. • Functioning of participatory instances (governance scheme) • Functioning of participatory bodies (governance scheme). • Triangulation of information

Evaluation Criteria Questions	Sub-Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
differentiated needs of women, men, and other historically vulnerable populations? What has been the involvement of the various stakeholders in the implementation of the project? Are the project management and implementation processes participatory and does this participation of men, women and historically vulnerable populations contribute to the achievement of project objectives? To what extent did the project support capacity building of national partners? Has the project's responsiveness to the needs of national populations (men, women, and historically vulnerable populations) and to changes in partners' priorities been adequate? What have been the main achievements or impacts with respect to men, women, and vulnerable groups? Has the project contributed to gender equality, women's empowerment and the realization of human rights, and what changes or	Has the responsiveness of the project been adequate to the needs of the national groups and the priorities of the partners?			

Evaluation Criteria Questions	Sub-Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
opportunities should be considered in an extension or second phase of the project?				
Efficiency				
Was the project implemented efficiently, in accordance with international and national norms and standards? To what extent has the partnership strategy contributed to the progress achieved? How efficient was the structure defined in PRODOC for project management in achieving the expected results? To what extent were resources used to address inequalities in general and to address gender inequalities, gaps, and barriers in particular? What level of efficiency and cost-effectiveness did the project execution strategy and implementation show? To what extent were financial and human resources used economically, and were resources (funds, male and female staff, time, expertise, etc.) allocated strategically to achieve the outcomes?	What was the contribution of the Project Management model and the coordination of implemented actions to the efficiency of the results? How efficient was the project management structure defined in the project document in achieving the expected results? Were the financial resources allocated to the project used efficiently? Has the use of human and technical resources been optimized during project implementation? Have the deadlines and schedules established for each stage of the project been met? Has the cost-benefit ratio of the measures implemented been maximized in terms of impact and results obtained? Have the obstacles and challenges encountered during project implementation been identified and efficiently overcome? Has transparency in the allocation and management of project resources been ensured?	• Quality, realism and focus of work plans. • Monitoring and feedback loop for management and operational improvement • Extent and quality of engagement with relevant partners/associations • Corrective actions to improve performance level. • Quality of day-to-day management: planning and execution of operational tasks • Management of financial resources • Availability/provision of inputs on time and at planned cost • Efficient use of project management planning tools • Adequacy of implementation structure and coordination and communication mechanisms • Planned and actual level of available human resources • Number of resources allocated under this concept. • Level of involvement of articulation actors in the achievement of results. • Projects, initiatives, actions identified that are being	• Project documents • Official project financial reports • Project file and reports • Stakeholders involved in the project. • UNDP representatives • Project team	• Analysis of the Project's results-based management • Analysis of execution causes and consequences of delays and any corrective actions taken. • Financial Analysis • Stakeholder interviews • Interviews with project staff • Interviews with project partners and allies • Interviews with UNDP • Documentary analysis • Field visits to project activities • Triangulation of information

Evaluation Criteria Questions	Sub-Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
To what extent were resources used efficiently? Were the activities conducted profitable? Were quality products obtained? Were funds provided and project activities implemented in a timely manner? Did the monitoring and evaluation systems ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of project management? Did the monitoring and evaluation tools used to provide the necessary information, semi-annual and annual reports, including differential information on women? To what extent did UNDP promote gender equality, women's empowerment, human rights, and development during the delivery of project outputs?	Has effective coordination between the different actors involved in the project been achieved to avoid duplication and maximize efficiency? Have monitoring and evaluation mechanisms been implemented to ensure efficiency in project execution and adjust or improvements when necessary? Did the articulation, synergies and/or cooperation processes make it possible to attract counterpart and/or additional resources to achieve the project's objectives? Have opportunities for external financing and collaboration with other entities been taken advantage of? What other initiatives or actions are being implemented in the project sites and how are they linked or complementary? How has adaptive management contributed to the achievement of expected outcomes and scaling up of expected outputs?	executed in the same territories as the project. • Level of linkage achieved for the execution of aligned activities of the identified projects. • Institutional or policy changes driven by the project. • Quality of results-based management reporting (progress reports, monitoring, and evaluation). • Cost in terms of results achieved. • Number of resources leveraged in relation to the project budget.		
Sustainability				
To what extent are there economic, institutional, socio-political and/or environmental risks to sustaining project outcomes over the long term?	Are resources available to follow up and operate outstanding project actions? What is the financial viability of project results?	• Availability of financial resources • Economic-financial exit strategy • Financial requirements for sustaining project benefits • Level of expected financial resources available to support	• Project archives and reports • Project stakeholders (UNDP, governmental institutions, local,	• Interviews with key stakeholders • Visits to experiences and conversations with stakeholders • Documentary analysis

Evaluation Criteria Questions	Sub-Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
Are there any financial risks that could jeopardize the sustainability of project outputs affecting women, men and historically vulnerable populations? To what extent will the targeted men, women and historically vulnerable populations benefit from project interventions in the long term? To what extent will resources be available to sustain the benefits achieved through the project? Are there any social or political risks that could jeopardize the sustainability of project outputs and project contributions to CPD outputs and outcomes? Do the legal frameworks, policies, and governance processes and structures to which the operation of the project is subject carry risks that could jeopardize the sustainability of project benefits? To what extent did UNDP's actions pose an environmental risk to the sustainability of project outputs that possibly disadvantaged project	To what extent are project results likely to be dependent on continued financial support? What is the likelihood that the necessary financial resources will be available to sustain project results after project completion? Do the relevant stakeholders have or are they likely to achieve an adequate level of "ownership" of the results to have an interest in ensuring that project benefits are sustained? How is relevant stakeholder ownership demonstrated? Do the relevant stakeholders have the technical capacity to ensure that project benefits are sustained? What mechanisms or structures are in place to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and experience between generations, ensuring continuity of good practices and lessons learned? To what extent are project results dependent on socio-political factors? To what extent do project outcomes depend on issues related to institutional frameworks and governance? Are there environmental risks that may undermine the future flow of project impacts and overall environmental benefits?	the maintenance of project benefits. • Potential for additional financial resources to support the maintenance of project benefits. • Level of initiative and engagement of relevant stakeholders in project activities and outcomes • Level of technical capacity of relevant stakeholders relative to the level required to sustain project benefits. • Initiatives implemented to foster the transfer of knowledge and experience. • Tools for knowledge and experience sharing. • Identification of risks (socio-political, institutional, governance, environmental) to project benefits. • Perspective of key actors for the institutionalization of project results through their incorporation into the processes of their institutions. • Capacity of beneficiaries to adapt to the acquired technologies and to maintain them without further assistance.	regional, national partners, beneficiaries) • Project exit plan • Publications, tools, documents, communication materials developed by and with the municipalities and/or communities. • Agreements signed. • Instruments, projects, or practices that have been incorporated in partner institutions that give continuity to the products. • Work projects and investments by institutions that allow for the strengthening, expansion or multiplication of the project's products or effects.	• Triangulation of information • Analysis of mechanisms generated by the project for participation and axis systems.

Evaluation Criteria Questions	Sub-Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
beneficiaries (women and men)? What is the likelihood that the degree of stakeholder ownership is sufficient to sustain project benefits? Are there mechanisms, procedures, and policies in place for key stakeholders to continue working on the results achieved in the area of gender equality, women's empowerment, human rights and development? What is the degree of support from stakeholders (men, women, and vulnerable groups) for the long-term objectives of the project? Did the project team document lessons learned on an ongoing basis and were they referred to stakeholders for lessons learned? Does the project have a well-designed and planned exit strategy that includes a gender dimension? What could be done to strengthen exit strategies and sustainability to support project beneficiaries, including marginalized groups? To what extent do women, civil society, community-				

Evaluation Criteria Questions	Sub-Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
based organizations, private sector, key stakeholders, local governments and sectoral institutions have the capacity to continue using the knowledge and experiences gained through the project? Were lessons learned concerning women documented and shared by the project team on an ongoing basis/ transferred to partners so that they can learn from the project and potentially replicate and/or scale up in the future?				
Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment				
How did the project contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment? To what extent has gender equality and women's empowerment been taken into account in the project design, implementation and monitoring? Does the project have different effects and impacts on men and women? How did the project reduce gender inequalities? What impact did it have on women's realities? To what extent has the project promoted positive changes in	How did the project contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment? How did the project's gender outcomes advance or contribute to the project's conservation outcomes? Can you identify a tangible change in the participation of boys, girls, youth and women around CFC conservation and sustainable use actions? To what extent were resources used to address inequalities in general and gender issues in particular?	• Incorporation of the gender dimension in objectives, indicators, goals, and instruments. • Actual achievements showing evolution in gender mainstreaming. • Level of progress of the gender action plan and gender indicators in the results framework • Existence of logical linkages between gender results and project outcomes and impacts. • Integration of the gender approach (existence of a gender strategy and degree of implementation).	• Project documents (Gender Plan, adjusted management and implementation instruments) • Institutional documents (i.e. gender and CFC) • Capacity building work reports on gender issues • Project archives and reports • Stakeholders involved in the project.	• Interviews with key stakeholders • Visits to experiences and conversations with stakeholders • Documentary analysis • Triangulation of information

