FINAL REPORT MID-TERM REVIEW

Agroforestry Landscapes and Sustainable Forest

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	λ
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	VII

MU

MiAmbiente+

MS

MTR

MUPILH

NIM

OCP

NGO

ONILH

OPEV

РО

ΙP

PES

PIF

PIR

POA

PPI

PROCACAHO

ProDoc

PRONAFOR

PSC

REHNAP

RTA

S

SAG

SDG

SESP SINAPH

SMART

STAP

tCO2-eq

ToC

ToR

U

UNEG

UNDAF

UNDP

UNEP

CONECTA+ MTR	FINAL REPORT

Source:



CRITERI A	RATING	FINDINGS

CRITERI A	RATING	FINDINGS

CONECTA+ MTR FINAL R



CONECTA+ MTR	FINAL REPORT		

CTA+ MTR	FINAL REPORT
•	
•	
	If you don't mea
outcomes, you can't tell success from failure. If you can't see success, you ca probably rewarding failure	an't reward it. If you can't reward success, yo
•	
• never	
•	
•	
•	

Summary of Recommendations	
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CRITERI A	RECOMMENDATION	RESPONSIBLE	WHEN

CONECTA+ MTR	FINAL REPORT		

CONECTA+ MTR					FINAL REPORT		

Recommendation 12

1.

Purpose and objectives of the MidTerm Evaluation

•

2.

2.1 Development Context

Environmental, socioeconomic, institutional, and political factors relevant to the objective and scope of the Project



	decision-making for the reconciliation of biological corridors and PAs
Outcome 2:	8. Sequestered carbon (tCO2 eq) through the implementation of landscape management tools [LMTs] (biological micro corridors, forest enrichment, live ZłoWcjik]bXVfYU_cji]b** Z\$\$\$\UVmofcYMijYbX 9. Area (ha) of improved connectivity in 13 prioritized biological areas by project end. 10. Area (ha) affected by fires annually 11. Area (ha) of forest in private reserves under sustainable management
Outcome 3:	12. Annual net income (USD) per producer and gender and derived from: a) coffee under agroforestry and b) cocoa under agroforestry. 13. Number of families with access to credit and environmental incentives to promote sustainable and biodiversity-friendly practices, including the improvement

Strengths and weaknesses of Biological Corridors in confronting habitat fragmentation

2.4 Project Implementation Mechanisms

Brief Description of the Project Steering Committee

Agreements with the principal implementing partners

2.6Main actors

Table 5. Main actors contributing to CONECTA+

Actor	Role

Source:

Table 6. Findings of the analysis of Results Indicators from the 2021 PIR

Indicator	SMART	Suggestions

- Î Dfc YMZF h\Y Dfca ch]cb cZ<][\- Value Agroforestry Systems with Cocoa in Honduras²⁵]
- Promotion of agribusiness initiatives to improve the productivity and competitiveness of cocoa producers in the Mayan corridor ²⁶
- Project to improve income and employment for cocoa producers-PROCACAHO

JC 1.3-

JC	1.4 -The	Project	design	considered	linkages	with	other	interventions	either	currently	being
imp	lemented	or plann	ed (at the	e nationałloc	cal leve).						

1.4.1- Degree of complementarity w]t\ ct\\YF']b]t]Ut]j\ Yg\ fYUt\X'\tac'\ 7CBB\ 97H5\ \tilde{\text{Nj}}\ Uti]j\ Yg\ [Yc[fUt\]WUf\Ug\ cZt\\Y\ interventions in Honduras.

JC 1.5 Project design and actions are consistent with national priorities to reverse ecosystem fragmentation, biodiversity loss, and land degradation in the aribumid biological corridor of southwestern Honduras.

1.5.1 Level of coherence of the Project Strategy (and its activities and products integrated into the results chain) with national priorities (public policy, plans) from the environmental, social, and economic perspective.

