



**Mid-Term Evaluation Report on Project 00072164:
“Environmentally Sound Management of Products and Wastes
Containing POPs and Reduction of Risks Associated with their Final
Disposal”**

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SPECIAL THANKS

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ACRONYMS

BAT	Best Available Technologies	Mejores Técnicas Disponibles
BEP	Best Environmental Practices	Mejores Prácticas Ambientales
ERC	Evaluation Resource Center	Centro de Recursos de Evaluación
GEF	Global Environment Facility	Fondo Mundial para el Medio Ambiente
HCB	Hexachlorobenzene	Hexachlorobenzeno
EDS	Healthcare Waste	Desechos de Cuidados en Salud
IEO	Independent Evaluation Office	Oficina de Evaluación Independiente
MiAmbiente	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment	Secretaría de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoreo y Evaluación
RSM	Municipal Solid Waste	Desechos Sólidos Municipales
MTR	Mid-Term Review	Revisión de Medio Término
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	Organización No Gubernamental
NIM	National Implementation Modality	Modalidad de Implementación Nacional
NIP	National Implementation Plan	Plan Nacional de Implementación
PBDE	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers	Éteres Difenílicos Polibrominados
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl	Bifenil Policlorinado
PeCB	Pentachlorobenzene	Pentaclorobenzena
PIR	Project Implementation Report	Reporte de Implementación del Proyecto
PCDD/F	Polybrominated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans	Dibenzo-p-dioxinas polibrominadas y dibenzofuranos
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Contaminantes Orgánicos Persistentes
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management	Enfoque Estratégico sobre el Manejo Internacional de Químicos
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement	Acuerdo de Asistencia Básica Estándar
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals	Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible
TE	Terminal Evaluation	Evaluación Terminal
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo
UNDP-GEF	UNDP Global Environmental Facility	Fondo Mundial para el Medio Ambiente PNUD
UPOPs	Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	Contaminantes Orgánicos Persistentes No Intencionales

1. Executive Summary

1.1. Project Information Table

Project's Name:	“Environmentally Sound Management of Products and Wastes Containing POPs and Reduction of Risks Associated with their Final Disposal”		
UNDP Project's ID (PMIS#)	5615	PIF Approval date:	June 4, 2015
GEF Project's ID (PMIS#):	9079	CEO Authorization Date:	November 9, 2017
ATLAS Business Unit, Project No-ID File (Award # Project ID)	72164	Project Document (ProDoc) signature date (project start date):	September 19, 2018
Country or countries	Honduras	Project manager hiring date:	September 19, 2018
Region:	Latin America and Caribbean	Initiation workshop date:	December 19, 2018
Area of action	Chemicals	Midterm Exam Completion Date:	October 25, 2021
Strategic objective of the GEF's area of action:	CW-2 Program 3	Expected completion date:	September 19, 2023
Trust Fund [specify GEF TF, LDCF, SCCF, NPIF]:	GEF	In case of review, new proposed completion date	
Implementing agency / implementing partner:	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente)		
Other implementing partners:	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Education, Council for Higher Education of the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH), Honduran Institute of Land Transportation (IHTT), Ministry of Health, National Commission for Environmentally Sound Management of Chemicals (CNC), CENOSA and ARGOS		
Project's Financing	CEO authorization's date (US\$)	Midterm Review Date (US\$) *	
[1] GEF funding:	USD 3 460 000	USD 651 787	
[2] UNDP contribution:	-		
[3] Government:	USD 8 160 872	USD 2 080 560	
[4] Other partners:	USD 18 439 453	USD 4 245 000	
[5] Total co-financed [2 + 3+ 4]:	USD 26 600 325	USD 6 325 560	
PROJECT TOTAL COST [1 + 5]	USD 30 060 325	USD 6 977 347	

1.2. Project Description

The project "Environmentally Rational Management of Products and Wastes containing POPs and Reduction of the Risks Associated with their Final Disposal" was designed to: minimize global impacts and risks to the environment and human health in Honduras, improving Environmentally Sound Management of POPs (both original and new), through the implementation of public-private partnerships, enforcing regulations and introducing institutional models to control the new POP pesticides; electronic waste disposal (PBDE) and PCB, inadequate solid waste management and inadequate management of hospital waste (HCW).

The Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente) with the support of United Nations Development Program (UNDP), submitted to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) the project "***Environmentally Sound Management of Products and Wastes Containing POPs and Reduction of Risks Associated with their Final Disposal***", which was approved and is being jointly implemented with the Center for the Study and Control of Pollutants (CESCCO), the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Ministry of Education, the Council for Higher Education of the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH), the Honduran Institute of Land Transportation, Ministry of Health, National Commission for Environmentally Sound Management of Chemicals (CNC), the Municipal Governments of Comayagua, Potrerillos, Mancomunidad de COLOSUCA y Tegucigalpa M.D.C., Universities, Argos Honduras, SA de CV, Cementos del Norte, SA, hazardous and common waste managers.

This project of US \$ 3,460,000 (three million four hundred and sixty thousand US dollars) was approved by the GEF in November 2017, and the resources (ASL) were disbursed in July 2019. There is a contribution of USD 26,600,325, of those USD 9,668,091 are in cash and USD 16,932,234 in kind.

To achieve the objective of "***Minimizing global impacts and risks to the environment and human health in Honduras, highlighting the Environmentally Sound Management of original and new POPs pesticides, PBDEs, PCBs and unintentional POPs, when implementing PPPs, implementing regulations, introducing institutional models, increasing knowledge/awareness and reducing the lack of monitoring in the management of waste from health facilities and waste in rural areas***", the project develops actions that will help Honduras comply with

requirements of Stockholm Convention for the management of original and new POPs, divided into four components:

- ***Component 1: Develop institutional capacities and strengthen the regulatory and policy framework to address emerging POPs situations.***
- ***Component 2: Environmentally sound management and disposal of listed new pesticides POPs, PCBs, and POPs***
- ***Component 3: Reduced release of UP-POPs from priority sources.***
- ***Component 4: Raise awareness, capture lessons learned, disseminate experiences, monitor project progress, and provide adaptive feedback and evaluation.***

1.3. Project progress summary

The project was designed to be executed between September 19, 2018 and September 19, 2023, however, different circumstances have led to delays in implementation. This US\$ 3,460,000 (three million four hundred and sixty thousand US dollars) projects was approved by the GEF in September 2017, the ProDoc was signed in September 2018 and the resources (ASL) were approved in July 2019. The unavailability of funds for almost a year after its signature led to delays in the recruitment of project team specialists and thematic consultancies.

During 2019, only the Project Coordinator and the Component 1 and 4 Specialist were hired. It was not until August 2021 that the two missing Project Team Specialists for Components 2 and 3 were hired. In addition to the delays in the availability of funds (ASL) at project startup, in 2020 the Government of Honduras decided to create the Presidential Office for Green Economy and the government evaluated the possibility of transferring the project to this office to become the implementing partner. However, in December 2020 the change did not materialized, and MiAmbiente Secretariat was ratified as national executing agency, but the processes caused instability and significant delays to the project.

Activities related to component 4 and the purchase and installation of a chromatograph were carried out in 2020, enabling the implementation of funds through the UNDP Procurement Plan. . In addition to these backlogs due to political decisions, the country was also facing the Covid-19 pandemic and the restrictive measures, posing significant challenges to the implementation as new recruitment of staff and official field missions were restricted.

Despite the context of the Covid-19 Pandemic and the possible change of the executing agency of the project, during 2020 activities were carried out in such manner that it allowed the achievement of results in Component 4, as well as the purchase of a mass gas chromatography equipment that is part of Component 1. All these delays cannot be charged to UNDP or the Project Coordination. Only until mid-2021 the difficulties to carry out financial administrative issues became normalized, and an acceleration plan was started to recover to help expedite activities the remainder of 2021 and in 2022. Consultants have already been hired to advice on the establishment of the waste management system in cement kilns, the process of disposal of sanitary waste and the training of teachers.

1.4. Summary table of MTR assessments and achievements

Parameter	MTR Assessment	Description of achievement
Project strategy	N /A	
Progress towards achievement of results	Objective: Moderately unsatisfactory	Although the project has made progress in some preparatory activities for the achievement of the established indicators, no progress has been made on these. In some cases, no progress is shown.
	Outcome A: Moderately unsatisfactory	The main achievement is the recruitment of staff to carry out the activities, the mid-term targets have not yet been achieved
	Outcome B: Satisfactory	The three normative instruments has been prioritized, but there are no developed proposals for any of them. The laboratory (CESCCO) has been equipped with the mass gas chromatograph and staff have been trained in the basic operation of the equipment. Consumables are being purchased. The project is on track to achieve the result.
	Outcome C: Moderately unsatisfactory	Preparatory activities have been carried out to collect documentary information and relevant stakeholders have been contacted to update the inventory. There are no technical guidelines for the management of POPs currently nor concrete experiences in eliminating POPs in cement kilns. No results are shown.
	Outcome D: Unsatisfactory	Coordination has been carried out with the competent authorities to create conditions that allow an accelerated progress in the second half of the project. At the time of this evaluation, no progress has been made on this result.
	Outcome E: Moderately satisfactory	Expert staff have been hired to develop the strategy for waste management in cement kilns and the beneficiary of the pilot project for the disposal of hospital waste. Synergies have been established with another project under development in the health sector to achieve a greater impact on the management of this type of waste. However, the mid-term targets have not yet been achieved

	Outcome F: Satisfactory	One indicator exceeded the end-of-project target, showing highly satisfactory progress. Only preparatory activities have been carried out for the other indicator, but projections indicate that the end-of-project target will be achieved at the end of the project.
	Outcome G: N / A	
Project implementation and adaptive management	Moderately satisfactory	Despite the many difficulties that this project has had to get started and achieve a smooth implementation, the management unit of this project has been favorable. Adaptive management has been achieved that will allow the project to progress in 2022 and 2023 without major difficulties.
Sustainability	Moderately likely	Overall, the risks for the financial, socio-economic and environmental sustainability are expected to be overcome by the activities that the project will carry out in the remaining years. The risks related with the institutional framework and governance is an issue that needs attention and must be addressed in order to mitigate it as much as possible.

1.5. Summary conclusions

1. The project is well formulated, attends to national needs required for the implementation of commitments acquired under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) framework and allows for continuity of activities developed under previously implemented projects.
2. Finally, Currently has a well-articulated management team (national coordinator and consulting team), which has the support of UNDP and this year the commitment of MiAmbiente (Minister's Office) ensure that activities can be carried out more smoothly.
3. Interviews with the representatives of the cement companies confirm their commitment to the project and their readiness to make investments to create the conditions for the final disposal of hazardous wastes.
4. The project team, with the support of UNDP, has managed to implement adaptive management to deal with the multiple delays experienced by the project. MiAmbiente in this year 2021 has shown a strengthening of its commitment with the participation of the Minister and the OCP.
5. The work carried out with the Ministry of Education and the training of teachers with the new guide was a very important achievement that had been obtained despite the difficulties that the project had at startup. This is the result of the good work that was done with the Education Sector in previous POPs projects, which generated an awareness on the needs for training, and has facilitated this success.
6. UNDP is committed with MiAmbiente and has provided support on several occasions by training government staff in UNDP/GEF processes to ensure the success of the project. This effort is important and very positive.
7. It is expected that with an effective implementation strategy and action plan to accelerate execution, the project will achieve all the expected results and the main objective will be met, although the project would benefit from additional time (extension).