Evaluation Criteria Questions	Sub-Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
gender equality and women's empowerment issues? Did any unintended effects arise for women, or in the relationships between men and women?		• Equitable participation of boys, girls and youth and equal participation of women involved in the design, implementation and decision making related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. • Quality of participation opportunities provided by the project (training, workshops, dialogue, and leadership spaces). • Capacity building scenarios oriented to these groups. • Advocacy and participation of these groups in conservation education activities (i.e. in rural educational institutions). • Participation of women in national and international advocacy scenarios. • Allocation of financial resources from the budget to actions and activities related to gender equality and the promotion of women's rights. • Equitable participation • Integration of the gender approach in the project (existence of a gender strategy and degree of implementation).	• UNDP representatives • Documents - reports that support the work with the methodologies implemented (agreements and teaching and pedagogical strategies). • Records of participation and attendance at meetings, workshops, committees, and other project events, disaggregated by gender. • Interviews or surveys of participants to assess their perception of equal opportunities and equitable participation.	
Human Rights				
To what extent have people living in poverty, indigenous people, people with physical	Were disadvantaged populations able to derive concrete benefits from the project?	• Planned and achieved achievements of the project's	• Project archives and reports (management	• Stakeholder interviews (project partners, UNDP and project team)

Evaluation Criteria Questions	Sub-Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
disabilities, women, men and different disadvantaged populations benefited from UNDP's work in the country? Did unintended effects arise for people living in poverty, indigenous people, people with physical disabilities, women, men and historically vulnerable populations?	Were appropriate and relevant outputs or outcomes generated for people living in poverty, indigenous people, people with physical disabilities, women, men, and different disadvantaged populations? Were there outputs or actions that negatively affected any or all disadvantaged populations?	Theory of Change in favor of disadvantaged populations. • Changes in the perception and/or attitudes and behaviors towards CFC conservation of historically vulnerable or disadvantaged people residing in the CFC. • Capacity building, knowledge generation, and learning for disadvantaged or vulnerable people or populations residing in the CFC. • Contribution of the project through affirmative actions in the construction of better living conditions for vulnerable social groups in the CFC.	strategy, PPRs, methodologies, products, systematization strategy, signed agreements). • Stakeholders involved in the project. • Indicator measurement report at Results and Component level. • Project activities and outputs related to disadvantaged populations	• Documentary analysis • Interviews with representatives of key project activities. • Triangulation of information
Impact				
Is there evidence that the project has contributed to or enabled progress towards a reduction in environmental stress and/or an improvement in ecological status?	Are they likely to be of sufficient scale to be considered global environmental benefits? Have the expected outputs been generated? Have the outputs contributed to the project outcomes and objectives? What is the contribution of project implementation, in terms of intangible results?	• Level of progress through the project's Theory of Change • Level of progress of project implementation relative to the level expected at the current stage of implementation. • Existence of logical linkages between project outputs and outcomes/impacts. • Changes in perception and/or attitudes and behaviors towards CFC conservation and sustainable resource use • Capacity building, knowledge generation, and learning	• Project archives and reports (knowledge management strategy, PPRs, methodologies, products, systematization strategy, signed agreements). • Stakeholders involved in the project. • Indicator measurement report at Results and Components level.	• Stakeholder interviews (project partners, UNDP and project team) • Documentary analysis • Interviews with representatives of key project activities. • Triangulation of information

Evaluation Criteria Questions	Sub-Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
		• Changes in policies and legal frameworks		
Monitoring and evaluation				
To what extent did the project monitoring and evaluation system support project management and implementation?	To what extent does the project monitoring and evaluation system support project implementation? Were the recommendations of the Mid-Term Evaluation considered in project implementation? To what extent has progress been made on the actions proposed in the MTE? Have there been any changes to the overall project risk rating and/or the types of risks identified as described at the approval stage? Did the UNDP monitoring system provide information for project reflection and decision making?	• Level of coherence between the results and the design of the internal logic of the project. • Level of correspondence of the theory of change and with the context. • Level of alignment between progress reports and project objectives and results. • Level of alignment between progress reports and project objectives and results and the recommendations of the mid-term report. • Tracking indicators • Changes in overall risk rating or project specific risks compared to approval stage. • Degree of mitigation of identified risks	• Project archive and reports • Project documents • Assessment of project partners and project team. • Project documents (PPR, annual and quarterly reports). • Follow-up to the Project Board agreements. • Monitoring reports of strategic project components	• Interviews with key stakeholders • Documentary analysis • Interviews with representatives of key project activities. • Interviews with project partners, UNDP, and project team. • Systematization of information from project documents • Triangulation of information

Annex 6: Project Achievement Rating and SMART Evaluation and Project Logic Design Consistency

a) Evaluation matrix and rating of the Project's objective

Project Objective The main objective of the project is to increase the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities in the Central Forest Corridor and the adaptive capacity of their municipalities with emphasis on securing livelihoods and the continued provision of ecosystem goods and services for the city of Tegucigalpa and surrounding areas.					
PRODOC Indicator	**End of Project Goal (PRODOC or Revised in MTE)**	**Cumulative progress report PPR 2023 (June)**	**Assessment of achievements by FE[55]**	**Sustainability [56]**	**Relevance [57]**
Number of CFC communities that reduce their vulnerability and increase their capacity to adapt to climate change	At the end of the project, the vulnerability index improves to medium-low for all CFC 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). The index is currently 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. Forum on Integrated Management of Solid Resources towards a circular economy and its link with Higher Education (67% female attendance).	**Satisfactory (5)** To date, neither the measurement of vulnerability nor the improvement of capacities, which is currently being analyzed by FUNDAUNAH, are available, however, there are several new activities that undoubtedly contribute to the improvement of this index: • A forum was held by DIBIO with 204 participants to strengthen local and national capacities. • Forum on Integral Management of Solid Resources towards a circular economy and its link with Higher Education (67% women in attendance). • Strengthened local capacities in restoration techniques, direct planting, fire prevention and control, natural regeneration management, protection activities (RDA, COIIF), monitoring of forest pests and diseases, CFC management, mobilization guides for harvesting and compliance (forest	**Likely (4)** The work of the 3 field technicians delivering technologies, practices and motivation to the different groups, communities and technicians in the municipalities is absolutely evident, the high degree of affection and gratitude from the communities for this work is worthy of recognition by this evaluation and undoubtedly have been a central part of the achievements and	**Satisfactory (5)** The use of farmer promotion as a global work tool with diverse techniques that are environmentally sustainable, but at the same time improve income and quality of life, adapting them to the reality of each community, was very appropriate and demonstrated that it is possible to improve quality of life and income at the same time as caring for the environment. Interviews in the

[55] Ratings assigned with the 6-point scale of progress in achieving results: 6 Highly Satisfactory (HS), 5 Satisfactory (S), 4 Moderately Satisfactory (MS), 3 Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), 2 Unsatisfactory (U), 1 Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).
[56] Scale from 1 to 4 where the maximum is 4 (Likely), then comes 3 (Moderately Likely), 2 (Moderately Unlikely) and finally 1 (Unlikely)
[57] The rating is the same as the assessment of progress in achieving the results between 1 and 6.

			monitoring platform, linking and linking actors and forming structures. • 305 people trained by DGA on proper solid waste management to protect NRNR. • 40 workshops for the implementation of livelihood diversification tools (eco-ovens, bakery, expo-fairs) to strengthen economic opportunities for the communities. • There are 2 biofactories (organic fertilizers) in the communities of Planes del Durazno, DC and Lepaterique, FM. • 3600 people have participated in multiple workshops and technical assistance experiences promoting good agricultural practices. • A manual on the efficient use of eco-stoves and how to implement forest resource reduction practices is being prepared.	successes that can be recognized to the current PMU coordinator of this project. Undoubtedly, without the support of project resources it would have been difficult to carry out the initiatives, but the sustainability of the reduction of the vulnerability of the communities will be due to the integration and recognition	communities showed without exception that they were more than satisfied with this work and regretted the closure of the project. The work carried out and in progress by the field technicians has given them a boost and dreams linked to the improvement of the environment that are very important and that allow them to be better prepared to face climate change. It is therefore considered that the approach or strategy was adaptive, relevant and scalable (scalable) and can have a significant impact. Strictly speaking, this work is only a little more than one year into the project. The rating is not higher because it is not clear how much this obvious improvement of these communities means in the overall CFC communities. In other words, the absolute weight of

					the impact of this work.
Number of municipalities that integrate climate change adaptation measures into their municipal development plans, municipal budgets, and revenues from payments for ecosystem services	By the end of the project, at least 10 municipalities incorporate climate change adaptation plans in their municipal budgets.	The project has been implementing adaptation measures together with the 14 municipalities, which has led to complementing the annual budget line of each municipality in activities such as: 1. payroll of municipal brigades against forest fires. 2. Financing of patrols 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 forest areas that were affected by the weevil. 5. In the construction of the forest nurseries promoted by the project, the municipal governments invest in labor and the project invests in the materials	**Moderately Satisfactory (4)** The target was largely met, as reported in more detail in the following evaluation table for Component 1, in indicators 1.2 and 1.3, however, as noted in indicator 1.4, the issue of payments for ecosystem services has not yet been achieved. These instruments have been highly valued by the institutions where they have been developed. The institutions responsible for the topics highlighted the collaborative work between the parties involved to move this work forward.	**Moderately Likely (3)** The interviews revealed a significant degree of integration in their municipal practices, especially in terms of forest management, but the issue of budget resources to implement the plans is always somewhat insecure due to the great budgetary weakness of most of these municipalities.	**Satisfactory (5)** It has been important to demonstrate, improve and make viable regulations and management and planning instruments at different levels (local, regional, sectoral, and national) for sustainable territorial management with emphasis on climate change and low-carbon development strategies. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to provide alternatives and demonstrate the viability of payments for ecosystem services to date.