Improve Financial Sustainability and Management
Effectiveness of the National Ecological Infrastructure

and the Sustainable Use of Productive and Marine Landscapes and Sectors, Program 9: Management of the Human-Biodiversity
Interface

Generation of Sustainable
Flows of Ecosystem Services from Forests, Including Dry Land

anagement and Restoration of the Landscape,

Maintained

Forest Resources: Reduce pressures on high conservation value forests by addressing the drivers of deforestation

Resultsmatrix and logical framework

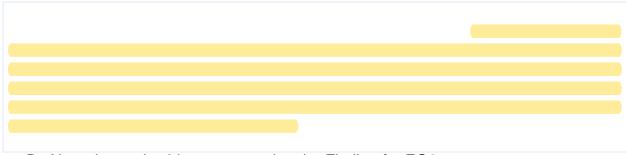
JC 1.6 The results dutcomes

- If we are not measuring a project No
outcomes, then it is not possible to determine whether we were successful in achieving expected impacts, or if we failed. If we can't measure
success, we can't reward it, and if we can't reward success, we are probably rewarding failure. If we cannot see success, we can't learn
from it, and if we can't recognize mistakes, we can't correct them. Finally, if we cannot demonstrate the expected effects that our project
set out to achieve, key actors unlikely to have the necessary confidence required to sustain the interventions (adapted from Kusek and

3.2 Progress towardachieving the expected results

A.

Rist 2004).



B. Narrative and evidence supporting the Finding for EQ2

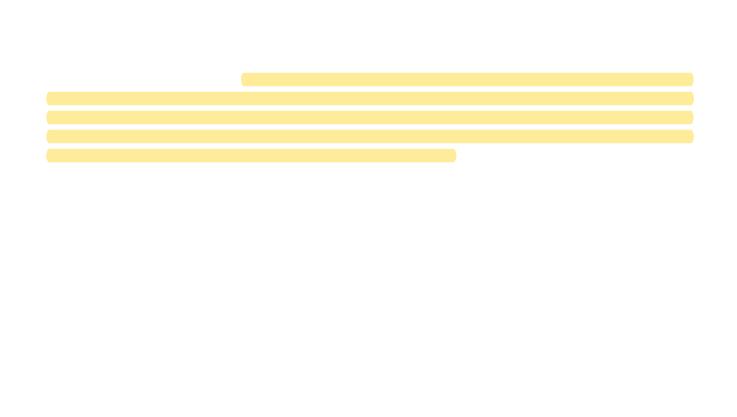
Analysis of the progress toward the expected results

>7 '&"%H\Y'dfc^YVMnyTygi `hg#'ci hdi hg'k YfY']b'`]bY'k]h\'k\Uhik Ug'd`UbbYX'Zcf'**the mid-term.**

2.2.1 Data and narrative of the achievement of at least 80% of the goals established for the medium term in the framework of expected results of the CONECTA+

Strengthened local and national governance for the dry-humid biological corridor with emphasis on PAs and production systems to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable use,

Outcome 1:





3.6.3 Level of internalization by stakeholders of the lessons derived from the adaptive management process

3.7.4 # of knowledge management products developed/approved that adequately integrate cross-cutting issues (Gender, Human Rights, CC, Indigenous Communities)

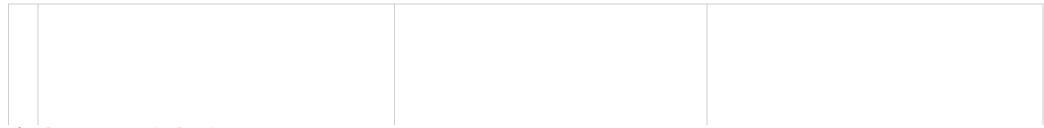
3.5 Sustainability

A. Response to EQ 4

EQ 4: To what extent are there financial, institutional, socioeconomic and/or environmental risks to sustaining the project's results in the long term?