1.6. Summary table of recommendations

No.	Recommendation	Responsible
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1	<p style="text-align: center;">An effective implementation strategy and action plan to accelerate project execution is recommended.</p> <p>The delays presented at the start of the project related with the ASL, the institutional situation related with the possible change of executing partner (Government of Honduras) in the period 2019-2020, as well as the Covid-19 pandemic (2020) with the consequent national and international health measures have prevented progress in most of the components and activities. However, project coordination has taken steps to advance those processes with UNDP implementation support, specifically regarding procurement and hiring based on Letters of Agreement (LoA).</p> <p>The project has progressed towards meeting its objectives, and additional time to the project duration might need to be considered to further the achievement of the stated objective.</p>	MiAmbiente UNDP Project team
2	<p style="text-align: center;">Establish Technical Committees differentiated by theme.</p> <p>With an organizational rank lower than that of the Steering Committee, and with the participation of the partners, this figure will allow the project partners to participate in the review of the technical requirements of the procurement and contracting services needed. It also allows national capacities to be strengthened, giving sustainability to the initiatives developed once the project ends its intervention. The most appropriate approach is to set up technical committees differentiated by subject:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Regulation b. Laboratory capacity c. Elimination of POPs d. UPPOPs e. BAT in Health Facilities f. Education and awareness-raising. 	MiAmbiente UNDP Project Team CESCCO
3	<p style="text-align: center;">Follow up on acceleration plans</p> <p>Although the acceleration plans submitted will allow for greater implementation, a good system of follow-up and control must be maintained by the project and CESCCO-MiAmbiente to ensure that they are implemented without detriment to paying attention to national needs.</p>	MiAmbiente UNDP Project Team
4	<p style="text-align: center;">Ensure the sustainability of the project.</p> <p>Establish a clear sustainability strategy that allows to strengthen the institutional capacities of the partners involved in the project.</p>	UNDP Project Team
5	<p style="text-align: center;">Gender perspective</p> <p>Find strategies and continue to strengthen women's empowerment and gender equity in the different thematic areas of the project.</p>	UNDP Project team Project Board
6	<p style="text-align: center;">Strengthening the regulatory framework</p> <p>Strategic support from MiAmbiente to the formulation, approval and implementation of the regulations that are going to developed within the framework of the project.</p>	MiAmbiente Project Team

	Improved communication channels	
7	There is a need to improve the communication channels between the MiAmbiente and the project team to expedite the review and approval mechanisms for project needs (contracts and procurement) and thus ensure that the resources are available on time to achieve the expected results within the planned timeframe	MiAmbiente UNDP Project Team
	Strengthening the effective integration of CESCO	
8	MiAmbiente must ensure the institutional support that guarantees the effective and appropriate participation of CESCO in the technical management of the project and to consider the project as its strategic ally.	MiAmbiente UNDP Project Team
	Safeguards for the government transition period	
9	In November 2021, presidential elections will be held in Honduras. It is necessary that MiAmbiente, UNDP and the project team develop a strategy to ensure the continuity of core activities during the transition period of the new government (Q4 2021 and Q1 2022). Continuity of the project technical staff is crucial to avoid an uninterrupted physical and budgetary implementation.	MiAmbiente UNDP Project Team

2. Introduction

2.1. Purpose and objectives of the mid-term review

The country office of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Honduras requested a mid-term evaluation of the GEF-funded project, “Environmentally Sound Management of Products and Wastes Containing POPs and Reduction of Risks Associated with their Final Disposal” (PIMS 5615) being UNDP, GEF’s implementing agency and the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente) the project’s is the national executing agency.

The objective of this Mid-Term Assessment (MTA) is to review -since the beginning of its implementation- the performance of all activities in the project, “Environmentally Sound Management of Products and Wastes Containing POPs and Reduction of Risks Associated with their Final Disposal”. This evaluation aims to identify the weaknesses and strengths of the design, the progress in the project’s implementation, as well as to verify whether the results and outputs specified in the project document are current and in the process of being fulfilled. Similarly, it is desired to know if the project is making progress towards achieving the expected results in the management of POPs in Honduras in accordance with the commitments set out in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

Thus, the goal of this evaluation includes the following points:

- Assessment of progress in achieving results.
- Monitoring implementation and adaptive management to improve results.
- Early identification of sustainability risks.
- Evaluation of the applicability of gender equity in project implementation.
- Emphasis on constructive recommendations.

The evaluation will analyze the following aspects of the project:

- I. Relevance.
- II. Efficiency.
- III. Effectiveness.
- IV. Sustainability of results.
- V. Achievement of expected impacts of the project.
- VI. Contribution to expected outcomes.

2.2. Scope and methodology

For this evaluation, the methodology for mid-term evaluations specified in the UNDP/GEF project evaluation guide was implemented¹.

To achieve the objective of this evaluation, the evaluation question matrix developed by UNDP Honduras, and included in the terms of reference of this consultancy, were analyzed and expanded. Without prejudice to the above, the different phases of the project (design, implementation), as well as the financial and adaptive management in the period subject to evaluation, from January 2017 to June 2021, were analyzed.

The collection of information will be carried out in accordance with the following activities:

- I. Project documentation (AWP, reports, studies, interviews, PIR, Prodoc).
- II. Contextual (government policies and plans, municipal plans, economic and social studies of sectors).
- III. Integration with other activities and policies (similar complementary projects under implementation, UNDP and government policies, municipal plans, budgets of organizations, municipalities and ministries to protect the BD).
- IV. Baseline information and project situation (biodiversity status studies, monitoring and control reports, use of tracking tools, interviews).

Methodology

The methodology for collecting and analyzing the information will be as follows:

¹ “Guidance for Conducting Mid-term Review of UNDP-Supported, GEF-financed Projects”; Direction UNDP-GEF 2014, United Nations Development Programme, <http://web.undp.org/evaluation/guidance.shtml#handbook>

1. **Document review:** analysis of the project document, as well as project progress reports and other publications resulting from project activities.
2. **Interviews with key informants:** interviews will be conducted with the UNDP project team, with key actors: the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente), the Center for the Study and Control of Pollutants (CESCCO) , Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock, Secretariat of Education, Council for Higher Education of the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH), Honduran Institute of Land Transportation, Ministry of Health, National Chemical Management Commission (CNG), Municipal Governments of Comayagua, Marcovia, Potrerillos, Colosuca and MDC, Universities, Argos Honduras, S. A de C.V., Cementos del Norte, S. A., Association of Recyclers and National Centre for the Production of Cleaning Chemicals, among others are identified during the review of documents.
3. **Series of open and semi-structured questions** formulated to key people directly and indirectly related to the Project, implementing in-depth interviews.
4. **Focus group interviews:** Focus group interviews: this can be conducted with municipal directors, as well as with a technical group, whose specific objective would be to analyze the Project's indicators, results, products and activities, in order to know if they are measurable, relevant and appropriate.

The information will be cross-referenced when key situations in the context of project implementation are identified, with the information provided in the interviews, the progress reports and other publications, in such a way that the conclusions obtained are balanced and as objective as possible to avoid bias among the informants.

Limitations of the methodology

The main limitation of this evaluation is not being able to travel to Honduras and verify some of the issues in the field and be able to interview the actors more efficiently. The use of virtual systems has been good but contact is always important.

A limitation is that the interviewee's own information may be dissimilar and/or partial (informant bias), which may lead to judgements that will have to be evaluated fairly by the evaluator. In this regard, participatory evaluation can help to minimize any risk of lack of objectivity or imbalance of information.

2.1. Structure of the Mid Term Report

For the analysis of the achievement of results, the Results Progress Assessment Matrix was prepared. Table No. 2. 1 (See section 4. 2, table 4. 1, complete matrix) which includes the mid-term and end-of-project indicators and

goals that were assessed according to the UNDP mid-term evaluation guide, using the Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) for the years 2020 and 2021 as a source of information.

Table No. 2.1. Results progress evaluation matrix

Project's Strategy	Indicator	Initial reference level	Mid-Term Objective	Project's final goal	Level and Mid-Term Assessment	Assessment of achievements	Justification of the valuation
Objective							
Outcome 1:	Indicator 1:						
	Indicator 2:						
Outcome 2:	Indicator 1:						
	Indicator 2:						
Etc.							

Code for the Evaluation of Indicators

Green=Achieved	Yellow = Can be achieved	Red = it might be difficult to achieve
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Finally, the project was rated in the summary table of assessments and achievements of the MTR according to the following scheme (see table 2. 2) and the results obtained are shown in section 1. 4 of this report.

Table No. 2.2. Summary of MTR assessments and achievements

Project Strategy	N/A	
Progress towards achievement of results	Assessment of the extent to which the objective has been achieved Rating of achievement: (Rate according to scale of 6 pt.)	
	Assessment of the degree of achievement of outcome 1: Rating of achievement: (Rate according to scale of 6 pt.)	
	Assessment of the extent to which outcome 2 has been achieved Rating of achievement: (Rate according to scale of 6 pt.)	
	Assessment of the degree of achievement of outcome 3: Rating of achievement: (Rate according to scale of 6 pt.)	
Project implementation and adaptive management	(Rate according to 6 pt scale)	
Sustainability	(Rate according to 4 pt scale)	

The Evaluation Matrix for the MTR will be used (table No. 2.3), this one is included in the "Guidance For Conducting Midterm Reviews of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects"

Table No. 2.3 Template for the MTR evaluation matrix.

Evaluation criteria – Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
Project Strategy: To what extent is the project strategy relevant to national priorities and country's ownership and implications? Is this the best way to get results?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How does the project support the strategic priorities of UNDP and GEF? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear linkage between project objectives and UNDP/GEF strategic priorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project documents - UNDP/GEF strategies and documents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of documents. - Interviews with UNDP staff and the project team.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How does the project support national environmental and development priorities? - What has been the level of involvement of the stakeholder in the design of the project? - Does the project take into account national and political realities, in both, its design and its implementation? - What has been the level of ownership of the main stakeholders involved in the implementation of the project? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Extent to which the project supports national environmental policies. - Assessment of key stakeholders regarding the level of adequacy of project design and implementation to national realities and existing capacities. - Consistency between the needs expressed by national stakeholders and the UNDP-GEF approach. - Level of involvement of government officials and other partners in the project design process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project documents - Assessment of key project partners and stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of documents. - Interviews with MiAmbiente staff, project partners, UNDP and the project team.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are there logical links between the project's expected results and design (in terms of project components, choice of partners, structure, implementation mechanisms, scope, budget, use of resources, among others)? - How does the theory of change expressed in PRODOC correspond to the structure and composition of the project, the context and the country's needs? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Level of coherence between the project's results and design of the internal logic. - Level of coherence between project design and implementation approach. - Level of correspondence of the theory of change, with the project's structure and composition, the context and the country's needs? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project documents. - Evaluation of MiAmbiente staff, project partners and project team. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of documents. - Interviews with MiAmbiente staff, project partners, UNDP and the project team.
Progress towards achievement of results: What is the extent to which the desired results and objectives have been achieved so far?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Has the project been effective in achieving the expected results so far? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of indicators within the project's strategic results/logical framework, in relation to resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project documents. - Quarterly and annual progress reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of documents. - Interviews with MiAmbiente staff,