Component 1 Strengthened CFC Platform to implement ecosystem-based adaptation measures and processes through municipal and territorial planning					
PRODOC Indicator	**End of Project Goal (PRODOC or Revised in MTE)**	**Cumulative progress report PPR 2023 (June)**	**Assessment of achievements by FE[58]**	**Sustainability [59]**	**Relevance [60]**
Indicator 1.1: Formalized, operational CFC Authority and Platform with capabilities to manage climate risks.	At the end of the project, CFC Authority is established by law or equivalent, with institutional coordination mechanisms and defined functions and trained personnel.	Mainly due to personnel changes in several of the municipal corporations and technical personnel of the municipal units (it was even necessary to socialize the project activities again), there have been no substantive contributions that would allow progress towards the indicators". Therefore, as an acceleration strategy, the project plans to implement an extension in time and scope of the Letter of Agreement signed with FUNDAUNAH, to allocate the formation of the Technical Executing Unit (UTE), through the basin councils, and the preparation of the Platform's Strategy and Regulations, actions that should be articulated with the activities of the ICF and the DGA. The project has approached the 14 municipalities that belong to the Central Forest Corridor (CFC), through meetings with mayors and their municipal corporations. Coordination continues with the WMO and UMA offices for follow-up, socialization and implementation of actions focused on ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience to climate change, strengthening institutional technical capacities. The project also promotes workshops for indigenous women leaders in the municipalities of Ojojona, Santa Ana, Lepaterique and plans meetings for activities to be carried out with the Lenca beneficiaries of the CFC".	**Moderately Satisfactory (4)** After the PPR 2023 report, an addendum was signed between FUNDAUNAH and UNDP to effectively form the UTE and build a governance platform for the CFC, which would allow further progress in achieving this goal. These processes are complex because, although there is a common interest in building governance for the CFC, there are always many personal and political interests that make it difficult to establish the Regulations and design a strategy in which the 14 municipalities work collectively. A proposal prepared by consultants from the Social Work academic unit was presented, which should be discussed and eventually approved or modified. The interviews conducted indicate that there is interest in reaching an agreement, but it is complex to indicate when this will be achieved and what final form it will take. Therefore, despite the effort and commitment acquired with FUNDAUNAH, there is no clarity on the achievement of this indicator.	**Moderately Unlikely (2)** The actions taken do not guarantee the achievement of any institutional coordination mechanism in the short term and the efforts to have such governance depend on the achievement of a leadership with such a vision, however, despite the generally very positive statements on the idea, no more concrete actions were detected.	**Moderately Satisfactory (4)** Achieving the functioning of some type of governance for the CFC is very relevant to advance in the solution of common problems and in the resolution of conflicts with a strategic perspective and supported by local governments. The idea and the vision have been successfully installed, but this dream needs to become something formal and to which certain powers and resources are granted to act collectively. The

[58] Ratings assigned with the 6-point scale of progress in achieving results: 6 Highly Satisfactory (HS), 5 Satisfactory (S), 4 Moderately Satisfactory (MS), 3 Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), 2 Unsatisfactory (U), 1 Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).
[59] Scale from 1 to 4 where the maximum is 4 (Likely), then comes 3 (Moderately Likely), 2 (Moderately Unlikely) and finally 1 (Unlikely)
[60] The rating is the same as the assessment of progress in achieving the results between 1 and 6.

					proposal is pertinent, but we have not been able to move forward with something concrete.
Indicator 1.2: Number of established and operational municipal regulations or ordinances of the mechanisms in place	At the end of the project, at least 4 regulatory mechanisms are operational in each municipality: 1) community reporting mechanism, municipal ordinance on 2) land management and 3) forest use by private forest owners and 4) functions delegated to the UMAs.	To date, 9 mailboxes have been established in an equal number of municipalities (municipalities of Villa de San Francisco, Cantarranas, Valle de Ángeles, Cedros, Talanga, San Antonio de Oriente, Tatumbla, Santa Lucía and San Buena Ventura. Pending Santa Ana, Lepaterique, Ojojona, Villa de San Antonio and Distrito Central, 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 submitted by a woman or group of women. The project has made progress in training 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 those applicable to the entire territory of 13 municipalities (except the Central District), with the support of the project's technical team and the ICF, and they are: 1. Protection of Water Sources and Watercourses. ARTICLE 123. Of the Honduran Forestry Law. 2. Prohibition of cutting, damaging, burning or destroying trees, bushes and forests in general in protected areas. ARTICLE 123. Of the Honduran Forestry Law. 3. Whoever starts forest fires endangering the life, bodily integrity or patrimony of others shall be punished with the penalties	**Satisfactory (5)** As of the date of the Final Evaluation, the number of complaint mailboxes has increased to 14, but the consultancy for the creation of the strategy in response to these mailboxes is still pending. To move forward on this issue, a PMU Social Safeguards specialist prepared a Draft Mechanism for complaints and denunciations that must be endorsed with the communities in order to make it official. An e-mail address is currently available for receiving complaints. 16 municipal ordinances have been presented in: • Land use planning. • Private forest use • Permit grant functions. Quantitatively, the goals would have been met; however, they do not have an emphasis on the environmental issue, so it is estimated that the measures were not more related to the central axis of Component 1: *"implement ecosystem-based adaptation measures and processes".*	**Moderately Likely (3)** The municipal ordinances establish regulations and behaviors that must be complied with, thus providing sustainability to the proposals contained therein; however, they are not given a higher rating because they could have addressed more environmental and ecosystem protection issues.	**Moderately Satisfactory (4)** The actions carried out and the achievements obtained help to improve the regulations of the local governments of the CFC, but do not directly address the environmental issue and even less the issue of supporting the improvement of ecosystems.

		established by law. ARTICLE 171 of the Honduran Forestry Law. 4. DO NOT throw garbage in streets, lots, green areas, public buildings, rivers, roads and other prohibited places. ARTICLE 110, general regulation of the Environmental Law of Honduras. 5. In conjunction with the Municipality of Valle de Angeles, firefighters and the NGO GOAL, a Municipal Ordinance has been developed that regulates burning, preventive rounds and cleaning of lots to prevent forest fires and interface fires. It includes the entire municipality of Valle de Ángeles, according to forest protection plans. It is important to note that these ordinances were approved by the municipal corporation and socialized with the population. To promote territorial ordinances, the project has advanced in the elaboration of four (4) municipal land management 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 landowners and delegated functions, the consultancy "Decentralized expedited mechanism for issuing permits for small-scale timber harvesting" was completed, identifying the municipalities best qualified to opt for decentralization and sign an agreement between them and ICF, to allow municipalities to issue permits for small-scale timber harvesting. "			
Indicator 1.3: Number of revised or elaborated municipal plans that integrate climate risk considerations	At the end of the project, municipal adaptation plans and microbasin plans are available for all CFC municipalities.	Fourteen municipal forest protection plans and four municipal land management 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	**Highly Satisfactory (6)** In addition to the PPR 2023, the validity of 11 Municipal Development Plans (PDM) was reviewed and a work schedule was established with FUNDAUNAH to review and update	**Likely (4)** The plans carried out allow estimating that the expected benefits of the project in terms of	**Highly Satisfactory (6)** Technical support for environmentally sustainable

		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 the responsible party, is working on the identification and selection of sub-basins and micro-basins. ICF is considering the watersheds where the institution has already approached the water boards and boards, expecting better results with the management plans of the prioritized micro-watersheds, and ensuring that the implementation of the plans is 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 prepared to develop environmental actions in the CFC with the support of the WMOs of each municipality. Some of these activities are being developed under the supervision of project technicians.	the 14 municipalities with the implementation of the CDT4H and the climate change guide. Six microbasin plans were submitted and 14 municipal forest protection plans were prepared by the ICF. In addition, the sustainable gender action plan is in the process of being updated and socialized in the CFC. Therefore, it is assessed that the qualitative and quantitative goals have been surpassed.	integrating climate risk considerations are sustained over time.	management and rationality, forest protection, micro-watershed protection and sustainable gender are relevant and satisfy Component 1 and the objective.
Indicator 1.4: Number of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes	Municipal PES schemes (revised water tariffs) are replicated in at least 5 municipalities by the end of the project. A proposal designed for an inter-municipal PES pilot developed.	The following activities have been carried out: 1. preliminary activities are advanced for the signing of three agreements with the municipal governments of Talanga, Cantarranas and Villa de San Francisco, among them the water tariff revisions that are contemplated together with the Water Boards to allocate a percentage exclusively for the management of the water producing area. 2. Involve SERNA's DGA in the development of workshops to socialize the Ecosystem Services Compensation Regulations. These regulations were prepared by the DGA. The participation of the DGA will include the completion of the pilot of one (1) intermunicipal compensation scheme (Villa de San Fco/Valle de Angeles) and complete the	**Unsatisfactory (2)** Currently a consultant is just being hired to carry out a new consultancy on this issue, i.e. no real progress has been made on this issue. The progress is that there is greater clarity on what is required as a product. According to what is reported in the PPR 2023, which incorporates everything that has been done in the project up to this report, the achievements are: "1. Preliminary activities are advanced for the signing of three agreements with the municipal	**Unlikely (1)** No advancements.	**Highly Unsatisfactory (1)** There is no achievement or progress to meet the target in relation to the Component's objective.

