PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Project ID:	10934
Project Name:	Building climate resilience in supply chains for the mobilization of adaptation funding
Countr(ies):	Regional
Implementing Agency:	CI

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I. Overview

A. Description

Project name
Building climate resilience in supply chains for the mobilization of adaptation funding

Country
Regional

GEF ID	Implementing Agency
10934	CI

Executing Entity
Heifer International

Trust Fund	Project Type
SCCF	MSP

PIR Submission	Fiscal Year , PIR Number
9/9/2025	FY 2025 , 2nd PIR

Objective
Project Objective: Develop and launch the Adaptation Equivalency Index (AEI) in Guatemala and Honduras to ensure decreased loss of habitat, improved ecological resiliency, sustainable living income for smallholder producers (men and women) and an increase in adaptation investment from the private sector through the use of a standardized, quantifiable approach Objective Indicators: Indicator A: Area of land managed for climate resilience Target A: 2,054 hectares managed for climate resilience Indicator B: Livelihoods and sources of income strengthened/introduced (agriculture, agro-processing, reduced supply chain) Target B: 12, 125 producers have strengthened/new livelihoods and sources of income

B. Ratings and Disbursements

Implementation Progress	Development Objective
Highly Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory

Overall risk
Low Risk

Project Financing	Cumulative Disbursement
1,000,000.00	874,361.00

C. Key Dates

CEO Endorsement/Approval	Agency Approval
5/27/2022	5/27/2022
Implementation Start	First Disbursement
Expected MTR	Actual MTR
Expected Completion	Actual Completion
7/31/2025	6/30/2025

II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

A. Progress: Information on progress and outcomes of project implementation activities

During FY25 the platform Agroadaptación continue to be disseminated within both countries in order to be able to work with different organizations using the AEI, project was able to work with 5 different organizations (FUNDALACHUA, FUNDECAR, COCAOL, APROBIL and INAB) during October through January data was collected from the different organizations in order to continue verifying the utility of the AEI, project staff collect information and in total we were able to have 295 surveys for Guatemala and 109 for Honduras. With the information we were able to start working on the Adaptation plans for Cardamomo and Cocoa. During the period of report we were able to improve the user experience in the platform making sure it is easy to use and understand the data. Talks continue with government and private sector to we able to use the AEI with more organizations. While working with INAB we were able to collect data aswell for the forestry sector in order to have a AEI for the organization we are in the process of finishing the investigation and know the AEI for that sector.

On the other hand we continue the technical assistance in communities making sure all the planned activities with them were achieved, leaving the capacities installed in order for them to continue using the equipment and everything learned from the project. Staff continue to visit communities to provide assistance as required in the different pilot projects. Coming close to the end of technical activities staff prepared different workshops in order to inform each community the following steps, manage expectations from them and properly close activities with them.

a. Progress in achieving the intended objective of the project:

This section of the report evaluates the progress made in achieving the project's objective.

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT:	Develop and launch the Adaptation Equivalency Index (AEI) in Guatemala and Honduras to ensure reduced habitat loss, increased ecological resilience, sustainable livelihoods for smallholder farmers (men and women) and increased private sector investment in adaptation through the use of a standardized and quantifiable approach.

OBJECTIVE INDICATORS	YEAR-END INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS CLASSIFICATION [1]	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
Indicator a: Land area managed for climate resilience. 2,054 hectares managed for climate resilience	GT: 1370 Ha HN: 905.11 ha TOTAL: 2,275.11 Ha	CA	According to data collected from farmers, organizations and authorities in the project implementation areas, an area of 1,370 ha is estimated for Guatemala, while for Honduras it is estimated at 905.11 ha.
Indicator b: Strengthening/introduction of livelihoods and sources of income (agriculture, agro-processing, supply chain reduction) 12, 125 producers have strengthened/new livelihoods and sources of income	GT :5,225 HN: 6,205 TOTAL: 11,430	CA	During the activities of the project we were able to get to 5,225 participants in Guatemala and 6,205 in Honduras, they participate in different project activities, mainly in one of the 22 the pilot projects implemented by the staff in both countries. Due to the time and staff in the project we were not able to get to the 12,125 producers. Staff provided proper technical assistance for all the communities, we use different channels to inform people we were having workshops and letting the organizations know they were able to add more producers nevertheless the efforts did not got us to the number. In the design of the project the number was intended to count the users of the AEI and at the moment we are not able to add those numbers in these indicador.

OBJECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
HS	The project received a **highly satisfactory** rating for progress toward its objectives. Through collaboration with farmers and producer organizations, it brought **2,275 hectares** under improved management for climate resilience. It also strengthened the **livelihoods and income sources of 11,430 producers**. Additionally, the project developed the **AEI – Adaptation E Tool**, designed to catalyze greater investment in adaptation and resilience measures across value chains.	Increasing

b. Progress made in achieving the project's expected results (by project component).

This part of the report evaluates the progress made in achieving the project results.

COMPONENT 1	Test improved climate-smart agriculture practices that increase resilience along value chains.

Outcome 1:	Improving climate-smart production practices in ecologically vulnerable areas of Guatemala and Honduras.
Outcome 2:	Increased resilience and capacity of smallholder farmers and small businesses to adapt to climate change and shocks related to economic and environmental volatility

OBJECTIVE/OUTCOME INDICATORS	END-OF-PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	YEAR-END INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING[2]	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
1.1# Total hectares of production land under improved management	***Goal 1.1:*** *Total: 2,054 hectares Guatemala: 1,212 hectares Honduras: 842 hectares*	GT: 1370 Ha HN: 905.11 ha TOTAL: 2,275.11 Ha	**CA**	To date, 1,070 hectares under improved management have been verified for Guatemala, corresponding to organic management under agroforestry systems for cocoa, fat pepper and cardamom; for Honduras, 905.11 hectares of data have been obtained from organizations working in the project areas with cocoa and coffee value chains.
Indicator 1.2.a.: # of male and female producers that are better equipped to effectively adapt to climate change by using adapted farming practices	**Target 1.2.a.:** 12,125 producers (7,275 males, 4850 females)	GT : 5,225 HN: 6,205 TOTAL: 11,430	CA	For Honduras in Gualaco we worked with the following communities: Plan Bonito, La Peña, Laguna Grande, Linares, Magua, La Esperanza, Dulce Nombre de Culmi works with the following communities: San José de la Montaña, San José del Guano, Buenos Aires, #1, Buenos Aires #2, La Rosita, La Campana, Las Marias, El Zapote, Pueblo Viejo, La Nueva Esperanza, En Catacamas Río Blanco, Subirana, El Culuco.San Antonio de Capapan, Santa Cruz de Capapan, and in Santa Maria del Real with the Communities of the Sierra de Agalta. For Guatemala we worked in Nimlajacoc, Paraje Nueva Lagunita, Setzi, San Luis Tonitzuul, San Isidro, Don Bosco, Resurrection Balám, Santiago Sosela I, San José La Pasión, Jolomijix II, Santa Rosa Balandra all these communities located within Cobán, Chisec, Raxruhá, Fray Bartolome de las Casas, San Fernando Chahal, La Tinta, Panzós and El Estor, these have been prioritized to work directly and each one have pilot projects implemented during the AF23 and AF24 during the design of the project we were able to work with one other community in order to accomplish the targets working with 22 pilot projects
Indicator 1.2.b.: # of producers that have higher incomes as a result of their participation in the project (considering actual income compared to the baseline)	**Target 1.2.b.:** 6,042 producers(3,626 men and 2,416 women)	6130 producers Men: 4,674 Women: 1,456	CA	Due to the nature of the project time and investment in each community we cannot see the actual change in the higher income but the projects due to the nature of the time and investment of the project in each community, we cannot see the real change in the increased income, but the projects reflect that the producers observed a reduction in their production costs by requiring fewer wages in the management of their SAF. For example, in San Isidro where previously they used 40 days to clear