Evaluation criteria – Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
		- MiAmbiente staff, partners, project team and UNDP.	project partners, UNDP and the project team.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How were the risks and assumptions of the project managed? - What has been the quality of the developed mitigation strategies? - How has adaptive management contributed to the achievement of results and the expansion of expected outputs? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrity of identification of risks and assumptions during project planning and design. - Quality of information systems in place to identify emerging risks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project documents. - Quarterly and annual progress reports. - MiAmbiente staff, partners, project team and UNDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of documents. - Interviews with MiAmbiente staff, project partners, UNDP and the project team.
<p>Project execution and adaptive management: Has the project been implemented efficiently, cost-effectively and adapted to changing conditions so far? To what extent do the monitoring and evaluation, information and communication systems of the project contribute to its implementation?</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How has adaptive management contributed to the achievement of results and the enhancement of expected outputs? - Have the logical framework, the work plans, or any changes made to them been used as management tools during the implementation of the project? - Have financial and accounting systems been adequate to manage the project and to produce accurate and timely financial information? - Were the progress reports accurate and timely? Do they meet the reporting requirements? Are changes for adaptive management include? - Has the project execution been as effective as originally proposed (planned vs. current)? - Has the co-financing been as planned? - Have the financial resources been used efficiently? - Have the procurement been carried out in a manner that makes efficient use of project resources? - How has the results-based management approach been used during project implementation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adaptive management was needed to ensure efficient use of resources. - Availability and quality of financial and progress reports. - Timeliness and adequacy of reports delivered. - Level of discrepancy between planned and actual expenditure. - Planned co-financing vs. current received. - How appropriate were the options selected by the project in terms of context, infrastructure and cost. - Quality of the results-based management report (progress reports, monitoring and evaluation). - Where there, and with what frequency, changes made to the project design or the implementation approach in order to improve the efficiency of the project. - Cost associated with delivery mechanism and management structure, compared to other alternatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project documents. - Quarterly and annual progress reports. - MiAmbiente staff, partners, project team and UNDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of documents. - Interviews with MiAmbiente staff, project partners, UNDP and the project team.
<p>Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, socio-economic and/or environmental risks to the long-term sustainability of the project results?</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have sustainability aspects been integrated into the project's design and implementation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence/quality of sustainability strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project documents. - Evaluation of MiAmbiente staff, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of documents.

Evaluation criteria – Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
	- Evidence/quality of actions taken to ensure sustainability.	project partners and project team.	- Interviews with MiAmbiente staff, project partners, UNDP and the project team.
- Does the project adequately address financial and economic sustainability aspects?	- Level and source of financial support to be provided in the future to relevant sectors and activities after the end of the project. - Evidence of commitment of international partners, governments and other stakeholders to financially support relevant sectors/activities after project ends.	- Project documents. - Evaluation of MiAmbiente staff, project partners and project team.	- Analysis of documents. - Interviews with MiAmbiente staff, project partners, UNDP and the project team.
- Is there evidence that the project partners will continue the activities beyond the end of the project? - What is the level of political commitment to continue working on the results of the project?	- Extent to which project activities and results have been taken over by counterparts. - Level of financial support to be provided by the government, once the project is finished.	- Project documents. - Evaluation of MiAmbiente staff, project partners and project team.	- Analysis of documents. - Interviews with MiAmbiente staff, project partners, UNDP and the project team.
- What are the main challenges that may hinder the sustainability of efforts?	- Changes that could pose challenges to the project.	- Project documents. - Evaluation of MiAmbiente staff, project partners and project team.	- Analysis of documents. - Interviews with MiAmbiente staff, project partners, UNDP and the project team.

3. Project description and context

3.1. Development context

Honduras faces a risk to the environment and human health due to the presence of original and new Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) that remain on its territory. Based on the results of the 2015 update of the Stockholm Convention’s National Implementation Plan (NIP), there is an inventory of 30 tons of POP pesticides, 108 tons of PCB contaminated equipment (50% of equipment still in operation) and 21.5 tons of PBDEs in motor vehicles (12 tons in public transport buses).

Although many efforts have been made to face these challenges, there are gaps that need to be filled, such as the need to develop private management schemes, lack of implementation and strengthening of the law, insufficient technological capacity, and insufficient knowledge of the subject among priority groups.

The project is consistent with the recently approved update of the NIP of the Honduras Stockholm Convention (2015) in several of the targets, mainly:

- *“5. 1C1L1: Consolidates compliance with the institutional legal framework (particularly charged with the management of POPs pesticides);*
- *5. 1C2L1: Promotes the involvement of the private sector in the management of POPs;*
- *5. 2C2L1: Promotes and provides follow-up for educational programs linked to the sound environmental management of chemicals.*
- *5. 2C2L4: Promotes the incorporation of sound environmental management of chemicals in the private sector.*
- *5. 3C2L1: Adoption of BAT for the management of industrial POPs;*
- *5. 4C1L1 Integrated solid waste management for the 8 major cities with the highest populations, and without adequate systems for final solid waste disposal: Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, El Progreso, Danlí, La Ceiba, Choluteca, and Villanueva;*
- *5. 4C1L2: Implement BAT in domestic industry: and*
- *5. 4C1L3: Develop inventories of unintentionally generated POPs not included in national inventories”*

The Project also contributes to the overall objective of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), which supports advancing the goals agreed at the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development, ensuring that, by 2020, chemicals are produced and used in ways that significantly minimize impacts on the environment and human health.

Moreover, the Project is consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In particular, SDG 3 “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”, and its target 3.9: “By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination”, as well as SDG 12 “Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns” and its target 12. 4 “By 2020, achieve the Environmentally Sound Management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in

accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.”

3.2. Problems the project tried to address: threats and barriers

The existence of POPs in Honduras poses a threat to health and the environment. The pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), as well as recently listed POPs such as Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDEs) and unintentional POPs such as Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (PCDD/F) pose challenges in the management and control of these types of substances. The project aims to improve the appropriate management conditions for the POPs inventory identified in the 2015 NIP update, namely:

- 30 tons (t) of POPS pesticides
- 18 tons (t) of PCB-contaminated equipment (50% still in use)
- 21.5 tons (t) of PBDEs contained in vehicles (12 tons in public buses)
- Releases of 248gEqT/Y of PCDD/Fs mainly from open burning waste.

In addition, the project will strengthen the infrastructure needed for toxicological analysis and for the systematization of epidemiological information to provide data on the effects of POPs on health.

The project seeks to overcome four barriers identified according to the development challenge, mainly due to four structural causes: lack of Producer’s Extended Responsibility, lack of economic resources and lack of generating authorities, and lack of awareness about the importance of the problem, which are presented below:

- 1- There are no Public-Private Partnership (PPP) management models for this type of waste.
- 2- Lack of implementation and enforcement of the law.
- 3- Insufficient technological capacities for waste management.
- 4- Insufficient knowledge in priority generating groups.

3.3. Project description and strategy

The Project, led by the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente), will help Honduras meet the requirements under the Stockholm Convention for old and new POPs. Consistent with this objective, the Project addresses the sound environmental management and disposal of stockpiled POPs pesticides (original and new). This includes PCBs from obsolete electrical equipment and contaminated oil stocks, and PBDEs from transport equipment waste, as well as the reduction of unintentional POPs from priority waste sources.

The strategy aims to address threats and barriers with the GEF and co-financing funds, and through this, to establish baseline and/or compensatory solutions for long-term structural causes. Some key strategic points are to involve the private sector in the management of POPs waste, to make further progress on regulations and to bring waste management to society through training, education and awareness.

The project aims to minimize the global impacts and risk to the environment and human health in Honduras by improving the environmentally sound management of POPs (both original and new), through the implementation of public-private partnerships, enforcing regulations and introducing institutional models to control new POP pesticides; e-waste disposal (PBDE) and PCBs, inadequate management Solid Waste Management and Inadequate Hospital Waste Management (HCW) through four components:

- **Component 1: Develop institutional capacities and strengthen the regulatory and policy framework to address emerging POPs situations.**

Outcome A) Key public and private institutions and entities to implement and enforce the regulatory and policy framework for the sound management of chemicals and wastes, including new POPs on the list.

Outcome B) Regulations for environmentally sound management of chemicals developed and updated as required, and the infrastructure for compliance strengthened.

- **Component 2: Environmentally sound management of pesticides POPs, PCBs, and new listed POPs.**

Outcome C) Technical knowledge of POPs to strengthen their management, developed

Outcome D: Disposal of stockpiles of POPs-containing materials through innovative approaches. The outputs to be produced in this result (and their corresponding activities).

- **Component 3: Reduction of the release of unintentional POPs from priority sources.**

Outcome E) Reduction of unintentional POPs emissions and elimination of POPs in collaborative schemes.

- **Component 4: Raising awareness, capturing lessons learned, disseminating experiences, monitoring project progress, and providing adaptive feedback and evaluation.**

Outcome F) Increased education and awareness regarding “new” and “initial” POPs, and ways to minimize their release. This is for private entities, students and communities, as well as the general public.

3.4. Project implementation mechanisms

The project is implemented under the National Implementation Modality (NIM) with UNDP as the implementing agency. The Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente) is the executing unit of the Government of Honduras, the unit responsible for leading the project and ensuring compliance with the objectives and expected results, as well as the use of resources administered by UNDP.

The administrative structure of the project includes a Project Board (called the Project Steering Committee) responsible for building consensus, managing decisions when guidance is required from the Project Manager, including recommendations to UNDP/Implementing Partner for approval of project plans and revisions. UNDP has ultimate responsibility for the Project, so the Board's decisions are made in accordance with the standards that will ensure management for the development of results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition. In the event that consensus is not reached within the Board, the final decision will rest with the UNDP Programme Officer.

The project was designed to be executed between January 2017 and December 2021, however, different circumstances have generated delays in its implementation. These US \$ 3,460,000 (three million four hundred and sixty thousand US dollars) projects was approved by the GEF in November 2017, the ProDoc was signed in 2018, and the resources (ASL) were allocated in 2019.

The social benefit of the project will also be the implementation of 5 permanent management models at the community level for household waste, to minimize open burning and to promote environmentally sound waste management. These results will be replicated and extended in their impact later, or during the life of the project. It is expected that the enhanced legal framework will have a synergistic effect on other waste management improvements.

During the implementation period the project will reduce the impact of POPs through the following expected results: i.) reduce/remove 102 tons (t) of POPs (30 tons of POPs pesticides, 60 tons of PCBs, 12 tons of PBDE-containing wastes); ii.) reduce 25 g-TEQs of unintentional POPs; iii.) improve the regulatory framework and enforcement capacity. iv) implementation of five permanent management models at the community level for

household waste, to minimize open burning and to promote environmentally sound waste management; v) raising awareness among the population and decision-makers.

The main partners involved in the implementation of the project are:

- Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente)
- Centre for the Study and Control of Pollutants (CESCCO-SERNA)
- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
- Ministry of Education
- Higher Education Council of the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH)
- Honduran Land Transport Institute (IHTT)
- Ministry of Health
- National Chemical Management Commission

4. Findings

4.1. Project Strategy

4.1.1. Project Design

The project considered as the basis of its activities the progress obtained by the projects previously executed by the Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente) in conjunction with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), for which there is a base of prior knowledge on the state of progress in the management of persistent organic pollutants (POPs), it is also aligned with the National Implementation Plan of the Stockholm Convention generated in 2009 and the most recent update in 2015.