		design of (5) municipal compensation schemes for the maintenance of water recharge areas. 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.	governments of Talanga, Cantarranas and Villa de San Francisco, among them the water tariff revisions that are contemplated together with the Water Boards to allocate a percentage exclusively for the management of the water producing area. 2. Involve SERNA's DGA in the development of workshops to socialize the Ecosystem Services Compensation Regulations. These regulations were prepared by the DGA. The participation of the DGA will include the completion of the pilot of one (1) intermunicipal compensation scheme (Villa de San Fco/Valle de Angeles) and complete the design of (5) municipal compensation schemes for the maintenance of water recharge areas. 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 the National Water Resources Directorate of SERNA." In other words, according to the evaluation of this report, there are no effectively finalized products, there are only projections of achievements to be reached. The November 2023 report to the project board does not provide any evidence of concrete achievements either.		

Component 2 **Ecosystem-based adaptation measures and technologies that increase community resilience and livelihoods are designed and implemented in the CFC, promoting gender equity and active youth participation.**					
PRODOC Indicator	**End of Project Goal (PRODOC or Revised in MTE)**	**Cumulative progress report PPR 2023 (June)**	**Assessment of achievements by FE[61]**	**Sustainability [62]**	**Relevance [63]**
Indicator 2.1 Number of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes	At the end of the project, 1,500 ha were restored (Indicator modified at the project meeting of January 30, 2020).)	To date, the project has prioritized via satellite 3,006.00 ha (area that was attacked by the pine weevil) of area to be restored. Of these, 330 1,538 ha have been confirmed in field visits, which have been restored through reforestation and natural regeneration assisted by protection measures. Approximately 500 ha have undergone a change of land use to agricultural crops. ICF's Francisco Morazán Regional Office is working with ICF to identify additional areas to restore in the field. To expedite field work, synergies will be made with the National Forest Restoration and Protection Program "Padre Andres Tamayo", which has a budget of US$28 million, and therefore more personnel (one forestry technician for each municipality in the CFC), to obtain data on prioritized areas for restoration in the CFC. Other restoration-related activities implemented to date include: *LVG (low value grants): To date, three forest nurseries have been donated to the communities of the Municipalities of Villa de San Francisco and Cantarranas, and to the	**Highly Satisfactory (6)** According to the latest restoration map available from ICF for the project, 3,660 ha are under regeneration evaluation and 90.26 ha have been reforested. Are under regeneration evaluation and 90.26 ha. have been reforested[64]. The modified project goal was 1,500 hectares restored. The work carried out has been very intense, highlighting the work of the ICF as a partner of the project, which has been strengthened and has developed a very interesting work. The regeneration assisted by protection measures, which allows for a better restoration in line with the natural biodiversity of the sector, stands out. The consultancy on opportunities for decentralization of services provided	**Likely (4)** The sustainability of the achievements and their future effects is highly probable, not only due to the restoration work carried out, but also to the technical and logistical strengthening of ICF in Francisco Morazán.	**Highly Satisfactory (6)** The results of this indicator are direct with respect to the Achievement of Change of the General Objective. The changes are significant but insufficient with respect to the original goal.

[61] Ratings assigned with the 6-point scale of progress in achieving results: 6 Highly Satisfactory (HS), 5 Satisfactory (S), 4 Moderately Satisfactory (MS), 3 Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), 2 Unsatisfactory (U), 1 Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).
[62] Scale from 1 to 4 where the maximum is 4 (Likely), then comes 3 (Moderately Likely), 2 (Moderately Unlikely) and finally 1 (Unlikely)
[63] The rating is the same as the assessment of progress in achieving the results between 1 and 6.
[64] The evidence shows that the goal was exceeded by considering the concept of restored equal to natural regeneration and at the same time understanding that “the evaluation of Regeneration” is assumed as the final achievement of regeneration achieved. In the reports it is indicated as “In regeneration evaluation” which implies that regeneration achievements are being monitored and observed in CFC areas. Regeneration is a process that is carried out naturally and appropriately by the local ecosystem, therefore it is more ecologically valuable, but its achievement times are longer than reforestation. The map of the ICF and the AdaptarC project (September 2023) graphically shows 3,660 Ha. as areas under regeneration evaluation and 90.26 Ha. as reforested. https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/18UahpbGDkA7Cg-8_dFbclO_rf1W2CXVr

		Ecological Committee of the People of Suyapa (COEAS). * MRV System for Restoration: The process of preparing the TOR has begun to continue with the process of contracting the consultant or technician for the development of the system, which will be under the framework of the Climate Change Management and Monitoring Unit and SIGMOF.	by ICF to CFC municipalities was completed. Workshops provided to agroforestry cooperatives and institutional strengthening in the Talanga area.		
Indicator 2.2: Level (%) of implementation of the measures set forth in the Municipal Forest Protection Plans in the 14 CFC municipalities. *(Levels: 0% zero; <20% low; 20<50% medium; 50<80% high; >80 very high)*	At the end of the project, high level of implementation in all municipalities.	To date, all 14 municipalities have implemented Municipal Forest Protection Plans, but at different levels. According to the original Municipal Forest Protection Plans, the measured level of implementation of the established measures is medium (25%). For each municipality, the level of implementation of the measures is: 1. Cedros: 3 measures implemented out of 10 (30%). 2. Central District: 3 measures implemented out of 11 (27%). 3. Lepaterique: 2 measures implemented 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 Lucia: 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 Angeles: 3 measures implemented out of 11 (27%). 12. Villa de San Antonio: 2 measures implemented out of 10 (20%). 13.	**Satisfactory (5)** All CFC municipalities have Forest Protection Plans. Five were prepared in 2020 (Valle Angeles, Ojojona, Lepaterique, Tatumbla and Santa Lucia) and nine were prepared in 2021 (Cantarranas, Villa de San Francisco, Villa de San Antonio, Talanga, Santa Ana, San Buenaventura, San Antonio Oriente, DC and Cedros). Villa de San Antonio, Talanga, Santa Ana, San Buenaventura, San Antonio de Oriente, DC and Cedros). The implementation of these plans is not clear and needs to be specified with a formal report. Data fluctuates between 25% and 56% implementation. It is considered that the work done satisfies to some extent the indicator that was quite demanding as it asked for between 50% and 80% of implemented measures. Additionally, it is very important to highlight that the SIGMOF platform for the management of spatial data related to the environment is in operation, which will facilitate planning and informed decision making.	**Likely (4)** The work on forestry issues incorporated in the Municipal Plans is of high quality and importance for the municipalities, and although they have not made much progress in implementation, the municipalities will continue to work on it until most of them reach the high or very high level.	**Highly Satisfactory (6)** The municipal representatives have declared that it is very important for their municipalities to make progress on this issue, as it covers a recurring need in their territories.

		13. San Antonio de Oriente: 3 measures implemented out of 10 (30%). 14. Villa de San Francisco: 2 measures implemented out of 10 (20%). The following measures are mainly being implemented: - Maintenance of fire patrols. -Hiring and organization of crews. - Prescribed burning. To strengthen the forest protection capacity of the municipalities, the project has carried out the following activities: *Training of firefighting 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 for UMA technicians on the "Intelligent Fire Monitoring System" tool in coordination with technical personnel from the Conecta+/FAO project, which will enable them to have accurate data on fires in their municipalities and identify the areas that burn most frequently to take preventive measures with landowners and community leaders.			
Indicator 2.3: Number of households (including female-headed households) with improved access to water services	At the end of the project, 12,000 families improve their access to water (at least 30% of families headed by women).	Water supply services for agricultural production have been improved in communities in the direct/indirect area of the CFC, 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 self-consumption production, 15 medium level (1000 m2) and nine (9) as semi-commercial plots (2500 m2), the latter two for self-consumption and commercialization. Signed the Letter of Agreement between SERNA and SANAA. SANAA will provide low	**Moderately Unsatisfactory (3)** According to the latest data provided by SANAA, the population measured in number of people that will finally benefit is 12,835 people, which with the assumption of 3 people per family gives us a total of 4,278 families. If we add the information from ICF that includes the Ocotal tank and two tanks in Cofradía, we would have 195 more families, which would give us a final figure of 4,473 families benefited. This means an achievement of 37.28% of the goal.	**Moderately Likely (3)** The achievement of the benefit for the 4,473 families is sustainable and also the additional efforts pointed out in the narrative of the achievements of this indicator, however, the project goal will not be possible to	**Moderately Satisfactory (4)** Important studies have been carried out to make progress in this area and some improvement actions have been achieved for some families and municipalities in the CFC. The topic