4.1.1.e Potential sociopolitical risks to sustainability and recommended mitigation measures





6. Progress towards Results

11. Sustainability:

4.2Recommendations

Recommendation1: As a matter of urgency,

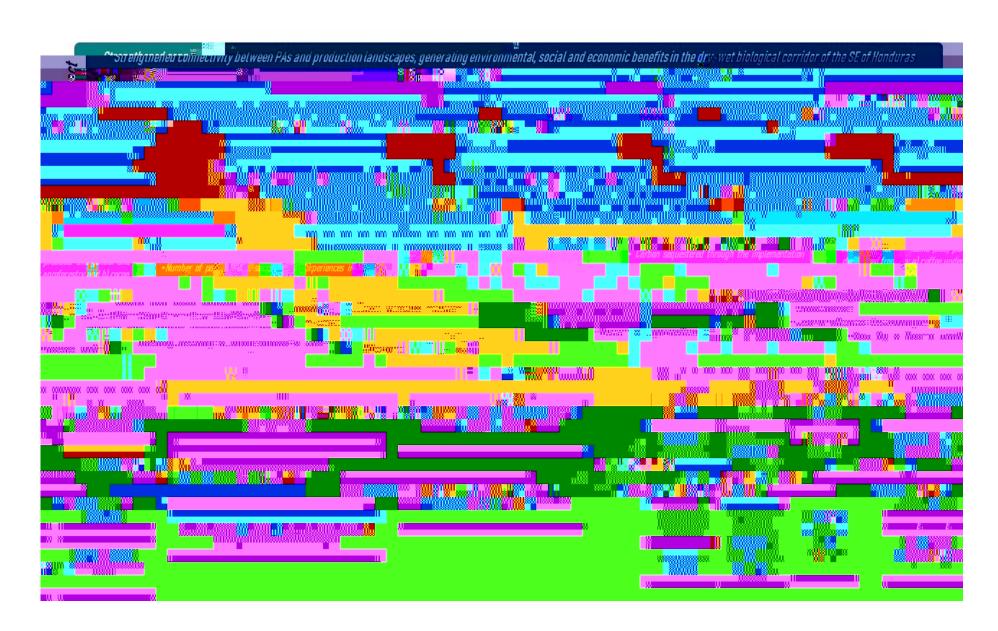
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- •
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Resultado 1:

Resultado				
2:				
Etc.				

6. CRONOGRAMA DE EJECUCIÓN

Annex 2:Reconstructed Theory of Change



Annex 3: MTR evaluation matrix (evaluation criteria with questions, indicators, data sources and key methodology)

Evaluation
CriteriaCategories of
Progress

Evaluation Quesitons

Evaluation Criteria- Categories of Progress	Evaluation Quesitons (EQ)	Judgment Criteria	Indicators
Criteria-	far? To what extent do project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, project reporting and communications support project implementation?	Judgment Criteria	Indicators

Interview Questions

SourcesMet hodology

Evaluation Criteria- Categories Progress	Evaluation Quesitons of (EQ)	Judgment Criteria	Indicators	Interview Questions	Source#Met hodology
	EQ 4: To what extent are there financial, institutional, socioeconomic and/or				

1.6

PROGRESS TOWARDACHIEVING THE EXÅECTED RESUTLS

2.1

3.6

SUSTAINABILITY

4.1

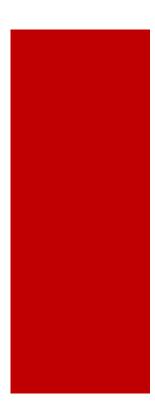
4.2

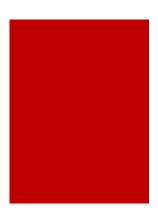
ANNEX 5a: Results Matrix

roundî)

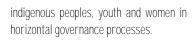
1. Number of people directly benefiting from strengthened livelihoods (differentiated by gender) through solutions for management of natural resources and ecosystems services	-Direct: 0 -Indirect: 0	4,596 total 3,458 men 1,138 women	Direct: 8,052 (5,592 men, 2,460 women)	Direct: 16,103 (11,184 men, 4,919 women)	Total 13.366 9162 men 4202 women	While the number of people who directly benefitted from the project, there is no evidence that these economic benefits have improved biodiversity in the corridors.
2. Presence of key indicator species in PAs and biological corridors	- (Pharomachrus mocinno) - (Setophaga chrysoparia) - (Puma concolor) - (Leopardus pardalis) - (Leopardus wiedii) - i (Puma yagoua-					