Generally speaking, the strategy set out in the project document is being implemented, as allowed by the context in which it was developed, the Covid-19 pandemic and the initial political context that delayed its start, due to the possible change in the national implementation partner established by the Government of Honduras, a situation that finally did not happen, the Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente) remained as the national counterpart of the Project.

To date, the implementation of the proposed strategy has led to significant progress in some of the components, such as:

- a. Component 1. Outcome B. CESCO-MiAmbiente has been equipped with a gas-mass chromatograph and staff are trained in the basic operation of the equipment.
- b. Component 4. Outcome F. There is a Teacher's Guide, an ongoing virtual training strategy working with the Ministry of Education, and it has exceeded the final target set for the number of trained teachers; it has demonstrated adaptive management in the context of a pandemic.

On the other hand, some results, even if they do not show progress towards the goals set, have carried out preparatory activities that will allow for greater progress in the second half of its implementation.

- c. Component 1: Outcome B). The regulations (three) have not yet been developed, but the project has prioritized them, which would allow significant progress to be made in the second half. However, there is concern that the final goal of implementing these regulations will not be achieved before the project is completed.

Finally, there is concern about the progress made on most of the targets set for the medium term, since they have not shown any progress to date.

- d. Destruction goals (reduction of 10 g-TEQ/a emissions of dioxins and furans; 5 t of products containing PBDEs, 10 t of pesticides and 20 t of PCBs removed) are not on track. It may be included that the project has hired the international advisor for the design of the disposal project and MiAmbiente has taken steps to speed up the recruitment of specialists who will coordinate the technical and logistical process.

4.1.2. Results framework/logical framework

The logical framework is very well developed, and the indicators are all developed according to SMART criteria. For the reasons outlined above, the project has made progress on very few of the expected results.

4.2. Progress towards achievement of results

Table 4. 1 Results Progress Assessment Matrix provides an analysis of each of the indicators and targets set for the project objective and each expected output.

Table No. 4.1 Matrix for assessing progress on results

Project Objective: Minimize global impacts and risks to the environment and human health in Honduras, highlighting the Environmentally Sound Management of pesticides initial and new POPs, PBDEs, PCBs and unintentional POPs, when implementing PPPs, applying regulations, introduce institutional models, increase knowledge / awareness and reduce the lack of vigilance in the management of waste from Health Establishments and waste in rural areas.

Project's Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term goal	Goal at the end of the period	Level and mid-term evaluation	Assessment of achievements	Justification for valuation
<p>Project's Objective: Minimize global impacts and risks to the environment and human health in Honduras, highlighting the Environmentally Sound Management of POPs (both old and new), by implementing APPs, applying regulations, introducing institutional models, to control new POPs pesticides; electronic waste (PBDEs) and PCB disposal, unsuitable management of solid waste, and unsuitable management of Health Care Waste</p>	Reduction of g-TEQ/a release of dioxins and furans	In the updated inventory of NIP POPs (2015), releases of PCDD/F (combined to air and soil, based on 2010) are estimated at 175.26 g-TEQ / year	Reduction by 10 g-TEQ/a of released dioxins and furans.	Reduction by 25 g-TEQ/a of released dioxins and furans.	<p>There are no results on this indicator, however, the project has made progress in planning activities aligned with the achievements, such as:</p> <p>1- Developed a response plan to seek through UNDP the hiring of relevant consultancies (Adaptive Management) 2- Delivered to UNDP the technical specifications for the procurement of the Autoclave to be installed at the University School Hospital in order to prepare the bidding process (June 2021)</p> <p>3- A synergy was made with the RISP-HO project of the Ministry of Health and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), which will allow the construction of a new sanitary waste repository, as well as the construction of the facility where the autoclave will be installed.</p>	MI	Although the project presents preparatory activities for the achievement of the objectives, the goals established for the mid-term have not been achieved.

	Metric tons of POPs removed.	In the updated NIP POPs inventory (2015), total of 12 Mt of PBDEs (polyurethane foam on public buses), 108 Mt of PCBs and 30 Mt of pesticides reported.	5 Mt of products containing PBDEs, 10 Mt of POPs pesticides and 20 Mt of PCB stockpiles disposed.	12 Mt of products containing PBDEs, 30 Mt of POPs pesticides and 60 Mt of PCB stocks eliminated, for a total of 102 Mt of POPs eliminated	The mid-term target has not been achieved. The project has made progress in: 1-Preparation of information related to PCBs, compilation of databases, working meetings to update the PBDEs and pesticides baseline 2. The recruitment of an international adviser to guide the national team in the elaboration and implementation of the 102t POPs Elimination Plan was achieved	I	The project shows no progress on this indicator. Under an adaptive management approach, the project has developed preparatory activities to achieve the results.
	Number of community-level management models on household waste to minimize open burning and promote environmentally sound waste disposal implemented.	There are no reports of management models of this type	Implemented in 2 communities	Implemented in 5 communities	The project shows no progress towards the mid-term goal, however, it has made efforts to move within the possibilities in the current context, such as recruiting staff for the second half of 2021 (August-2021)	I	The project strives to create conditions for further progress, but the conditions of development of the project have limited the achievement of the targets set for the period under review.

Component 1: Develop institutional capacities and strengthen the regulatory and policy framework to address emerging POPs situations.

Project's Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term goal	Goal at the end of the Project	Level and Mid-term evaluation	Assessment of Achievements	Justification for valuation
<p>Outcome A) Key public and private institutions and entities to implement and enforce the regulatory and policy framework for the sound management of chemicals and wastes, including new POPs on the list, trained.</p>	<p>Number of plans developed and implemented to address issues related to new listed POPs and PPPs.</p>	<p>Upon updating POPs NIP (2015) three plans were identified as necessary: inter-institutional coordination, private sector involvement, and planning for industrial POPs management</p>	<p>Three plans were developed and one was implemented.</p>	<p>Three plans were implemented.</p>	<p>No plans have been developed in the period analyzed; An International Advisor was hired for the Preparation of the Industrial Waste Elimination Plan that includes the final disposal of POPs waste, and a work plan has been presented for the development and execution of the disposal plan that includes co-processing of industrial waste streams in cement kilns and the update of the standard atmospheric emission values.</p>	<p align="center">MI</p>	<p>Although the project presents preparatory activities for the achievement of the objectives, the mid-term targets have not been achieved</p>
<p>Outcome B) Regulations for the GAR on chemicals developed and updated as required, and the strengthening of the infrastructure for their compliance.</p>	<p>Number of Regulations and Standards on RBM/GAR of chemicals and products containing chemicals, updated and implemented.</p>	<p>Three regulations are considered in the NIP (2015) as important for the project: Firm handling of chemical products (compliance), approved, but not implemented; Regulation in Transportation (for the handling of foams) and PRTR, approved, but not implemented; Standards on allowable emissions from waste co-</p>	<p>Three proposals for regulations developed, one regulation implemented and one standard in draft.</p>	<p>Three regulations implemented. An approved standard</p>	<p>Three normative instruments have been prioritized: 1) Management of Industrial Chemical Substances 2) Management of Hazardous Waste 3) Updating of the Regulation of Contaminated Sites, however, there are no normative proposals developed to date.</p>	<p align="center">S</p>	<p>Partial progress is shown in the process, there is clarity on the necessary regulations, but there are no written proposals, the project is on track to achieve the result.</p>

	processing; there are no standards.					
A laboratory for the management, analysis and monitoring of new listed POPs, for application, by providing staff training, technical manuals and laboratory equipment, in place and operating.	There are no capacities available for this activity in the government.	Trained staff and equipment in place.	Fully operational laboratory	The objective has been achieved, there is: 1. The Gas Chromatograph (GC-MS) equipment successfully installed in the laboratory of the Center for the Study and Control of Contaminants (CESCCO-MiAmbiente) in July 2020 2. Three CESCCO technicians trained in the basic operation of the GC-MS by the supplier 3. Request for a quote for the purchase of laboratory consumables to make the equipment operational.	S	The project has achieved its goal, has the equipment installed and has trained technical personnel, despite the limitations presented at the beginning of the project and in the context of the current pandemic.

Component 2: Environmentally sound management and disposal of POPs, PCBs, and new POPs pesticides on the list

Project's Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term Goal	Goal at the end of the Project	Level and Mid-term evaluation	Assessment of Achievements	Justification for Valuation
Outcome C) Developed Technical Knowledge of POPs to support their management.	Inventory document of "initial" and "new" POPs validated by SERNA.	A preliminary inventory to the update of the NIP POPs (2015) was estimated for new POPs, but greater precision is needed for their proper management.	An inventory	An inventory	There is no updated inventory of pesticides, in the second semester it begins its development in a participatory way, there is already the mass of PCBs waste at the national level and the Inventory of PBDEs will be developed in the first semester of 2022; Information surveys have been carried out and meetings have been held with the responsible authorities, creating technical or thematic committees.	MI	In the context in which the project has been developed, preparatory activities have been carried out that will facilitate the future achievement of the expected result.
	Technical guidelines for the management of POPs adapted and implemented: pesticides, PFOs and PBDEs	There is no specific information available for this type of POPs.	A guideline	Three guidelines	Due to the delays indicated before, there is no progress on this product. However, the consultant has been hired to develop the guidelines.	MI	This activity does not show any progress to date

<p>Outcome D: Disposal of stockpiles of POPs-containing materials through innovative approaches.</p>	<p>Mt of PBDE-containing products, Mt of POPs pesticides and Mt of PCB stockpiles disposed of through Pilot Projects</p>	<p>The partial elimination of POPs was achieved in previous projects (“Strengthening National Capacities for Management and Reduction of the Release of POPs in Honduras”), however, there are still 100 Mt of PCBs, 60 Mt of pesticides and 24 Mt of automotive foam (with PBDEs) still remain, based on NIP.</p>	<p>5 Mt of products containing PBDEs, 10 Mt of POPs pesticides and 20 Mt of PCB stocks, eliminated.</p>	<p>12 Mt of products containing PBDEs, 30 Mt of POPs pesticides and 60 Mt of PCB stocks, eliminated.</p>	<p>There is no progress on this product, some preparatory meetings have been held and the need to incorporate other residues that must be analyzed later by the project has been identified.</p> <p>A network of municipal authorities of the pilot project municipalities has been created to generate productive enterprises related to solid waste aimed at its collection, recovery and commercialization.</p>	<p>I</p>	<p>No progress is shown on this indicator; however, the project has worked in coordination with the relevant authorities and other developing initiatives to create the conditions needed to achieve the goal.</p>
<p>Component 3: Reduced release of UPOPs from priority sources.</p>							
Project’s Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term goal	Goal at the end of the Project	Level and Mid-term evaluation	Assessment of Achievements	Justification for Valuation
<p>Outcome E) Reduced emissions of UPOPs and elimination of POPs in collaborative schemes.</p>	<p>Mt of hazardous waste destroyed in cement kilns in the Pilot project</p>	<p>Currently all hazardous POPs wastes have to be exported for destruction.</p>	<p>24 Mt of hazardous waste destroyed in cement kilns in pilot projects</p>	<p>60 Mt of hazardous waste destroyed in cement kilns in pilot projects</p>	<p>The international advisor for the development of the strategy has been hired by UNDP. Waste streams such as tires and potentially organic solvent waste have been prioritized.</p>	<p>MS</p>	<p>The consultant has been hired and will begin its work in October or November 2021</p>
	<p>Mt of EdS waste disposed of in Pilot project</p>	<p>Currently, the destruction of health care waste in large hospitals is carried out in low-tech incinerators, and in small hospitals it is disposed along with SMR.</p>	<p>15 Mt of healthcare waste disposed of in Pilot project</p>	<p>30 Mt of healthcare waste disposed of in Pilot project</p>	<p>The project has selected the Hospital Escuela Universitario as the beneficiary of the pilot for the management of sanitary waste, it has also achieved synergies with the project developed by the Inter-American Development Bank for the installation of the autoclave in the EMUs for the treatment of this waste, it has also updated the baseline of hazardous waste to define the specifications of the autoclave,</p>	<p>MS</p>	<p>Progress has been made in selecting the pilot beneficiary, as well as synergies with other projects under way in Honduras, allowing for maximum benefits. Even where waste</p>