		value grants for community projects that will improve access to and consumption of potable water through collection, storage, and distribution. The identified projects that will be technically reviewed by SANAA are 8 and are expected to benefit 12,795 people (approximately 2,559 families). Through the Letter of Agreement signed with FUNDAUNAH, the project has advanced in the preparation of studies, which will serve to identify water projects that promote water recharge: *Study of water demand in the CFC: Under evaluation by specialists. *Diagnosis of the water ecology of the CFC and frequency of biological, microbiological and hydrogeochemical analyses. contaminants: Final draft was delivered to the project team and includes a census of 579 water intakes (surface 28% and groundwater 72%) for the CFC. HGC, biological and bacteriological analyses of the sources or points have been performed.	In addition, many efforts have been made to address this issue and lay some important foundations for further progress towards this goal: • 20 workshops on new pumping technologies and their implementation in drip irrigation systems and installation of geomembranes. • Approved 8 LVG cards in improvement of water for human consumption that are in the process of execution by SANAA. • Identification of water harvesting projects for irrigation in the communities. • 51 kits delivered for the irrigation system within the CFC municipalities. • Water demand study in the process of final validation. • Diagnosis of CFC water ecology and frequency of biological contaminants in final validation process.	achieve and therefore the expected overall sustainability will not be obtained.	of work is very relevant, but much more effort needs to be devoted to it.

Component 3 **National Platform for Information, Knowledge Management and Climate Monitoring strengthened, with the CFC as a reference area to contribute to research and capacity building**					
PRODOC Indicator	**End of Project Goal (PRODOC or Revised in MTE)**	**Cumulative progress report PPR 2023 (June)**	**Assessment of achievements by FE[65]**	**Sustainability [66]**	**Relevance [67]**
Indicator 3.1: Number of studies conducted related to climate change adaptation (weevil pest, forest restoration, etc.)	At least 5 relevant studies	The project has supported the development of the following studies: *Pine bark beetle (Dendroctonus frontalis) monitoring system using traps baited with semiochemicals / Results 2021. *Floral plant-visitor interactions in pine forests in the central corridor of Honduras. *Analysis of landscape connectivity and natural regeneration in two pine forests affected by the bark stripper Dendroctonus spp. *Obtaining strains of Pisolithus arrhizus (Scop.) Rauschert for in vitro mycorrhization of Pinus oocarpa Schiede ex Schltdl. seedlings. *Diagnosis of drought-resilient and infiltration-enhancing plants (completed and awaiting socialization and validation).	**Highly Satisfactory (6)** There are the 5 studies required in the indicator’s goal: • Analysis of landscape connectivity and natural regeneration in two pine forests affected by the bark stripper *Dendroctonus spp* • *" Diagnosis of drought-resilient and infiltration-enhancing plants". (See link: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KFuns0-lVpd-FWf_E3QvQk3QGEtpOTtY/view)* • *The report on "Water Ecology" See: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BU62waYMlJRXFnWKDLlM73Pn-QyQAhEz/view?usp=sharing,* • *" Study on water demand and use in the upper part of the Choluteca river basin" See: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Se0wFyfMAMLU9sJo9rswh5vI4dDteM_J/view?usp=sharing* • *" Determination of the structure and dynamics of the plant-floral visitor networks present in two pine forests affected by the bark beetle", "Analysis of the connectivity and*	**Likely (4)** The studies have characteristics of scientific relevance and should therefore contribute concretely to the expected sustainability of the indicator.	**Satisfactory (4)** The studies are relevant to the object of analysis; however, it is not clear whether the outcome of these studies will be sufficiently relevant to improve decision making and impact on the project's expected climate change adaptation objectives.

[65] Ratings assigned with the 6-point scale of progress in achieving results: 6 Highly Satisfactory (HS), 5 Satisfactory (S), 4 Moderately Satisfactory (MS), 3 Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), 2 Unsatisfactory (U), 1 Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).
[66] Scale from 1 to 4 where the maximum is 4 (Likely), then comes 3 (Moderately Likely), 2 (Moderately Unlikely) and finally 1 (Unlikely)
[67] The rating is the same as the assessment of progress in achieving the results between 1 and 6.

			natural regeneration of two pine forests in Honduras, five years after bark beetle attack" and "Evaluation of spores and mycelia of Pisolithus arrhisus (Scorp) Rausschert as inoculants to mycorrhizate seedlings of Pinus oocarpa Schiede ex Schltdl" See: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Bvm8BGZPL9xSCMBFun4MfaYgvMzb1ND3/view?usp=sharing.		
Indicator 3.2: Number of technicians trained in climate change adaptation planning (gender-disaggregated indicator)	By the end of the project, at least 2,500 technicians and community members, academics, local decision makers, etc. trained (at least 50% women) (Indicator modified at the Project Board of January 30, 2020)	To date, 1,110 technicians have been trained. One of the limitations faced by the field technicians is that they have only been able to train the personnel of the institutions that are within their scope of intervention; therefore, this activity is incorporated into the agreement with the Directorates of the Secretariat, because it broadens the spectrum of beneficiaries, given their relationship with different institutions of the public and private sector. The project has involved approximately 2,243 people, with training, planning meetings, workshops, delivery of materials and tools, delivery of risk system kits. The 2,243 people are distributed as follows: 903 women, 1,053 men and 287 youth. These figures include the Lenca population.	**Highly Satisfactory (6)** To date, 2,869 people have been trained, of which approximately 50% are technicians in agreements with the DIBIO, DGA, DGRH, DNCC, ICF and AdaptarC on CC, adaptation measures, etc. It is estimated that more than 60% are women, which means that the goal was also met with this requirement.	**Moderately Likely (3)** In general, the trained population is quite important and allows for adequate sustainability of the objective pursued.	**Satisfactory (5)** The variety of tools provided in the trainings is very interesting and gives them a variety of tools they can count on to adapt to various variations of climate change.
Indicator 3.3: Number of institutions officially sharing information with the ONCCDS (through MoU or LoA)	At the end of the project, at least 6 institutions share information based on Agreements. (Goal modified in project meeting January 30, 2020)	Progress has been limited due to the failure of ONCCDS to deliver the Components. As a result, the Letter of Agreement was not extended, ending on November 22. The Components will be developed by SERNA's National Climate Change Directorate (DNCC) and include the following: (a) Technical and logistical capacities of the DNCC are strengthened as a platform for the generation of information, indicators, policy analysis and public CC strategies.	**Unsatisfactory (2)** According to the 2023 execution report (November) at that time one institution has been able to share information with ONCCDS, but discussions have been initiated with 5 other organizations. The LVG agreement with ONCCDS was cancelled due to institutional difficulties of ONCCDS, and that the	**Moderately Unlikely (2)** While it is true that the DNCC has committed to address this issue, it is not clear that the institutions will respond in the short term to this issue.	**Moderately Unsatisfactory (3)** The DNCC's commitment allows us to assume that the institutions that are finally integrated will perform the task adequately in

		b) Collaboration agreements are signed and a communication and knowledge management strategy is developed.	project changed strategy, incorporating DNCC/SERNA to promote more CC information management. The progress stated in the report to the November 2023 project board is "discussions have been initiated with 5 organizations" without further information. The initiation of discussions is not a transformable achievement into a deliverable to meet the indicator. Therefore, the level of compliance is insufficient.		terms of time and quality, but it is not clear that it will be able to reach many institutions in the short term.
Indicator 3.4: Number of TSSs focused on weevil infestation in operation	At the end of the project, all municipalities	To date, the 14 EWS against bark stripper outbreaks have been implemented in the 14 municipalities of the Central Forest Corridor and are operational and functioning. The EWS against forest and interface fires in the 14 municipalities of the CFC is also in the process of being implemented. The main objective of the monitoring system for the pine bark stripper (Dendroctonus frontalis) using traps baited with semiochemicals is to establish a permanent monitoring of the populations of this insect, in order to know in which season of the year it moves more (flight peaks), obtaining temporary forecasts or predictions of its actions and possible effects.	**Satisfactory (5)** All the municipalities have received workshops, training, and equipment for the operation of the Early Warning Systems. Additionally, 7 environmental awareness campaigns have been developed with approximately 1100 people. As a system, they require a community participation scheme that is articulated with the early warning system in the CFC, which is in the process of being implemented to varying degrees in the different municipalities, but the interviews showed that the process is advancing in several municipalities in coordination with community groups or neighbors in some localities with the ICF, applying participatory and technical monitoring of weevils and forest fires.	**Moderately Likely (3)** The work has been carried out based on extensive training and awareness-raising of the community and technicians in the municipalities, which provides a solid basis for sustainability even though the systems are not yet fully operational.	**Satisfactory (5)** The design of an EWS with a community participation scheme directly reflects the theory of change proposed by the project; it remains to be seen whether they work effectively in the event of an emergency.
Indicator 3.5: Lessons learned, and good practices generated by the project are	At least 20 (2 of them related to gender) were reported and systematized.	The project communicates and disseminates its activities, lessons learned and good practices for ecosystemic adaptation in the CFC through social networks, among which we can mention:	**Satisfactory (5)** In addition to what is reported in the PPR 2023, the project is in the process of systematizing the work	**Moderately Likely (3)** The experiences achieved are	**Satisfactory (5)** The experiences reported and being