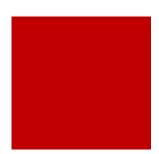
connectivity between their farms and PAs	1,752 agreements on sustainable practices with farmers.		479.04 ha of cocoa. Agreements on sustainable practices with farmers: 2,208.	improved. The lack of follow-up monitoring on target species and the METT for the past 9 years supports this finding, as does interviews with numerous stakeholders and site visits.
1.1 Number of biological corridors legally recognized as a result of the implementation of the regulation for establishing biological corridors	- Initiated the digital mapping of 5 biological corridors: • Reserva de Biosfera Cacique Lempira Señor de la Montañas. • Joya de los Lagos • Reserva del Horbrey Biosfera			

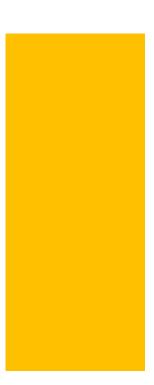




by the project) with resources derived from the private production sector; c) Financial sustainability strategy for 15 PAs that articulates the biolog-







program in the project areas (national, community, and municipal forests) with community participation.

Due to the mobility restrictions imposed by Covid-19, the training program was not implemented and had to be reprogrammed.

Project interventions and it is possible that a combination of factors such as the COVID pandemic and extremely wet 2020 that experience two hurricanes might explain the low number of fires. This is supported by recent data from ICF an NOAA LANDSAT/MODUS satellite images that indicate that fires in the area increased by over 100% in the first quarter of 2022 (see Figure in the main report). The FAO has suggested (and the ET agrees completely)

3.1 Annual net income (USD) per	-Men (2ha/family) a. 1197 b.383	The Project has identified and	-Men (2ha/family) a. 1557	-Men (2ha/family) a. 2595	To date the project has sup-	
producer and gender and de-	Women (2ha/family) a. 1078 b.	initiated actions in a total of	b.696 Women (2ha/family)	b.1161 -Women (2ha/fam-	ported over 2000 families (2911	
rived from: a) coffee under ag-	344	6,657.88 ha through landscape	a. 1464 b. 655	ily) a. 2543 b. 1138	men and 3883 women) with cof-	
roforestry and b) cocoa under		management tools.			fee. For cacao, 648 men have	
agroforestry.					benefitted and 748 women, The	
					analysis of income of each family	
					needs to be estimated. The pro-	
					ject is in process of hiring a	
					value chain specialist to support	
					this analysis. Results are ex-	
					pected by the fourth quarter of	
					2021.	

3.2 Number of families with access to credit and environmen-

	people who have worked with Heifer befo
	the CONECTA+ project began.
	Note to Classical Control of the Con
	No benefits were identified to have measur
	bly improved the resilience of ecosystem se
	vices in the area of CONECTA's influence. A
	cording to interviews with at least 10 key i
	formants, the Project has directed the ec
	nomic benefits to a select group of beneficia
	ies, and serious deficiencies are perceived
	the scope of the expected social and enviro
	mental benefits, and this is mainly due to the
	absolute absence of guidelines to integra
	the environmental dimension (mainly the re
	toration of corridors and ecosystem resi
	ence) in Agreements between the responsib
	partners and the project.

				strengthening any biological corridor that the project addresses.
4.2 Number of replications of agroforestry systems using LMTs that strengthen one local biological corridor not covered by the project	This activity is planned to start in 2021.	4	begin in the first quarter of 2022	

Annex 6: MTR Mission Itinerary

Dates	MTR CONECTA+. Chronogram of Activities(20212022)
November to December 2021	PHASE 1:Inception Phase

Annex 9: Cofinancing Table

. This delay has been

completely outside the control of the evaluation team and has significantly held up the finalization of the MTR Report.

Advancesreported with Cofinancing (as of March 2022				
Institution/organization	Cofinancing in ProDoc (\$)	Contribution by Institution/organiz ation (\$)	Contribution by key actors(\$)	Total Contribution (\$)

Anexo 10: Formulario del Código de Conducta del UNEG firmado

Los evaluadores/consultores:

Annex 11Signed MTR Final Report Approval Form

(to be completed by CO and UNDP GEF Technical Adviser based in the region and ncluded in the final document)
Evaluation Report Reviewed and Cleared by
UNDP County Office
Name: Jenny Berganza
Signature: Date: <u>April 28, 2022</u>
UNDP GEF RTA
Name: Juan Calles López