					and a proposal for terms of reference has been submitted to the UNDP for its approval.		management has not been initiated, progress is made in line with the achievement of results.
Mt Municipal Solid Waste Environmentally Managed in Pilot Project	An update of NIP POPs (2015) revealed weaknesses in community management of MSW, particularly in rural communities, as a source of unintentional POPs emissions.	2,000 Mt of MSW managed in Pilot project	5,000 Mt 5,000 Mt of MSW managed in Pilot project	No progress has been made on this product, some preparatory meetings have been held and the need to incorporate other waste has been identified, which should be further analyzed by the project. A network of municipal authorities in the pilot municipalities has been created to generate production projects related to solid waste, aimed at its collection, recovery and marketing.	I	There is no progress aligned with the achievement of this objective.	
Number of technical guidelines: co-processing of waste in cement kilns, BAT/BEP for hospital waste and BAT/BEP for municipal solid waste management, adapted and tested	UNEP technical guidelines exist, but not adapted for local implementation.	An adapted and proven national guideline	Three national guidelines adapted and tested.	No progress has been reported in this indicator, considering that it is necessary to document or manage the knowledge acquired after the experience of co-processing the prioritized waste, the experience of operating the autoclave and the production chains.	I	There is no progress aligned with the achievement of this objective.	

Component 4: Raise awareness, capture lessons learned, disseminate experiences, monitor project progress, and provide adaptive feedback and evaluation.

Project's Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-term Goal	Goal at the end of the Project	Level and Mid-term evaluation	Assessment of Achievements	Justification for Valuation
<p>Outcome F) Implementation of education and awareness regarding the risks of “new” and “initial” POPs, and ways to minimize their release, raised for private entities, students and communities, as well as for the general public.</p>	<p>Number of teachers trained in GAR Chemicals</p>	<p>The Ministry of Education has a programme to train 400 teachers, 392 of whom have already been trained.</p>	<p>200 teachers trained</p>	<p>500 teachers trained</p>	<p>The project exceeded the objective by carrying out three main activities: 1- Validated the draft Teacher’s Guide for the Sound Management of Chemicals and Waste 2- The Ministry of Education and MiAmbiente jointly initiated a training strategy through virtual means for teachers using the updated Guide. 3. Training was provided to 649 teachers in 18 departments, both public and private education.</p>	<p>AS</p>	<p>The project has demonstrated adaptive management through the design and implementation of a training strategy that was developed under the conditions of Covid-19 and has succeeded in exceeding the project’s final objective of 500 trained teachers.</p>

	Strategy for the insertion of GAR into the school curriculum.	Currently, there is currently no strategy in the country	Strategy developed	Proven strategy	<p>The project has not reached the established goal, however it has carried out preliminary actions to achieve it, such as:</p> <p>1- A strategy has been developed on how to mainstream the management of chemical products in different areas of higher education.</p> <p>2- The RBM Program Content has been updated integrating issues and emerging aspects of the International Chemical Agenda (such as Mercury, Nano-plastics, Sustainable Development Goals – ODS and Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment – WEEE).</p> <p>3- It approached 20 universities and 6 of them have shown interest in integrating the subject into their educational content, 4 letters of intent have been signed with universities.</p>	MS	The project has carried out preparatory actions to achieve the goal, has the interest of stakeholders interested in incorporating the insertion of RBM into their curricula.
	Number of people aware of the risks associated with new POPs and municipal waste management at the community level; and development of PPPs for hazardous waste management and disposal.		2000	5000	The Project has defined, within the framework of the Gender Action Plan, awareness-raising activities on the health risks of POPs and certain chemicals, including pesticides and household products.	MI	The project has planned but does not implement any communication actions in the period prior to this evaluation.

<p>Result G) Project results monitored and sustained, adaptive feedback and evaluation performed and results replicated.</p>	<p>Results of M&E assessment and adaptive management applied in response to needs</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Mid-term evaluation</p>	<p>Final evaluation</p>			
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Source: Authors' own work with information from Prodoc.

4.3. Project implementation and adaptive management

The implementation of this project requires a coordination effort due to the number of partners, both from the public sector (MiAmbiente, Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Transport, local governments) and from the private sector (cement companies, waste managers). The project has formed a working team composed of specialist consultants responsible for each of the components (Education and Awareness, Destruction of POPs) so that each consultant is responsible for coordinating with the partners involved in achieving the objectives set.

The political context with the establishment by the Government of Honduras of the Presidential Office for the Green Economy and the possible transfer of the project to this office meant that the start of the project was delayed. Moreover, the Covid-19 pandemic and the restrictive measures taken to contain it have represented major challenges for the implementation of the project. As part of an adaptive management effort, coordination has made adjustments to management mechanisms and has developed activities in which it has been able to adapt to virtuality, making significant progress.

4.3.1. Management Mechanisms

The project has established a Project Board (Project Steering Committee) which has met at least once a year, with the objective of reporting on the progress of the project and approving: i.) Prurian-year work plan, (ii) Annual Operational Plans (AOPs), iii.) Budget, iv.) Procurement and Contracts Plan, v.) Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, and vi.) Risk Matrix.

The Project Board has been very varied, which represents a risk for project management, as follow-up may be affected by the lack of prior knowledge of the participants.

The management mechanisms described in the project document are very similar to what currently exists, but there is a Project Coordination Office (PCO) that sits between the MiAmbiente and the Project Manager or Coordinator. The PCO approves technically and administratively the terms of reference, the requests for recruitment, reimbursement of travel expenses, in other words, approves all the procedures before they are sent to the Office of Ministerial Dispatch and to UNDP for payment purposes. CESSCO is the technical point of reference for this project, but the task of approving the terms of reference from a technical point of view is first carried out by the POC. Delays in approvals by POC for requests to engage consultants or consultancies have sometimes resulted in significant delays in the implementation of activities. These delays are in addition to those the project has had under the constraints of the COVID-19 pandemic.

UNDP has been proactive in proposing management alternatives to improve project execution. During the time of delays in the ASL deposit and in the time of uncertainty as to whether the project would go to the Presidential Office for the Green Economy (OPEV), UNDP managed to acquire the mass gas chromatograph and hire the thematic consultants of the components 3 and 4 specifically, also an advantage has been that the institutional strengthening and education specialist was already hired by MiAmbiente+. To support MiAmbiente, the UNDP office has conducted training on procedures for managing the approval of terms of reference, payments and recruitment requests to the POC and the advisers of the Minister's office. This has been done by UNDP with a view to achieving greater efficiency and effectiveness in procedures and to speed up the implementation of pending activities and consultancies.

The greatest risk faced by this project is external, of public health, the prolongation of the COVID-19 Pandemic, with the consequent sanitary measures that the Ministry of Health could take, which would delay the execution of the acceleration plans presented and consequently the achievement of the initially proposed objectives. UNDP and the project team have assumed the mitigation of this risk with the implementation of meetings and activities in virtual format whenever possible.

MiAmbiente as executing agency is the technical and political reference of the project. As a technical benchmark, the institution has made efforts to improve the speed of implementation due to delays that have been beyond its control to mitigate. The Minister's office has been very consistent in the actions it has taken to ensure that the technical and economic requirements of the project have priority within the OCP. The involvement of project coordination in decision-making on the progress of the project with the Minister's office has also been strengthened.

4.3.2. Work Planning

Analysis of the annual work plans (APs) shows that there is a follow-up of activities to achieve the result, taking into account the activities needed to guarantee gender equity. The problem has been that the POA for 2019 and 2020 could not be met for reasons unrelated to the coordination of the project. There have been delays due to the sanitary restrictions imposed to carry out activities in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and downtime due to a lack of definition on the implementation of the project by MiAmbiente or the Presidential Office of Green Economy and the delay in the disbursement of the ASL.

Delays in work planning have been resolved by measures taken within the POC to streamline administrative and technical processes. A coordination and information body has also been developed for the office of the Minister, which promotes greater commitment to the issues to be addressed.

Having solved the problems of ASL and administration at the POC, it is hoped that the project will be able to make up for the time that has not been effective in the next three months of the year and with greater effort and effectiveness in 2022. Either way, the project will very possible benefit from additional time as it necessary to make up 18 months of backlog in a year.

4.3.3. Funding and co-financing

The total budget for the project is USD 3,460,000 (three million four hundred and sixty thousand US dollars) approved by the GEF in November 2017 with a co-financing of USD 26,600 325 (twenty six million six hundred thousand three hundred and twenty five US dollars) which represents a Total budget of USD 30,060,325 (thirty million sixty thousand three hundred and twenty five US dollars). Co-financing corresponds to USD 8,160,873 (eight million one hundred sixty thousand eight hundred seventy-three US dollars) by the Government of Honduras and USD 18,439,453 (eighteen million four hundred thirty-nine thousand four hundred fifty-three US dollars) by part from the private sector. Table 4.2 below provides a breakdown of this co-financing.

Table 4.2. Distribution of co-financing

Source of co-financing	Type of co-financing		Total co-financing
	In Cash	In Kind	
Argos Honduras SA de CV	USD 2 080 120	USD 9 902 929	USD 11 983 049
Cementos del Norte S.A. (CENOSA)	USD 3 360 000	USD 1 828 304	USD 5 188 304
MiAmbiente	USD 200 000	USD 355 291	USD 555 291
MiAmbiente (CESCCO)	USD 250 000	USD 1 250 000	USD 1 500 000
Commonwealth of Colosuca	USD 2 986 000	USD 20 000	USD 3 006 000
Secretary of Education (IDECOAS)	USD 494 671	USD 690 594	USD 1 185 265
Recycle s. de R.L. de C.V.	USD 297 300	USD 970 800	USD 1 268 100
Municipality of Potrerillos		USD 498 777	USD 498 777
Municipal Mayor of Marcovia		USD 816 000	USD 816 000
Municipal Mayor of Comayagua		USD 599 539	USD 599 539
Total	USD 8 136 395	USD 18 463 930	USD 26 600 325

Source: Prodoc.

The execution of the project has been quite low, as we see in table 4.3 from the beginning of the project to September 1, 2021 there is a 19% of total budget implementation. During 2020 and 2021, an important part of the execution has been through UNDP CO Honduras. UNDP has managed the purchase of the chromatography equipment, the hiring of thematic consultants (education, co-processing and autoclave) and, in August 2021 the hiring of the project team specialists.