systematized and communicated.		1. Press release on reforestation brigades of Lenca communities in La Tigra National Park during the COVID19 period. 2. Training of the OMMs (Municipal Women's Offices) to ensure their participation in environmental management. 3. Progress has been made in carrying out a gender systematization with the beneficiary group of women "Componenteras Mi Tierra" residents of the Nueva Suyapa community in the Central District. A video has been generated and disseminated through Twitter: 4. Climate change Adaptation measures, such as domestic water harvesting for water management in the rainy season. 5. First approach for the creation of the gender diagnosis. 6. Inventory and evaluation of natural regeneration within the buffer zone of La Tigra National Park (PNLT). 7. Project visits to Agroforestry Cooperatives together with the Federation of Agroforestry Producers of Honduras (known by its acronym, FEPROAH), to socialize the training that the project will provide on good practices in resin production, good agroforestry practices and management of agroforestry systems. nurseries. 8. Restoration of areas affected by fires and forest pests, carried out by families belonging to the Lenca Indigenous Council in Mesa	with Lenca women and groups organized by a technical specialist. The project, especially in 2022 and 2023, has developed interesting and varied experiences that are potentially systematized into good practices and lessons learned that need to be communicated. In the area of gender, the experience clearly exceeds the 2 goals of this indicator, so it is urgent to systematize and communicate them. There is a list that exceeds the goal of 20 lessons learned, but several of the lessons learned identified need to be documented with a reflection and analysis that allows them to be disseminated as an experience of the process and not just a list of facts, which implies an additional analysis effort to close the project well.[68].	important and interesting and have been disseminated through various channels, but they require an effort to systematize them as achievements or Components in themselves to better ensure their sustainability and what the indicator requires.	systematized are relevant and in line with the general objective.

[68] Supporting documentation includes the following: a) A report summarizing and listing success stories and lessons learned from the project incorporating information collected from partners FUNDAUNAH and ICF that exceeds 20 lessons learned. See https://docs.google.com/document/d/1pTQAMH5h655Xs5jwomMAYhnrVxD6scLd/edit?usp=drive_link&ouid=109110041890675889779&rtpof=true&sd=true
b) A report on "Systematization of experiences of women's groups benefiting from the AdaptarC+ Project in the CFC and sustainability strategy", which shows 11 lessons learned related to gender issues: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EgeA48UQf_pgLZ_R56XB-Wg_VGTbiP4l/view
c) A descriptive and visual report of gender actions, which provides us with additional means of verification: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LiQoPsP_URGQpjrrz3mIuk0vdydJgSXL/view
In addition, a workshop to socialize the systematization of success stories and lessons learned is expected to be held on March 4, 2024.

		Grande, Santa Ana, supported by the technical team of AdaptarC and ICF. 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 from the communities of El Rosario, San Juancito and Guacamayas. 10. ICF in 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 (CFC)". 11. ICF in coordination with the #ADAPTARC Project: 2020 Fire Campaign and Planning Evaluation Day for Forest Protection activities to be carried out during 2021 in the Municipality of Valle de Angeles. Attendees included the UMA (Municipal Environmental Unit) of Valle de Ángeles, representatives of Water Boards, forestry technicians and the technical coordination of the AdaptarC+ Project. 12. Distribution of Facebook Watch on LVG. 13. Training in entrepreneurship Ciudad Mujer and AdaptarC: 14. Follow-up session on the declaration of the Cerra de Hula micro-watershed. 15. Restoration activities in La Tigra 16. Restoration activities in Corralitos 17. Restoration training sessions for local technicians in Cofradía.			

Summary table of the Matrix assessment and rating of the Objective

Project Objective **The main objective of the project is to increase the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities in the Central Forest Corridor and the adaptive capacity of their municipalities with an emphasis on ensuring livelihoods and the continued provision of ecosystem goods and services for the city of Tegucigalpa and surrounding areas**	**Objective Assessment Percentage**	**Sustainability Assessment Percentage**	**Relevance Assessment Percentage**
Number of CFC communities that reduce their vulnerability and increase their capacity to adapt to climate change	**83%**	**100%**	**83%**
Number of municipalities that integrate climate change adaptation measures into their municipal development plans, municipal budgets, and revenues from payments for ecosystem services	**67%**	**75%**	**83%**
Average assessment of objective indicators	**75%**	**88%**	**83%**

Component 1 **Strengthened CFC Platform to implement ecosystem-based adaptation measures and processes through municipal and territorial planning.**	**Component Assessment Percentage**	**Sustainability Assessment Percentage**	**Relevance Assessment Percentage**
Indicator 1.1: Formalized, operational CFC Authority and Platform with capabilities to manage climate risks	**67%**	**50%**	**67%**
Indicator 1.2: Number of established and operational municipal regulations or ordinances of the mechanisms in place	**83%**	**75%**	**67%**
Indicator 1.3: Number of revised or elaborated municipal plans that integrate climate risk considerations	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Indicator 1.4: Number of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes	**33%**	**25%**	**17%**
Average assessment of Component 1 indicators	**71%**	**63%**	**63%**

Component 2 **Designed and implemented ecosystem-based adaptation measures and technologies that increase community resilience and livelihoods in the CFC, promoting gender equity and active youth participation**	**V Component Assessment Percentage**	**Sustainability Assessment Percentage**	**Relevance Assessment Percentage**
Indicator 2.1: Number of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Indicator 2.2: Level (%) of implementation of the measures set forth in the Municipal Forest Protection Plans in the 14 CFC municipalities *(Levels: 0% zero; <20% low; 20<50% medium; 50<80% high; >80 very high)*	**83%**	**100%**	**100%**
Indicator 2.3: Number of households (including female-headed households) with improved access to water services	**50%**	**75%**	**67%**
Average assessment of Component 2 indicators	**78%**	**92%**	**89%**

Component 3 **National Platform for Information, Knowledge Management and Climate Monitoring strengthened, with the CFC as a reference area to contribute to research and capacity building**	**Component Assessment Percentage**	**Sustainability Assessment Percentage**	**Relevance Assessment Percentage**
Indicator 3.1: Number of studies conducted related to climate change adaptation (weevil pest, forest restoration, etc.)	**100%**	**100%**	**67%**
Indicator 3.2: Number of technicians trained in climate change adaptation planning (gender-disaggregated indicator)	**100%**	**75%**	**83%**
Indicator 3.3: Number of institutions officially sharing information with the ONCCDS (through MoU or LoA)	**33%**	**50%**	**50%**
Indicator 3.4: Number of TSSs focused on weevil infestation in operation	**83%**	**75%**	**83%**
Indicator 3.5: Lessons learned and good practices generated by the project are systematized and communicated.	**83%**	**75%**	**83%**
Average assessment of Component 3 indicators	**80%**	**75%**	**73%**

Components Assessment	Component Assessment Percentage	Specific weight in the project	Valuation Adjusted for specific weight [69]	Sustainability Assessment Percentage	Specific weight in the project	Valuation Adjusted for specific weight	Relevance Assessment Percentage	Specific weight in the project	Valuation Adjusted for specific weight
Component 1	**71%**	**12,93%**	**9,18%**	**63%**	**12,93%**	**8,08%**	**63%**	**12,93%**	**8,08%**
Component 2	**78%**	**75,26%**	**58,70%**	**92%**	**75,26%**	**69,26%**	**89%**	**75,26%**	**66,90%**
Component 3	**80%**	**11,81%**	**9,45%**	**75%**	**11,81%**	**8,86%**	**73%**	**11,81%**	**8,62%**
Final Assessment of Components			**77,33%**			**86,20%**			**83,60%**

As can be seen in the table - summary rating of the project's objective - the percentage of compliance with the project's objective is 75%, which implies an average rating in the range between Moderately Satisfactory (4) and Satisfactory (5). Component 1 scored 71%, Component 2 scored 78% and Component 3 scored 80%. By weighting each component by its specific financial weight given in PRODOC, we can obtain the overall rating of the project components, which would be approximately 77.33%, i.e. it is also in the range between Moderately Satisfactory (4) and Satisfactory (5).

In turn, the percentage of appreciation of the sustainability of the three components is 86.20%. This implies that, in general, the project is considered likely to be sustainable, with a score of 4, i.e. Probable Sustainability.

In terms of Relevance, it is considered that the total of the actions carried out by the project reach 83.60% of relevance, that is, they are Satisfactory (5) with respect to the expected impact on the achievement of the objective

[69] Each component is weighted by the specific weight given to it by the budget of each component with respect to the total resources of the project.