OBJECTIVE/OUTCOME INDICATORS	END-OF-PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	YEAR-END INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING[2]	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
				a block of land and that implied an expense of Q3,600.00 ($461) only in that activity, now through the team they went from 40 to 12 days implying a reduction of Q2,400.00 ($153) so changes are observed in the producers' income when implementing the different practices used in these projects. Other example of obtaining higher income by providing grafthing services with cocoa plantations both in Guatemala and Honduras many farmers are able to provide this service to other farmers or organizations. Because of the time of the project we are not able to have all the data but other communities are planning on selling their fertilizer and obtaining higher income due to their sales Total Participants: 6,130 • Men: 4,674 • Women: 1,456 This total includes family members and participants who attended less than 80% of the workshops. Active Participants (80-100% engagement) These individuals are fully involved in the pilot projects: • Men: 1,558 • Women: 728 Partial Participants (<80% engagement) Some individuals cannot participate in the full process due to work commitments or other responsibilities. In certain cases, such as nursery projects, tasks are divided among groups for efficiency, leading to varied attendance levels. Although they are not fully engaged, all beneficiaries have attended at least three workshops, contributing to the project's overall impact.

COMPONENT 1 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND

HS	Component 1 received a **highly satisfactory** rating. The project improved climate-smart production practices across **2,275 hectares** in Honduras and Guatemala. As a result, **11,430 producers** are now better equipped to adapt effectively to climate change through the use of improved farming techniques. Additionally, **over 6,000 producers** are expected to benefit from increased incomes as a result of their engagement in the project.	Increasing

COMPONENT 2	Develop an adaptation equivalency index by identifying, cataloging and quantifying measures of climate-smart production practices.

Outcome 1:	There is a functional adaptation equivalence index that is flexible, scalable and capable of catalyzing greater investment in adaptation and resilience measures in value chains.

OBJECTIVE/OUTCOME INDICATORS	END-OF-PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	YEAR-END INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING[3]	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
Indicator 2.1.1:# of climate-smart production practices identified for inclusion in the AEI	1 Index developed	1 index developed	**CA**	In order to create the framework for the AEI the consultants review some main documents that we have previously discuss: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change National Communcations in both countries Experts Interviews (from each chain of value) Guatemala and Honduras Heifer and consultants hold several meetings to acknowledge what we expected from the AEI and consultants were able to provide a model to evaluate the index, the model proposal goes as following: Two Analysis Category (effectivity and Implementation Capacity) Five Indicators (Water and supply management, Resistant Variety, Diversification, Transformation, Commercialization) Where: Effectiveness refers to the effectiveness of adaptation measures implemented to mitigate the effects of climate change in the product value chain in terms of water management, the use of varieties resistant to diseases and pests (residency) and in terms of diversification of crops and agroforestry systems (adaptation). Adaptive capacity refers to the capacity of producers and value chain actors to adapt to climate change in terms of water management, the use of varieties resistant to diseases and pests (residency) and in terms of crop

OBJECTIVE/OUTCOME INDICATORS	END-OF-PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	YEAR-END INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING[3]	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
				diversification. and agroforestry systems (adaptation). The tool created has been validated in different workshops both in Guatemala and Honduras obtaining positive feedback. With the validation process and APP was created to collect data in a better way, it is called AgroAdaptación and it was launched in June. www.agroadaptación.com The tool created continues to be use by different organizations in order to create data and have Adaptation Plans for each value chain, the data is available in the web page, Heifer continues with the administration of the platform.