Table No. 4.3 Budget performance summary from September 2019 to September 2021

Period	Amount in USD	
	Annual executed amount	Prodoc Budget
2019	USD 119 350	
2020	USD 324 350	
2021	USD 208 087	
Total	USD 651 787	USD 3 460 000
Budget balance		USD 2 808 213
Percentage of execution		19 %

Source: Project Team, UNDP CO

In 2019 the project presented some challenges, initially, not having the first disbursement (ASL), and later the authorized signature to manage payment requests from MiAmbiente was changed on two different occasions. Finally, in August 2021, the recruitment of two specialists from the work team is achieved and there is an authorized signature in MiAmbiente to carry out the payment procedures. By September 2021 the execution of payments and contracts is finally normalized.

These situations beyond the control of the project coordination explain the low execution of this project. For the months of September to December 2021, the project coordination has presented an execution acceleration plan, which is being studied by MiAmbiente and UNDP. With this plan, it is expected to improve the execution percentage for 2021. As can be seen, in Table No. 4.4, the execution for the year 2021, to September 2021, including the advance of NEX and the purchase orders held by UNDP are USD 300,963, which represents an execution for this year of 42%. The purchase of the autoclave system for hospital waste management is planned for 2022.

Table No. 4.4 Budget execution summary for 2021

POA Budget 2021	USD 714 244
POA Implementation 2021	USD 208 087
NEX Advancement	USD 32 863
UNDP Purchase Orders	USD 60 013
Total implementation 2021	USD 300 963
Budget Balance	USD 413 281
Percentage of implementation 2021	42%

Source: Project Team, UNDP CO

At the time of this evaluation, the total cofinancing that has been carried out is USD 6,325,560 (Table No. 4.5). which represents 23.4% of the total committed. It is expected that starting 2022, once the project can accelerate some activities and the financial-administrative operating conditions normalize, that this percentage will increase.

Table No. 4.5. Co-financing committed vs. co-financing implemented by the MTE.

Source	Organization	Type	Confirmed to CEO (USD)	Mobilized Investment	Investment by MTR (USD)	Percentage of compliance
Government	MiAmbiente, Secretary of Education, Municipalities	In kind	USD 4 230 201	Recurring expenses	USD 1 250 000	29.5
Government	Mi Ambiente, Secretary of Education, Municipalities	Cash	USD 3 930 671	Mobilized investment	USD 830 560	21.1
Private Sector	ARGOS, CENOSA, Recycling associations	In kind	USD 12 702 033	Recurring Expenses	USD 1 870 000	14.7
Private Sector	ARGOS, CENOSA, Recycling associations	Cash	USD 5 737 420	Mobilized investment	USD 2 300 000	40.1
Others	InterAmerican Development Bank	Cash		Mobilized investment	USD 75 000	-
Total			USD 26 600 325		USD 6 325 560	23.4

Source: Project Unit

4.3.4. Monitoring and evaluation systems at the project level

The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan included in the Project document has a budget that meets compliance expectations. This compliance has been satisfactory up to the date of this evaluation. There is documentation that demonstrates this compliance, such as: Project Board meeting minutes, the corresponding PIRs, and Annual Work Plans (POA). The Mid-Term Review was carried out in a timely manner as specified in the project document.

The Project Board meets annually and sometimes twice a year, with an agenda that includes the presentation and approval of: Annual Work Plan (AOP), Budget, Procurement and Contract Plan, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Matrix of Risks, as well as the presentation of progress reports for the previous year. The minutes of this instance have been reviewed and the participation of all participants is clear.

In addition to monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, project coordination has worked on the submission of implementation acceleration plans on several occasions. This effort is being made to offset the delay that the project has had in implementing its OPAs for the reasons mentioned above. For the remainder of 2021, an Acceleration Plan has been presented that will be coordinated with the POA of 2022, seeking to recover the 18 months of work that have been lost. These actions

constitute an Adaptive Management additional to the one implemented during 2020 with the national restrictions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

4.3.5. Involvement of Stakeholders

In terms of project management, the coordination has established significant alliances with the main actors, such as: MiAmbiente, CESSCO, the Ministry of Health, cement companies (ARGOS and CENOSA), Hospital Escuela Universitario, the 5 municipalities (for carrying out the pilot projects) and Recycle

MiAmbiente, in its role as executing agency, is committed from the highest level to the project's objective and the expected results. The Minister's office plays an active role in monitoring the project through the Ministry's two units, CESSCO and OCP. The coordinator of the project regularly informs the Minister of the activities to be carried out and the challenges facing the project so that this institution can provide the necessary support.

The project has selected the University School Hospital as the beneficiary of the installation of the autoclave equipment, which will allow the reduction of UPOPs, to enhance the results. The project has approached the IDB, which is developing a project for the management of hospital waste in the Health Sector. This synergy will contribute to the creation of temporary repositories, an integrated hospital waste management system and a bio-infectious waste management plan, so the investments made by both projects are complemented by achieving better hospital waste management.

The companies ARGOS and CENOSA have already signed letters of commitment to develop at their facilities pilot tests for the management of hazardous waste through co-processing.

4.3.6. Information

The project team informs the Project Board about the different adaptive management actions when it has been necessary, particular cases have been the restrictions of the COVID-19 Pandemic, the impasse product of the possible thought to transfer the project from MiAmbiente's POC to the Presidential Office of Green Economy, the inconveniences with the allocation of the ASL and the authorization of signatures. The Project Board, UNDP and MiAmbiente have been aware of all the adaptive actions applied and the proposals for Acceleration Plans.

In relation to meeting the GEF requirements for reporting progress and challenges, the project team has acceleration plans as alternatives to improve the low yields presented in the 2020 and 2021 PIR. In the 2021 PIR it picks up a little more progress in achieving the results, although there is still concern about the effectiveness of the proposed acceleration process and the possible quantitative advances in 2022. All the PIRs have been shared with the Project Board and a Annual report for approval that includes the most important topics of the PIRs.

Lessons learned during this period of project implementation have not been documented in any report to the Project Board nor the RIP.

4.3.7. Communication

The internal communication of the project with the interested parties, mainly the MiAmbiente, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, the Project Board and the UNDP is fluid and constant. There is a challenge to overcome regarding the communication process with CESCO, which is the technical reference for the project. This situation arises due to the lack of established mechanisms that allow a greater integration of CESCO in the communication of important technical and administrative aspects and not due to the lack of reporting by the Project Coordination. It is the opinion of this evaluator that a greater integration of CESCO with the OCP, the office of the Minister of MiAmbiente and the project team should be sought to form a technical committee. This committee must review the implementation of the POA, their respective activities and expected results to coordinate the support and monitoring by all interested parties, as well as the review of technical aspects in the procurement and contracting processes carried out in the project framework.

There hasn't been much external communication beyond posts on social media such as Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter. A website for the project is under construction by MiAmbiente. The 2020 and 2021 PIRs do not report further progress in this regard.

4.4 Sustainability

In general terms, the risk matrix presented in the project document is kept up to date at the time of this evaluation. There are two important risks that should be reassessed to update taking into account the current backward conditions that the project has experienced. These two are illustrated in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Significant Risks for the MTR.

<p>Concurrent co-financing for the implementation of the Project actions, which may not be obtained in a timely manner.</p>	<p>Probability: 1 Impact: 3 Meaning: Medium</p> <p>Potential Impacts: Delays in the implementation of project activities. Potential reduction in the breadth of project interventions and impacts.</p>
<p>Legal modifications may take longer to adopt.</p>	<p>Probability: 1 Impact: 3 Meaning: Medium</p> <p>Potential Impacts: Delays in the implementation of project activities. Potential reduction in the breadth of project interventions and impacts.</p>

In the opinion of this evaluator, some of the significant risks to achieve the sustainability of the project are:

1. The delay in the development of project activities and the time lag that it has is not a medium risk but rather should be high, since co-financing could be reduced due to this delay.
2. The second significant risk has to do with the time required for the drafting, approval and socialization of the proposed regulations. Therefore, the project must promote these activities to conclude them within the project execution term.
3. The political risk represented by the electoral process in Honduras, which will take place this year, should be considered, since there may be a change of government and therefore ministers, and there may be changes in the directors of key departments for the development of the project. This electoral process includes not only the executive branch but also the legislature and local governments (mayors, deputy mayors and aldermen) so that in the face of these changes institutional priorities may change and the commitments made may not be respected. In addition, any change of government requires a period of adaptation, so the project must take steps to make the transition as smooth as possible.

Addressing these risks properly will allow progress towards the sustainability of the project.

4.4.1 Financial risks to sustainability

By analyzing the expected results of the project, it is possible to determine the financial risks to the sustainability of the project once the project intervention with cooperative resources is completed.

First, the new regulations that are under development (already prioritized, but not drafted), the inventory of new and old POPs and the PRTR update will strengthen CESSCO to develop its monitoring and control competencies. The equipment of CESSCO with the mass gas chromatograph will allow it to carry out the necessary analyses in the control process, as well as allow it to sell analytical services to the public and private sector, allowing it to obtain revenues for the partial supply of necessary consumables. These results will allow CESSCO to play a more proactive role in

the monitoring and control of chemicals, hazardous waste and contaminated sites, by having up-to-date information and greater control over the final disposal of these hazardous substances.

The generation of national capacity for the environmentally sound management of POPs and other industrial wastes through final disposal by co-processing in cement kilns, will achieve sustainability by providing services to the industry for the treatment not only of POPs (PCBs and pesticides), which is a finite inventory, but also that of other hazardous waste or special handling that these cement companies could co-process, it is necessary to create the regulatory framework that includes the responsibility of the generator for the management of their waste, generating a market for these and other management facilities. These types of measures allow a post-covid economic reactivation.

The autoclave unit that will be installed at the University School Hospital, which, thanks to the synergy achieved with the project being carried out by the Ministry of Health in conjunction with the IDB, will have tanks for sanitary waste. Appropriate regulation requiring the environmentally safe management of health waste will allow the efficiency of services for the University School Hospital and will allow the financial sustainability of this system once the project is completed.

Steps need to be taken by the project team and the project board to build the necessary conditions for this second phase of the project in such a way as to ensure sustainability after the project intervention is completed.

4.4.2 Socio-economic risks for sustainability

There are social and/or political risks that could jeopardize the sustainability of some of the expected results once the GEF support ends.

The visible economic and social effects of the Covid-19 pandemic represent risks to the sustainability of the project as the partners may not have sufficient resources, however, a post-pandemic recovery strategy considering circular economy issues in the Waste management could represent sustainability to project results, recovery processes of raw materials (metals) product of a municipal solid waste management system, industrial chains for the greater use of waste, the possibility of generating employment, the establishment of networks or associations of recuperators, formalizing the current ones, will improve the conditions of this population.

The expected results of the final disposal of POPs and other industrial waste in cement kilns and the formalization of an environmentally safe management system for sanitary waste with the

installation of an autoclave and the construction of sanitary waste deposits do not present a greater social risk and/or political risk because they are issues that will continue to work on their own. There is political commitment on both issues and the stakeholders are fully committed to the project.

4.4.3 Sustainability risks related to institutional framework and governance

Honduras will have elections this year 2021 and there may be structural and civil servant changes in key ministerial positions, even changes could happen at the director level in departments that are key partners of the project. This represents a risk, not only in the development of the prioritized regulations related to the management of chemical substances and hazardous waste (industrial, sanitary, POPs) that must be approved to ensure sustainability of the project results, but also in the same project management within the executing agency. With this scenario, there could be a delay at the level of formulation and approval of the regulations, taking the process to the final stages of the project or even beyond its closure, which would restrict the awareness and socialization processes necessary to promote and promote regulations, with the aim of guaranteeing greater acceptance by the administrations.