Annex 7: SMART Assessment and consistency of the project's logical framework

Table a) SMART objective evaluation matrix

Objective - Indicators – AdaptarC			SMART Rating[70]: Relation of Indicators and Goals to the Expected Objective					
Overall Objective	**PRODOC Indicator**	**PRODOC Goal**	**Specific**	**Measurable**	**Achievable**	**Realist**	**Time-bound**	**Technical Analysis**
The main objective of the project is to increase the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities in the Central Forest Corridor and the adaptive capacity of their municipalities with an emphasis on ensuring livelihoods and the continued provision of ecosystem goods and services for the city of Tegucigalpa and surrounding areas.	Number of CFC communities that reduce their vulnerability and increase their capacity to adapt to climate change	At the end of the project, the vulnerability index improves to medium-low for all CFC municipalities.	It is specific in indicating the beneficiaries; however, the goal refers to municipalities and not to communities, which does not make it consistent with the requirements of the objective. general. **0,5 points**	The indicator and the target are measurable, but the populations of both are different, which relativizes what should be measured. **0,75 points**	The target is achievable within the project timeframe, but the indicator as such is not predictable. **0,5 points**	The target does not directly improve the reduction of vulnerability of communities and/or their local organizations. **0,75 points**	The goal is achievable in 5 years, but the community indicator is not clear. **0,75 points**	The fulfillment of the general objective is not fully achieved by satisfying the goal of indicator 1, since it mixes communities with municipalities, which directly affects the quality of the results obtained.
	Number of municipalities that integrate climate change adaptation measures into their municipal development plans, municipal budgets, and revenues from payments for ecosystem services	By the end of the project, at least 10 municipalities incorporate climate change adaptation plans in their municipal budgets.	The indicator is specific and the target, although it is unclear how deeply the CC is incorporated, is relatively concrete. **0,75 points**	Absolutely measurable **1 point**	The figure is achievable within 5 years. **1 point**	The project's theory of change is explicit that the objective can be achieved by strengthening municipalities to incorporate CC adaptation, so it should be considered realistic. **1 point**	The goal is achievable within the 5-year time frame. **1 point**	
Score of all indicators by SMART criteria			**1,25 points**	**1,75 points**	**1,5 points**	**1,75 points**	**1,75 points**	**8 points**
Potential Achievement %			**63%**	**88%**	**75%**	**88%**	**88%**	**Average 80%**

The Matrix presented shows the relationship of coherence between objective, indicators, and goals. Compliance with the general objective is estimated with a maximum potential of 80%. The Objective states: "The main objective of the project is to increase the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities of the Central Forest Corridor and the adaptive capacity of its municipalities with emphasis on ensuring livelihoods and the continued provision of ecosystem goods and services for the city of Tegucigalpa and surrounding areas", which is achievable according to this SMART measurement. However, there are problems in the formulation of the Goal of indicator 1 since communities are not the same as municipalities and the objective is explicit regarding the improvement of communities. This means a weakness in measuring the magnitude of the desired achievement.

[70] The rating of each SMART criterion is measured between 0 and 1 point for each Indicator and associated target. Where "0" indicates that it does not meet the criterion at all, 0.25 somewhat meets the criterion, 0.5 moderately meets the criterion, 0.75 fairly meets the criterion and 1 fully meets the criterion.

Table b) SMART Consistency by Components Evaluation Matrix

Components - Indicators – AdaptarC			SMART Assessment: Relationship of Indicators and Targets to Component 1					
Component	**PRODOC Indicator**	**PRODOC Goal**	**Specific**	**Measurable**	**Achievable**	**Realist**	**Time-bound**	**Technical Analysis**
Component 1 Strengthened CFC Platform to implement ecosystem-based adaptation measures and processes through municipal and territorial planning.	**Indicator 1.1:** Formalized, operational CFC Authority and Platform with capabilities to manage climate risks	At the end of the project, CFC Authority is established by law or equivalent, with institutional coordination mechanisms and defined functions and trained personnel.	The indicator is specific, and the target is specific. **1 point**	It is 100% measurable. **1 point**	It is a major challenge, but it is achievable. **1 point**	The indicator is more concrete and ambitious than the target since it proposes that the CFC authority already has climate risk management capabilities. **0,75 points**	The challenge is demanding for the time frame of the project. **0,75 points**	There are some problems that could be improved with the indicators and their targets, especially in being specific and less so in the timing of those targets, but the SMART evaluation criteria are 90% met.
	Indicator 1.2: Number of established and operational municipal regulations or ordinances of the mechanisms in place	At the end of the project, at least 4 regulatory mechanisms are operational in each municipality: 1) community reporting mechanism, municipal ordinance on 2) land management and 3) forest use by private forest owners and 4) functions delegated to the UMAs.	Well defined and specific **1 point**	It is 100% measurable. **1 point**	It is challenging but achievable. **1 point**	It is realistic given that it is a substantive part of the objective and the Component. **1 point**	Is achievable within the project timeframe. **1 point**	
	Indicator 1.3: Number of revised or elaborated municipal plans that integrate climate risk considerations	At the end of the project, municipal adaptation plans and microbasin plans are available for all CFC municipalities.	Indicating "are available" in the goal is very ambiguous and lends itself to different degrees of development. **0,5 points**	It is 100% measurable. **1 point**	It is challenging but achievable. **1 point**	It is a necessary basis for the achievement of Component 1. **1 point**	It is complex to achieve in 5 years. **0,75 points**	
	Indicator 1.4: Number of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes	Municipal PES schemes (revised water tariffs) are replicated in at least 5 municipalities by the end of the project. A proposal designed for an intermunicipal PES pilot developed	The PESs are very varied and therefore need to be more specific to measure the goal adequately. **0,5 points**	The PESs are diverse which makes it relative to measure achievement. **0,75 points**	It is achievable. **1 point**	PES have proven to be very suitable instruments for local territorial work in international experience. **1 point**	Is achievable within the project timeframe. **1 point**	
Score of all indicators by SMART criteria			**3 points**	**3,75 points**	**4 points**	**3,75 points**	**3,5 points**	**18 points**
Potential Achievement %			**75%**	**94%**	**100%**	**94%**	**88%**	**Average: 90 %**

In Component 1, the consistency between objective, goal and indicators is estimated, measured using SMART criteria, with a maximum potential of 90%. The Component contains indicators that have some weaknesses, especially in the criterion of being specific.

Components - Indicators – AdaptarC			SMART Assessment: Relationship of Indicators and Targets to Component 2					
Component	**PRODOC Indicator**	**PRODOC Goal**	**Specific**	**Measurable**	**Achievable**	**Realist**	**Time-bound**	**Technical Analysis**
Component 2 Designed and implemented ecosystem-based adaptation measures and technologies that increase community resilience and their livelihoods in the CFC, promoting gender equity and the active participation of young people.	**Indicator 2.1** Number of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes	At the end of the project, 1,500 ha were restored (Indicator modified at the project meeting of January 30, 2020).	The modified indicator is specific.**1 point**	It is 100% measurable. **1 point**	It is achievable. **1 point**	Neither the indicator nor the target refers to community participation and livelihood improvement, gender equity and youth participation. **0,5 punto**	Is achievable within the project timeframe. **1 point**	
	Indicator 2.2: Level (%) of implementation of the measures set forth in the Municipal Forest Protection Plans in the 14 CFC municipalities. *(Levels: 0% zero; <20% low; 20<50% medium; 50<80% high; >80 very high)*	At the end of the project, high level of implementation in all municipalities.	Moderately specific because the concept "Measures proposed in the Plans..." can have a very wide variety and will be valued in the same way. **0,5 points**	It is 100% measurable. **1 point**	It is achievable. **1 point**	This can be achieved without problems if it is more precise about what is meant by "Actions envisaged", and the linkage to livelihoods, youth, and gender. **0,75 points**	Is achievable within the project timeframe. **1 point**	
	Indicator 2.3: Number of households (including female-headed households) with improved access to water services	At the end of the project, 12,000 families improve their access to water (at least 30% of families with women as heads of households)	Absolutely specific. **1 point**	It is 100% measurable. **1 point**	It is achievable. **1 point**	It is directly related to the objective and Component 2. **1 point**	Is achievable within the project timeframe. **1 point**	
Score of all indicators by SMART criteria			**2,5 points**	**3 points**	**3 points**	**2,25 points**	**3 points**	**13,25 points**
Potential Achievement %			**83%**	**100%**	**100%**	**75%**	**100%**	**Average: 92 %**

In Component 2, the consistency between objective, target, and indicators, measured SMART, is estimated with a maximum potential of 92%. This is explained because the Component is well defined and three of the 5 measurement criteria of the 3 indicators are fully satisfied and there is only weakness in the criterion "specific and realistic" since there is little clarity in the core concepts of indicators 2.1 and 2.2 due to the fact that each of these indicators can derive for a complete fulfillment of the respective goal, but with much difference in the depth of achievement, i.e. with much variation.