COMPONENT 2 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
HS	Component 2 has achieved a highly successful rating. The project successfully developed the Adaptation Equivalency Index to assess the effectiveness of adaptation measures and the adaptive capacity of producers and other actors in the value chain. The tool received positive feedback during validation workshops held in Guatemala and Honduras. Heifer will continue support the platform beyond the timeframe of this project ensuring its sustainability. The tool will be used in other countries Mexico and Haiti to explore the adaptive capacity of the produces.	Increasing

COMPONENT 3	AEI Pilot: Integrating AEI in three premium value chains

Outcome 1:	3.1: Companies embrace the EIP as a valuable tool for achieving key adaptation outcomes aligned with the GEF adaptation strategy
Outcome 2:	3.2: Increased understanding of the linkages between climate change adaptation and target value chains

OBJECTIVE/OUTCOME INDICATORS	END-OF-PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	YEAR-END INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING[4]	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION

OBJECTIVE/OUTCOME INDICATORS	END-OF-PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	YEAR-END INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING[4]	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
Indicator 3.1:# of companies that sign agreements with Heifer to launch pilot projects to use the AEI	6 companies signing agreements	3 agreements signed in Guatemala and 2 in Honduras	**CA**	In Guatemala, two agreements have been signed with local enterprises that have begun to obtain metrics from the IEA, Fundalachuá in the cocoa value chain and Fundecar in the cardamom value chain, pending the response and signing of the agreement with AGEXPORT, which has shown considerable interest and is in the process of reviewing the agreements prior to signing the agreement. And with National Forest Institute we signed and agreement for the use of the methodology in the forest sector. In Honduras, two agreements have been signed with KAOKAMASA, where surveys have been conducted in the cocoa and coffee value chains, and COCAOL with coffee. Two other organizations are also interested in obtaining the IEA metric to develop their climate change adaptation plans, APROBIL and APROSACAO, which are also in the process of developing agreements and signing agreements.
Indicator 3.2: % of key industry leaders and members of the general public surveyed during the project showing increased knowledge of linkages between climate change adaptation and the target value chains	Target 3.2: 75% of survey respondents	69%	CA	As part of the project's closing technical activities, the staff conducted a survey among community members to assess their increased understanding of climate change and its connection to value chains. During the survey, we observed that producers had significantly improved their knowledge of basic climate change concepts. They also demonstrated some awareness of institutions in both countries that work on climate-related issues. Additionally, many producers provided detailed responses explaining their understanding of climate change and its consequences. At the beginning of the project, a baseline survey with **200 participants**showed that **64%** had basic knowledge of climate change. By the project's closure, **395 surveys** were collected, with **69% of respondents demonstrating a better understanding of the linkages between climate change and value chains**

COMPONENT 3 RATING IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND

S	Component 3 received a **satisfactory** rating. Five local enterprises have signed agreements indicating their interest in adopting the AEI tool. Survey results also show an **increased understanding among community members** of the linkages between climate change adaptation and the targeted value chains. The project team continues to socialize the Index with the private sector and other stakeholders to ensure further buy in of the tool.	**Unchanged**

c. Overall assessment of project results

OVERALL PROJECT RESULTS PERFORMANCE RATING

OVERALL RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
HS	The project's overall results have been rated as **highly satisfactory**. The project successfully developed the **Adaptation Equivalency Index (AEI)** to assess the effectiveness of adaptation measures and the adaptive capacity of producers and other value chain actors. In addition, it was able to strengthen producers' resilience by providing training and tools to improve climate smart production practices and diversify income sources for over **11,000 producers** across **2,275 hectares**, thereby enhancing their ability to adapt to climate change.	Increasing

d. Recommendations

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)	RESPONSIBLE	DATE DEADLINE
• **Promote the AEI to Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises:** Expand awareness of the AEI by engaging with other small and medium-sized private enterprises, particularly those in similar sectors, to increase its adoption and impact. • **Expand AEI Outreach Beyond Guatemala and Honduras:** Engage with the private sector outside of Guatemala and Honduras to broaden the reach and application of the AEI • **Scale Successful Models:** Replicate and expand the successful models demonstrated by the project to other farming communities in Honduras/Guatemala and additional countries • **Establish Long-term Monitoring Systems:** Implement a robust system for monitoring long-term impacts, including farm productivity, income levels, and the environmental benefits of agroforestry, to track progress and adapt strategies as needed after the project ends.	Heifer	

[1] **O= Delayed; d= delayed; NS= Not started as scheduled; IS= Running as planned; and CA= Completed/Achieved.**