There is a political risk is the strengthening of CESCO, not only with the approval of the proposed regulations, but also with the empowerment of CESCO as a technical point of reference for all matters relating to the control and monitoring of hazardous wastes and chemicals. So far and in the context of this project the role of this center has been weak as a result of not being empowered by the management of MiAmbiente for these purposes.

4.4.4 Environmental risks for sustainability

The greatest environmental risk is that the final disposal of POPs and industrial waste in cement kilns will result in emissions beyond permissible limits, and that it will not be possible to reduce or control these emissions. This must be prevented by strengthening the regulation of hazardous waste management with permissible emission limits, as well as the establishment of a monitoring and control system to safeguard this potential environmental impact factor.

The overall assessment of sustainability is **Moderately Probable (MP)**.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusions

After the documentary review and interviews with the important actors, as well as an analysis of the context in which the project is implemented, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. The project is well formulated, meets the national needs for the fulfillment of the commitments acquired in the framework of the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and allows the continuity of the activities developed in the previously executed projects.
2. The project now has an articulated management team (national coordinator and consulting team). It has the support of UNDP, and this year has achieved greater commitment on the part of MiAmbiente (Minister's Office) to ensure that activities can be carried out more smoothly.
3. Interviews with the representatives of the cement companies confirm their commitment to the project and their willingness to make investments to create the necessary conditions for the final disposal of hazardous wastes including POPs.
4. The project team, with the support of UNDP, has managed to implement adaptive management to face the multiple delays that the project has experienced. MiAmbiente in this year 2021 has shown a strengthening of its commitment with the participation of the Minister and the OCP.
5. The work carried out with the Ministry of Education and the training of teachers with the new guide is a very important achievement that was obtained despite the difficulties that the project had at the beginning. This is the result of the good work that was done with the Education Sector in previous COP projects which generated a basis of awareness about the training and education needs, which has facilitated this success.
6. UNDP is committed to MiAmbiente and has provided support on several occasions by training government staff in UNDP/GEF processes to ensure the success of the project. This effort is important and very positive.
7. It is expected that by 2022 and if a possible an additional time could be given, the project will be able to complete all the expected results and the main objective will be met with strengthened sustainability elements for the continuity of these achievements.
- 8.

5.2 Recommendations

Despite the obstacles that the project has faced, since its approval, such as the late roll-over of the ASL, the uncertainty of the national counterpart responsible for the implementation and the onset of the Covid-19 Pandemic, the project has adjusted its management to the extent possible, showing progress on some of the goals and a significant lag behind in others. In order to achieve the expected impacts and ensure sustainability once the project is completed, the following recommendations are made:

No.	Recommendations	Responsible
1	<p style="text-align: center;">An effective implementation strategy and action plan to accelerate project execution is recommended.</p> <p>The delays presented at the start of the project related with the ASL, the institutional situation related with the possible change of executing partner (Government of Honduras) in the period 2019-2020, as well as the Covid-19 pandemic (2020) with the consequent national and international health measures have prevented progress in most of the components and</p>	<p>MiAmbiente UNDP Project Team</p>

	<p>activities. However, project coordination has taken steps to advance those processes with UNDP implementation support, specifically regarding procurement and hiring based on Letters of Agreement (LoA).</p> <p>The project has progressed towards meeting its objectives, and additional time to the project duration might need to be considered to further the achievement of the stated objective.</p>	
2	<p>Establish technical committees differentiated by theme.</p> <p>With an organizational rank lower than that of the Steering Committee, and with the participation of the partners, this figure will allow the project partners to participate in the review of the technical requirements of the procurement and contracting processes. It also allows national capacities to be strengthened, giving sustainability to the initiatives developed once the project ends its intervention. The most appropriate approach is to set up technical committees differentiated by subject:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Regulation b. Laboratory capacity c. Elimination of POPs d. UPPOPs e. BAT in Health Facilities f. Education and Awareness-raising. 	<p>MiAmbiente UNDP Project Team CESCO</p>
3	<p>Follow up on acceleration plans</p> <p>While the acceleration plans submitted will allow for greater implementation, a good system of monitoring and control by the project should be maintained; OCP and CESCO-MiAmbiente, to ensure that they are fulfilled without detriment to adequate attention to the needs of nationals.</p>	<p>MiAmbiente UNDP Project Team</p>
4	<p>Ensure the sustainability of the project.</p> <p>Establish a clear sustainability strategy to strengthen the institutional capacities of the partners involved in the project.</p>	<p>UNDP Project Team</p>
5	<p>Gender perspective</p> <p>Find strategies and continue to strengthen women's empowerment and gender equity in the different themes of the project.</p>	<p>MiAmbiente UNDP Project Team Project Board</p>
6	<p>Strengthening the regulatory framework</p> <p>Impulse from the strategic level of MIAMBIENTE + for the formulation, approval and implementation of the regulations to be developed within the framework of the project.</p>	<p>MiAmbiente Project Team</p>
7	<p>Strengthening of CESCO</p> <p>For CESCO, the implementation of a marketing strategy with the public and private sector of the analytical services installed and that will be necessary for the monitoring and control of compliance with the new and existing regulations. The existing ones are the PCBS, PRTR and recently</p>	<p>MiAmbiente UNDP Project Team</p>

	the Mercury Regulations, which represent the legal basis to demand the services	
8	<p>Strengthen co-processing and final disposal of hazardous waste</p> <p>Cement plants must invest in ancillary facilities in their cement kilns to achieve co-processing and final disposal of hazardous waste. POP waste is finite and there is a need for this disposal system to generate benefits that allow for expansion to include other non-finite waste such as organic solvents, tires, oils, textiles, agricultural plastics, wood and cardboard.</p>	MiAmbiente UNDP Project Team
9	<p>Incentives for cement plants</p> <p>MiAmbiente must create a series of incentives protected by the General Environment Law and its regulations for the creation of tax exemptions or credits of this kind, with tax deductions for cement companies when technological investments are made for co-processing and for the environmental management and monitoring system of processes.</p>	MiAmbiente UNDP Project Team
10	<p>Improved communication channels</p> <p>There is a need to improve the communication channels between the MiAmbiente and the project team to expedite the review and approval mechanisms for project applications and thus ensure that the resources available are on time and in order to achieve the expected results within the time available.</p>	MiAmbiente UNDP Project Team
11	<p>Strengthening the effective integration of CESCO</p> <p>MiAmbiente must ensure the institutional support that guarantees the effective participation of CESCO in the technical management of the project as a strategic ally.</p>	MiAmbiente UNDP Project Team
12	<p>Safeguards for the government transition period</p> <p>In November 2021, presidential elections will be held in Honduras. It is necessary to develop a strategy by MiAmbiente+, UNDP and the project team to ensure the continuity of at least the core activities during the transition period of the new government (Q4 2021 and Q1 2022).</p>	MiAmbiente UNDP Project Team

6. Annex

1. MTR Terms of Reference
2. MTR evaluation matrix
3. Rating scales
4. List of people interviewed
5. List of reviewed documents
6. Co-financing table
7. Signed UNEG Code of Conduct form
8. MTR Final Report Approval Form
9. GEF POP Tracking Tool 2021
10. Audit trail

Annexes



Annex 1

Términos de Referencia Evaluación Medio Término

Nombre de la Consultoría: Contratación de una persona experta internacional para la evaluación de medio período del Proyecto Gestión Ambientalmente Racional de los Productos y Desechos que Contienen COPs y Reducción de los Riesgos Asociados con su Disposición Final (PIM 5615)

Nota: Para efectos de estos Términos de Referencia al referirse a “equipo” aplica a esta consultoría diseñada para la contratación de un consultor internacional independiente y líder de la MTR

1. INTRODUCCION

Estos son los Términos de Referencia (ToR) de la evaluación de medio período (MTR por sus siglas en inglés) de PNUD-GEF para el proyecto ordinario o de tamaño mediano denominado Gestión Ambientalmente Racional de los Productos y Desechos que Contienen COPs y Reducción de los Riesgos Asociados con su Disposición Final (PIM 5615), implementado por la oficina del Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo en Tegucigalpa, Honduras, bajo la modalidad de implementación nacional, la cual se llevará a cabo en el 2021, el proyecto inició en junio 2018 y actualmente se encuentra en su tercer año de ejecución. En los presentes ToR se fijan las expectativas para el actual MTR. El proceso del MTR debe seguir las directrices marcadas en el documento Guía para la Realización del Examen de Mitad de Período en Proyectos Apoyados por el PNUD y Financiados por el GEF (http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/guidance/GEF/midterm/Guidance_Midterm%20Review%20EN_2014.pdf).

2. ANTECEDENTES DEL PROYECTO

Existe un riesgo al ambiente y a la salud humana en Honduras, debido a los Contaminantes Orgánicos Persistentes (Persistent Organic Pollutants - COPs), viejos y nuevos, con su liberación potencial, y a las emisiones de Contaminantes Orgánicos Persistentes No Intencionales (Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants - UCOPs), según los modelos y condiciones de manejo institucional existentes. Los COPs más impactantes son los plaguicidas COPs, Bifenilos Policlorinados (Polychlorinated Biphenyls - PCBs), COPs ingresados recientemente a la lista como ser Éteres Difenilico Polibrominados (Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers - PBDEs) y COPs no intencionales como ser Dibenzo-p-dioxinas polibrominadas y dibenzofuranos (Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans - PCDD/F), los cuales aún permanecen en el país. Aun cuando se han avanzado esfuerzos para su control, Honduras continúa enfrentando retos importantes con respecto al manejo y control de sustancias peligrosas y tóxicas en general, y de COPs en particular, como se indica en el recién actualizado PNI. Como causas inmediatas y principales brechas a ser solventadas está la necesidad de desarrollar esquemas privados de manejo, la falta de implementación y de enforzamiento de la ley, las suficientes capacidades tecnológicas existentes, y la falta de conocimiento sobre el tema, en grupos prioritarios.

El objetivo del Proyecto propuesto es el de minimizar los impactos globales y los riesgos al ambiente y a la salud humana en Honduras, resaltando el Manejo Ambiental Firme de plaguicidas COPs viejos y nuevos, de PBDEs, PCBs y de UCOPs, al implementar APPs, aplicar las regulaciones, introducir modelos institucionales, incrementar el conocimiento/consciencia y reducir la falta de firmeza en el manejo de desechos de cuidados



en salud y desechos rurales. La estrategia está dirigida a abordar las causas inmediatas con el GEF y fondos de co-financiamiento, y a través de esto, establecer soluciones base y/o de compensación para las causas Estructurales a largo plazo. Para ese propósito, puntos estratégicos clave son el involucrar al sector Privado en el manejo de desechos COPs, para avanzar más en las regulaciones y llevar el manejo de desechos a la sociedad a través de capacitación, educación y consciencia. Para lograr este objetivo, las actividades del proyecto incluyen 4 componentes principales descritos en los párrafos a continuación, como un enfoque integral que construye sobre proyectos e iniciativas previas, y el cual complementa y resalta los puntos clave requeridos para avanzar más en el manejo y eliminación de COPs en el país. La organización preferida de actividades estratégicas está en proyectos piloto, los cuales sirven como “unidades operativas”, para un mayor control y administración.