Components - Indicators – AdaptarC			SMART Assessment: Relationship of Indicators and Targets to Component 3					
Component	**PRODOC Indicator**	**PRODOC Goal**	**Specific**	**Measurable**	**Achievable**	**Realist**	**Time-bound**	**Technical Analysis**
Component 3 National Platform for Information, Knowledge Management and Climate Monitoring strengthened, with the CFC as a reference area to contribute to research and capacity building	**Indicator 3.1:** Number of studies conducted related to climate change adaptation (weevil pest, forest restoration, etc.)	At least 5 relevant studies	Moderately specific as the concept "relevant studies" can mean a very wide variety and they are valued equally. **0,5 points**	It is relatively measurable because of the imprecision of "relevant study". **0,75 points**	It is achievable. **1 point**	It can be achieved without problems if you better specify what is expected to be relevant study. **0,75 point**	Is achievable within the project timeframe. **1 point**	
	Indicator 3.2: Number of technicians trained in climate change adaptation planning (gender-disaggregated indicator)	By the end of the project, at least 2,500 technicians and community members, academics, local decision makers, etc. trained (at least 50% women) (Indicator modified at the Project Board of January 30, 2020).	Absolutely specific **1 point**	It is 100% measurable. **1 point**	It is achievable. **1 point**	It is well linked to the objective and Component 3. **1 point**	Is achievable within the project timeframe. **1 point**	
	Indicator 3.3: Number of institutions officially sharing information with the ONCCDS (through MoU or LoA)	At the end of the project, at least 10 institutions will share information based on agreements	The meaning of information sharing is not clear. **0,75 points**	It is relatively measurable because of the imprecision of "information sharing". **0,75 points**	It is achievable. **1 point**	It is well linked to the objective and Component 3. **1 point**	Is achievable within the project timeframe. **1 point**	
	Indicator 3.4: Number of TSSs focused on weevil infestation in operation	At the end of the project, all municipalities	Absolutely specific **1 point**	It is 100% measurable. **1 point**	It is achievable. **1 point**	It is well linked to the objective and Component 3. **1 point**	Is achievable within the project timeframe. **1 point**	
	Indicator 3.5: Lessons learned, and good practices generated by the project are systematized and communicated.	At least 20 (2 of them related to gender) were reported and systematized.	Absolutely specific **1 point**	It is 100% measurable. **1 point**	It is achievable. **1 point**	It is well linked to the objective and Component 3. **1 point**	Is achievable within the project timeframe. **1 point**	
Score of all indicators by SMART criteria			**4,25 points**	**4,5 points**	**5 points**	**4,75 points**	**5 points**	**23,5 points**
Potential Achievement %			**85%**	**90%**	**100%**	**95%**	**100%**	**Average: 94 %**

In Component 3, the consistency between objective, target and indicators, SMART measure, is estimated with a maximum potential of 94%. This is explained by the fact that the Component is well defined and two of the 5 measurement criteria of the 5 indicators are fully satisfied and there is only weakness in the "specific" criterion and a small lack of improvement in the Measurable and Realistic criteria.

Potential Achievement according to SMART Assessment	Percentage
Potential Achievement of the Overall Objective	**80%**
Potential Achievement of Component Average (Component 1: 90%, Component 2: 92% and Component 3: 94%)	**92%**
Final Assessment of the Project's Potential Achievement as measured by SMART Criteria	**86%**

The overall consistency of the design measured with the SMART methodology is obtained by averaging the potential of the General Objective and the average of the components. Therefore, the overall consistency measured with SMART criteria of the objective plus the three components (considering a homogeneous weighting among them) is 86% as can be seen in the table above.

Annex 8: Interview Guidelines

The following questions, according to the group of people to be interviewed, constituted a guide for the interviews, in accordance with the semi-structured interview methodology, to adapt to the characteristics of the interviewees. Therefore, the questions were formulated in the appropriate terms and words in each case. This list shows the intention and purpose of each question, and the sequence of questions asked in the interviews.

a) Directly involved in the Execution of the Project

- What is the degree of correspondence[71] of the actions carried out with what was planned?
- What is the degree of correspondence between the specific results expected and those achieved?
- What is the degree of correspondence between the specific outputs expected and those generated?
- What enabling factors[72] stand out during the process and how were they used?
- What obstacles were encountered in the process and how were they addressed?
- What lessons are drawn from the way in which the expected results were achieved?
- What lessons are drawn from not achieving all the expected results?
- What lessons are drawn from the way in which the enabling conditions were exploited?
- What lessons are drawn from the way in which obstacles were addressed?
- How feasible do you see the project's achievements being sustained over time? What factors, actions or others may make it possible to sustain or scale up the project's outputs and/or achievements? What risks may prevent this?
- How did the project incorporate gender equity criteria by incorporating the participation of different stakeholders? What specific criteria and practices can you point to? What additional results can we observe from this practice?
- What has worked particularly well and can be considered "best practice"?
- What specific experiences can be shown as important examples of achievements and successful project management?

In addition, and on a case-by-case basis:

- General information about the project, its scope and contribution to the project's components and objectives. To what extent, scope and results did the project contribute to its objectives, and if it did not achieve what was expected, to what was it attributed and how was it remedied?
- The degree of coincidence between the participating institutions and alignment to the purposes and tasks inherent to the expected results of the Project, during the execution process and at present.

[71] By degree of correspondence, we mean "the extent to which the expected results and outcomes were achieved in accordance with the planned performance indicators."
[72] Enabling factors are understood as all circumstances that directly or indirectly contributed to the realization of the project. These are conditions that, as antecedents or because of specific actions, enable, support, or catalyze the implementation of a project.

b) Institutions involved or participating in the execution of some component of the project.

- In your opinion, what are the best results obtained from the project?
- How did your institution benefit from participating in this project? Did you obtain concrete improvements, technical support, resources and/or did it allow you to develop new functions that improve your institution?
- What did you hope to achieve that you did not?
- What things enabled the project to be successful in achieving the proposed Components?
- What obstacles were encountered in the process and how were they addressed?
- What lessons can be drawn from the way in which the expected results were achieved?
- What lessons can be learned from not having achieved all the expected results?
- What lessons can be drawn from the way in which obstacles were addressed?
- How feasible do you see the project's achievements being sustained over time? What might make it possible? What might prevent it?

c) Recipients / Beneficiaries

- What do they know about the project?
- How did the project contribute to improve their organization or their personal living conditions in the immediate future?
- How satisfied are they with having participated in the project?
- Is there anything you expected from the project that was not fulfilled?
- What would you recommend for future projects like this one?

In addition, indirect questions were used to delve deeper into the positive effects in terms of improved capabilities, usefulness and appropriation of the actions carried out by the project.

Annex 9: Rating scales for the final evaluation

Assessment of results, effectiveness, efficiency, M&E, implementation, monitoring, execution, relevance	Sustainability ratings:
6 = Highly Satisfactory (HS): exceeds expectations and/or no deficiencies 5 = Satisfactory (S): meets expectations and/or there are no or minimal shortcomings 4 = Moderately satisfactory (MS): more or less meets expectations and/or there are some deficiencies. 3 = Moderately unsatisfactory (MU): in some sense below expectations and/or significant deficiencies 2 = Unsatisfactory (U): considerably below expectations and/or there are major significant 1 = Highly unsatisfactory (HU): there are serious shortcomings Unable to Assess (U/A): the available information does not allow for an evaluation.	4 = Likely (L): negligible risks to sustainability 3 = Moderately likely (ML): moderate risks to sustainability 2 = Moderately unlikely (MU): considerable risks to sustainability 1 = Unlikely (U): serious risks to sustainability Unable to assess (U/A): The expected impact and magnitude of sustainability risks could not be assessed.

Annex 10: Code of Conduct for UNEG Evaluators

Evaluators/Consultants:

1. They should present complete and fair information in their assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. They should disclose the full set of evaluation results along with information on their limitations and keep it accessible to all those affected by the evaluation, expressing legal rights to receive results.
3. They should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize timely demands, and respect the right of individuals to opt out. Assessors should respect the right of individuals to provide information in confidence and should ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced back to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals and should balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Occasionally evidence of misconduct is discovered while conducting evaluations. Such cases should be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant bodies when questions arise as to whether and how problems should be reported.
5. They should be sensitive to beliefs, habits and customs, and act with integrity and honesty in their dealings with all stakeholders. In accordance with the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators should be sensitive and to address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of persons with who they come into contact during the evaluation. Bearing in mind that the evaluation may affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a manner that clearly respects the dignity and self-respect of stakeholders.
6. Are accountable for their performance and products. They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair representation, orally and/or in writing, of the study's imitations, conclusions, and recommendations.
7. They should reflect proper accounting procedures and be prudent in the use of appraisal resources.
8. They must ensure that Independence of judgement is maintained, and that evaluation results and recommendations are presented in an independent manner.
9. They must confirm that they have not been involved in the design, implementation or advice of the project being evaluated, and that they have not carried out the mid-term review of the project.

Evaluation Consultant's Agreement Form:

Agreement to comply with the Code of Conduct for Evaluations in the United Nations system.

Name of the evaluator: **Hernán Arturo Reyes González**

I confirm that I have received, understand, and will comply with the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed at Tegucigalpa, Honduras on November 17th, 2023.

Sign: 

Annex 11: Final Evaluation Report Authorization Form

Final Evaluation Report for ‘Ecosystem-based Adaptation Project in the Central Forest Corridor of Tegucigalpa – AdaptarC’ (PIMS 5839) reviewed and cleared by:

Commissioning Unit (M&E Focal Point)

Name: Jenny Maria Berganza Trejo

Signature: DocuSigned by: 17CA8C80ED58434... Date: 25-Mar-2024

Regional Technical Advisor, BPPS

Name: Montserrat Xilotl

Signature: DocuSigned by: 76703CAD4B9A4F2... Date: 25-Mar-2024