[2][2] **O= Delayed; d= delayed; NS= Not started as scheduled; IS= Running as planned; and CA= Completed/Achieved.**
[3][3] **O= Delayed; d= delayed; NS= Not started as scheduled; IS= Running as planned; and CA= Completed/Achieved.**
[4][4] **O= Delayed; d= delayed; NS= Not started as scheduled; IS= Running as planned; and CA= Completed/Achieved.**

B. Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

In terms of project challenges, we have encountered delays in our initial activities. This was primarily due to the fact that the authorities in Honduras needed time to familiarize themselves with the project, given the recent change in government. Similar challenges have arisen in both countries, as they have been undergoing significant changes in their Climate Change Departments. We have since obtained the necessary endorsement from the new authorities and have received their support. As a result, official project activities commenced in January 2023, resulting in a delay of approximately four months in both technical and financial aspects of the project. Nevertheless, for the present year Guatemala underwent a political crisis, involving having to present in at least five new authorities during the AF24, even though the technical team continued we needed to have the endorsement of high authorities.

Among the main challenges was the accompaniment of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, given its change of authorities in Honduras. The new authorities required the approval of the municipalities and indigenous communities before supporting the process, which led to a socialization process to obtain letters of support for the project's implementation. This resulted in a delay in the execution of activities according to the schedule until January 2023, when the Honduran authorities granted their approval.

Additionally, in 2024, there was a government change in Guatemala, leading to several changes in authorities. As a result, the project had to be presented repeatedly to the new officials. While there was significant interest in the index, there was also a generalized hesitation regarding the government's role in administering or utilizing it.

C. Stakeholder Engagement

The project progressed satisfactorily with the participation of different actors, both at the institutional level and with local cooperation agencies, municipalities, and grassroots organizations, joining efforts in the implementation of actions that contributed to the fulfillment of the project's indicators.

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To ensure stakeholder participation and engagement in project activities, several strategies were implemented. Regular meetings, workshops, and consultation sessions were held to maintain open communication and provide clarity on the project's objectives and benefits. Efforts were made to build trust by fostering inclusive dialogue, addressing concerns, and adapting activities based on stakeholder feedback. Capacity-building sessions were conducted to strengthen local technical knowledge. Additionally, collaboration with key

institutional partners and community leaders helped reinforce stakeholder commitment and encouraged active involvement. These approaches facilitated stronger engagement, fostering a sense of ownership among stakeholders and ensuring sustained participation throughout the project's implementation.

Despite these challenges, the project successfully achieved the involvement of various stakeholders in different areas related to climate change adaptation. This facilitated the generation of synergies with other projects, the acquisition of lessons learned, and the reduction of duplicated actions at the national level in both countries.

D. Gender Equality

The project project reviewed and updated the gender action plans. Specialists were hired in both countries.

a) Were all the activities foreseen by the GMP implemented? Yes/No Why?
Yes, all activities developed under the project include the participation of women, as well as the delivery of benefits; the Gender Action Plan and its Training Plan were updated. We received approval to be able to pay for child care during workshops, it was a recommendation from one of the Specialist, either way we were not able to do so since the women organized themselves and it was not necessary, so it was one of the activities that were not implemented.

b) Did the project face any challenges in implementing GMP as initially proposed? Describe the problems, if any.
The project to date had shown difficulties in incorporating gender in the different actions despite strongly reinforce women participating cultural barriers in both countries were difficult to addressed, despite the cultural barrier project staff managed to involved women in different activities throughout the implementation of the project, specially in communities such as Resurección Balam and San José La Pasión cardamon communities we were able to include more women and get them interest in the biofabric. In Guatemala, Q'eqchi' women have the lowest school attendance rates compared to other groups. Many do not have the opportunity to pursue an education, which significantly limits their ability to learn Spanish. This language barrier creates additional challenges, as Spanish is the dominant language for accessing services, education, and economic opportunities. As a result, Q'eqchi' women often face difficulties in participating in decision-making processes, securing employment, and advocating for their rights, further deepening social and economic inequalities, during our work, we recognized that even though we had a native speaker on the team, the challenge might have been better addressed if we had a **woman in the team**. This could have facilitated stronger engagement and trust-building, particularly in a context where gender dynamics play a crucial role in communication and participation. Additionally, as stated before cultural barriers in both countries such as cultural attitude or belief system that upholds male dominance and traditional gender roles, often leading to the marginalization of women made it even more difficult to implement gender action plans. Traditional gender roles often restrict women's participation in education, leadership, and economic activities, reinforcing cycles of exclusion. These societal norms create resistance to initiatives that promote gender equality, making it challenging to ensure women's full engagement in development efforts.

c) Compared to the original multi-stakeholder group, was any adaptive management applied to promote meaningful participation of women and move towards other gender-sensitive objectives?
Compared to the original multi-stakeholder group, we had to design pilot projects specifically to address gender-sensitive objectives. Despite having previously worked with Heifer on gender-related topics, the communities still required targeted actions to effectively achieve our gender goals. To ensure meaningful participation and impact, we developed tailored initiatives focused on women, addressing their specific needs and challenges within the project.

d) Did the project team or stakeholders observe any unintended outcomes (positive or negative) related to gender equality that are difficult to capture quantitatively during this time period? For example, women are more active in decision-making processes in the project, or civil servants are more interested and open to promoting gender results, men or women are more reluctant to participate in project activities, or other similar situations.
Women became increasingly interested in participating in project activities, actively engaging and recognizing new opportunities for support. As they organized themselves, they realized they could continue seeking

assistance to strengthen their initiatives. Municipalities such as Fray Bartolomé, Chahal, and Raxruhá in Guatemala are now able to provide support to women's groups in local communities, further empowering them to sustain their efforts.

e) Taking all of the above into account, what are the recommendations for the next fiscal year to continue moving towards gender-sensitive goals?

To promote gender equality in future projects, it is essential to implement affirmative actions that ensure equal representation of women, such as gender quotas or creating leadership spaces for women on boards and committees. Providing technical and leadership training, especially in areas where women's participation is limited, will strengthen their skills and boost their confidence to engage in decision-making processes. Additionally, promoting shared responsibility for domestic and productive tasks between men and women will allow women more time for training and organizational participation. Projects should also focus on emotional strengthening and self-esteem, especially for women with limited literacy, to increase their participation and commitment. Ensuring access to resources, such as financing and training, will empower women to fully engage in all project stages. Cultural change is necessary, and awareness campaigns should challenge gender stereotypes, involving the whole community in discussions about diversity and inclusion. Establishing support networks for women to share resources and experiences will foster empowerment and enhance participation. Lastly, regular evaluation and monitoring mechanisms should be in place to assess progress in women's inclusion in decision-making, identify areas for improvement, and adjust strategies as needed.

E. Knowledge Management

Knowledge management is a relevant part of the project, raising awareness, developing training actions and technical assistance. In this scenario, actions at the level of field schools are highlighted, with the survey of the training needs of producers, which will serve as inputs to consolidate knowledge management and define instruments aimed at strengthening climate-smart agricultural practices in each of the communities served.

With the results of the consultancies currently underway, it is proposed to generate documents and informative material that can be replicated in the areas of project intervention for the knowledge and transfer of acquired knowledge, including the translation of elements into local languages.

Mandatory topics

1. Knowledge activities/products (where applicable), as described in the knowledge management plan approved in the CEO endorsement/approval. Additional topics choose two)

As part of the project's implementation, the team developed a comprehensive set of knowledge materials to support learning and long-term capacity building within the communities. This included five tailored manuals, each designed for a specific value chain, ensuring that participants had access to relevant and practical information.
In addition, the project produced a gender workshop guide and a climate change workshop guide to facilitate discussions on these critical topics. To enhance engagement and interactive learning, a set of educational games was created for workshop participants. A user guide for the index was also developed to help communities navigate and apply key project insights effectively.
Furthermore, brochures were distributed in most workshops to provide concise guidance on a range of essential topics, including equipment handling, water resources management, climate change, Integrated Pest Management (MIP), and general project information. Two additional brochures were specifically designed to explain different grievance mechanisms, ensuring that community members understood how to voice concerns and seek support when needed. . DOCUMENTOS DIVULGACION

1. Implementation of safeguards policies, including gender mainstreaming, accountability and grievance mechanisms, and consultation with stakeholders

The successful implementation of safeguard policies was essential to ensuring that project activities were inclusive, transparent, and aligned with community needs. Key aspects of these policies included gender mainstreaming, accountability and grievance mechanisms, and continuous consultation with stakeholders.

Gender Mainstreaming played a crucial role in promoting equitable participation, ensuring that both men and women had access to resources, training, and decision-making opportunities. By integrating gender considerations into all project activities, the project helped reduce inequalities, empower women in agricultural value chains, and create more inclusive development outcomes.

Accountability and Grievance Mechanisms were fundamental to maintaining transparency and trust between project implementers and community members. Accessible and well-communicated grievance mechanisms allowed stakeholders to voice concerns, provide feedback, and ensure that any issues were addressed in a timely and effective manner. Establishing clear procedures for accountability strengthened the project's credibility and long-term sustainability. Even though there was no need to used them during the implementation.

Stakeholder Consultation was at the core of ensuring that project activities reflected the needs, priorities, and expectations of the communities involved. By engaging with farmers, local leaders, institutions, and other relevant actors throughout the project cycle, the project ensured that interventions were designed collaboratively and effectively implemented. This participatory approach strengthened community ownership, improved adoption of best practices, and contributed to the project's overall success.

By integrating these safeguards, the project ensured that its actions were socially inclusive, environmentally responsible, and sustainable, ultimately leading to greater impact and community-driven development.

2. Factors that improve the likelihood of long-term sustainability of project impacts.

Several factors contribute to the long-term sustainability of the project's impacts. One key element is the continuation of Heifer's activities in the project area even after the project concludes. This ongoing presence allows Heifer to continue implementing the tools and techniques developed through the intervention, ensuring that they remain culturally relevant and aligned with a gender-sensitive approach.

Additionally, the project has worked closely with community-based organizations, which strengthens the likelihood of continued activities once the project ends. These organizations are well-integrated into the local context, and their established relationships with community members will enable them to continue driving development efforts, ensuring the project’s impact is sustained and that activities can be maintained independently.

Together, these factors create a solid foundation for ensuring the long-term success and sustainability of the project’s outcomes.

3. Factors that encourage replication, such as outreach, dissemination of lessons learned and communication strategies.

Several factors contribute to the potential replication of the project’s methodology across different regions and sectors. One of the main drivers is the strong interest from other areas to adopt the methodology in various value chains. For example, there has been growing interest in Mexico and Honduras, particularly in the cattle sector for Honduras and Cocoa for Mexico, where stakeholders are eager to apply the lessons and approaches developed in the project.
Additionally, Heifer’s new program, PROMESA CAFFE CACAO, also presents an opportunity expand the reach

and impact of the project's tools and techniques. To facilitate this replication, the project has emphasized outreach efforts, including the dissemination of lessons learned through meetings. These efforts ensure that best practices and successful strategies are shared widely, encouraging the adoption of the project's approaches in other contexts.

III: Minor Amendments

CONTEXT	
Result Framework	
Components and Cost	
Institutional And Implementation Arrangements	
Financial Management	
Implementation Schedule	The project was extended until June 2025 to wrap up all the activities and terminal evaluation.
Executing Entity	
Executing Entity Category	
Minor Project Objective Change	
Safeguards	
Risk Analysis	
Increase of GEF Financing up to 5%	
Co-Financing	
Location of Project Activity	
others	

IV: Geographic Coordinates of Project Activities

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Guatemala	15.783471	-90.230759	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Honduras	15.199999	-86.241905	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

V. ANNEX

Uploaded Document

Document Category	Title
M and E Document	20250909_SCCF Heifer Adaptation_10934_Tracking tool_