Para alcanzar el objetivo y los resultados del proyecto, el proyecto está estructurado en 4 componentes: El **Componente 1** aborda el desarrollo de las capacidades institucionales y el fortalecimiento del marco regulatorio, político e institucional para el manejo de los temas relacionados con COPs, reforzando las capacidades institucionales (públicas y privadas) particularmente a través del empoderamiento del Comisión Nacional de Productos Químicos (CNG) fomentando la cooperación mejorada del trabajo y fortaleciendo el marco regulatorio y político, hacia el manejo / la destrucción de COPs y químicos tóxicos para minimizar su esparcimiento, particularmente relacionado con los plaguicidas COPs, PCBs y PBDEs. El **Componente 2** está dirigido al desarrollo de ejemplos de la combinación de cumplimiento legal y la implementación de capacidades tecnológicas, a través del diseño y desarrollo de 3 Proyectos Piloto (“gerencia”). El primero será para el desecho de espumas (con PBDEs) de vehículos públicos, introduciendo elementos del Análisis del Ciclo de Vida con los importadores de vehículos. El Segundo piloto para el manejo de plaguicidas COPs y la eliminación de existencias almacenadas, particularmente estará dirigido a los nuevos plaguicidas COPs como producto de completar a profundidad de su inventario. El Tercer piloto será el diseño e implementación de una Asociación Pública – Privada (APP), para El Manejo Ambiental Firme de los PCBs de equipo eléctrico para descontaminación y desecho. También lineamientos Técnicos para el Manejo de “nuevos” COPs (Plaguicidas, PFOS y PBDEs) serán adaptados e implementados. Se espera que estos tres proyectos piloto resulten en la destrucción de 12 toneladas de PBDEs, 30 toneladas de plaguicidas y 60 toneladas de PCBs, durante la duración del proyecto.

El **Componente 3** está dirigido a la reducción de la liberación de COPs no intencionales de fuentes prioritarias, a través de 2 proyectos piloto (“eliminación”). Uno sobre Gestión Ambientalmente Racional (GAR) de desechos peligrosos co-procesados en hornos de cemento, en APP entre productores/almacenadores de desechos, compañías cementeras y el gobierno. Este piloto será clave para el éxito de los primeros 3 proyectos del componente 2. El segundo piloto será sobre los procesos MTD/MPA para el tratamiento de desechos en Establecimientos de Salud - EdS, para evaluar las tecnologías y las prácticas, y su eficiencia aplicada a evitar la liberación de COPs no intencionales. Una tercera actividad es la introducción de un MTD y MPA con enfoque metodológico para el manejo municipal de desechos en 5 comunidades. Los pilotos serán complementados por 3 lineamientos técnicos. Estos 2 proyectos piloto y el enfoque de Gestión Integrada de Residuos (GIRS) tienen un resultado esperado en una reducción de liberación total de COPs no intencionales de 25 g-TEQ/a durante el marco de tiempo del proyecto.

El **Componente 4** está dirigido a fortalecer la conciencia y los aspectos educativos en el sector formal, que se enfocan en los riesgos relacionados los nuevos COPs, en este caso al actualizar la Guía Metodológica sobre la



Gestión Ambiental de Productos Químicos aprobado por Decreto Ministerial en el 2014, y el capacitar a 500 maestros de la asignatura de Ciencias Naturales sobre su comprensión y uso; también se necesita concienciar a la CNG con respecto a la importancia del manejo firme de los nuevos COPs y las APP, a ser alcanzada a través de una estrategia de comunicación permanente y el desarrollo de capacidades a nivel industrial y gubernamental. El Componente 4 también consolidará las lecciones aprendidas a través del desarrollo de la implementación del proyecto y la diseminación de apoyo de las lecciones aprendidas y las experiencias a nivel nacional, regional, y global.

El proyecto tiene una duración de 5 años con una inversión total de \$ 3,460,000.00 USD, proporcionada por el GEF.

El proyecto es implementado siguiendo la modalidad nacional de implementación de PNUD, de acuerdo con el Acuerdo Estándar de Asistencia Básica entre PNUD y el Gobierno de Honduras, y el Plan de Acción del Programa de País (CPAP). El Socio Implementador para este proyecto es *MiAmbiente* (antes *SERNA*). El Socio Implementador es responsable de gerenciar este proyecto, incluyendo el monitoreo y evaluación de las intervenciones del proyecto, lograr los resultados del proyecto, y del uso efectivo de los recursos de PNUD.

3. OBJETIVO DE LA MTR

El MTR evaluará los avances realizados en el logro de los objetivos y resultados del proyecto recogidos en el Documento del Proyecto, analizando las primeras señales de éxito o fracaso con el propósito de identificar cualquier cambio que sea necesario para retomar el rumbo del proyecto y conseguir los resultados deseados. El MTR revisará también la estrategia del proyecto y sus riesgos a la sostenibilidad

4. ENFOQUE Y METODOLOGIA DE LA MTR

Los datos aportados por el MTR deberán estar basados en información creíble, confiable y útil. El consultor/equipo¹ de la MTR examinará todas las fuentes de información relevantes, incluidos los documentos elaborados durante la fase de preparación (p. ej. PIF, Plan de Iniciación del PNUD, Política de Protección Medioambiental y Social del PNUD, Documento del Proyecto, informes de proyecto como el Examen Anual/PIR, revisiones del presupuesto del proyecto, informes de las lecciones aprendidas, documentos legales y de estrategia nacional, y cualquier otro material que el equipo considere útil para este examen basado en datos objetivos). El equipo del MTR analizará la Herramienta de Seguimiento del área de actuación del GEF al inicio del proyecto, enviada a este organismo con la aprobación del CEO, y la Herramienta de Seguimiento a mitad de ciclo, la cual debe ser completada antes de iniciarse la misión de campo del MTR.

Del equipo que lleve a cabo el MTR se espera que siga un enfoque colaborativo y participativo² que garantice una relación estrecha con el Equipo de Proyecto, sus homólogos gubernamentales (la persona o entidad designada como responsable o Coordinador de Operaciones del GEF (Operational Focal Point), la(s) Oficina(s) de País del PNUD, los Asesores Técnicos Regionales (RTA) del PNUD-GEF y otras partes interesadas clave.

¹ Aplica a este caso un consultor internacional independiente y líder de la MTR

² Para ideas sobre estrategias y técnicas innovadoras y participativas de seguimiento y evaluación, véase UNDP Discussion Paper: Innovations in Monitoring & Evaluating Results, 05 Nov 2013.



La implicación de las partes interesadas resulta vital para el éxito del MTR³. Dicha implicación debe incluir entrevistas con aquellos agentes que tengan responsabilidades en el proyecto, las agencias implementadoras, los funcionarios de mayor rango y el equipo de tareas/sus jefes, expertos de relieve y consultores en el área que ocupa el proyecto, la Junta del Proyecto, partes interesadas, representantes académicos, gobiernos locales, OSC, etc (PNUD, Secretaría de Energía Recursos Naturales y del Ambiente, Centro para Estudios y Control de Contaminantes-CESSCO, Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería, Secretaria de Salud). Adicionalmente, la MTR debe ajustarse al contexto debido a COVID-19, por lo que el proceso debe prever desarrollarse principalmente mediante sesiones virtuales con un mínimo de presencia física y visitas de campo, incluyendo los sitios del proyecto a nivel nacional en Honduras. Estas visitas de campo deben incluir un protocolo sanitario para prevenir el contagio del COVID-19.

El informe final del MTR debería contener una descripción completa del enfoque seguido y las razones de su adopción, señalando explícitamente las hipótesis utilizadas y los retos, puntos fuertes y débiles de los métodos y el enfoque seguido para el examen.

El 11 de marzo de 2020, la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS) declaró al COVID-19 una pandemia mundial a medida que el nuevo coronavirus se propagaba rápidamente a todas las regiones del mundo. El gobierno de Honduras ha implementado algunas restricciones para viajar al país dependiendo de la región y el país de donde llega. Estas restricciones deberán considerarse al momento de implementar la MTR.

Debido a que el contexto puede cambiar en cualquier momento, el equipo del MTR debe desarrollar una metodología que tome la realización del MTR total o parcialmente de forma virtual y remota, incluido el uso de métodos de entrevista remota y revisiones documentales extendidas, análisis de datos, encuestas y cuestionarios de evaluación. Esto debe detallarse en el Informe inicial del MTR y acordarse con la Unidad de puesta en servicio.

Si la totalidad o parte del examen de mitad de período se va a realizar virtualmente, se debe considerar la disponibilidad, capacidad o voluntad de las partes interesadas para ser entrevistadas de forma remota. Además, su accesibilidad a Internet / computadora puede ser un problema ya que muchas contrapartes gubernamentales y nacionales pueden estar trabajando desde casa. Estas limitaciones deben reflejarse en el informe final del MTR.

Si no es posible recopilar datos o realizar una misión sobre el terreno, se pueden realizar entrevistas a distancia por teléfono o en línea (skype, zoom, etc.) Los consultores internacionales pueden trabajar de forma remota con el apoyo de los evaluadores nacionales en el campo si es seguro para ellos operar y viajar. No se debe poner en peligro a ningún interesado, consultor o personal del PNUD y la seguridad es la prioridad clave.

Se puede considerar una misión de validación corta si se confirma que es segura para el personal, los consultores, las partes interesadas y si tal misión es posible dentro del programa de MTR.

5. AMBITO DETALLADO DEL MTR

El equipo del MTR evaluará las siguientes cuatro categorías de progreso del proyecto. Para una descripción más amplia véase la Guía para la Realización del Examen de Mitad de Período en Proyectos Apoyados por el PNUD y Financiados por el GEF (Guidance For Conducting Midterm Reviews of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects).

³ Para más información sobre la implicación de las partes interesadas en el proceso de Seguimiento y Evaluación, véase *UNDP Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results*, Capítulo 3, pág. 93.



i. Estrategia del Proyecto

Diseño del proyecto:

- Analizar el problema abordado por el proyecto y las hipótesis aplicadas. Examinar el efecto de cualquier hipótesis incorrecta o de cambios en el contexto sobre el logro de los resultados del proyecto recogidos en el Documento del Proyecto.
- Analizar la relevancia de la estrategia del proyecto y determinar si ésta ofrece el camino más eficaz para alcanzar los resultados deseados/buscados. ¿Se incorporaron adecuadamente al diseño del proyecto las lecciones aprendidas en otros proyectos relevantes?
- Analizar cómo quedan recogidas en el proyecto las prioridades del país. Comprobar la propiedad nacional del proyecto. ¿Estuvo el concepto del proyecto alineado con las prioridades de desarrollo del sector nacional y los planes para el país (¿o de los países participantes en el caso de proyectos multipaís)?
- Analizar los procesos de toma de decisiones. ¿Se tuvo en cuenta durante los procesos de diseño del proyecto la perspectiva de quienes se verían afectados por las decisiones relacionadas con el proyecto, de quienes podrían influir sobre sus resultados y de quienes podrían aportar información u otros recursos durante los procesos de diseño del proyecto?
- Analizar hasta qué punto se tocaron las cuestiones de género relevantes en el diseño del proyecto. Para un mayor detalle de las directrices seguidas véase Guía para la Realización del Examen de Mitad de Periodo en Proyectos Apoyados por el PNUD y Financiados por el GEF o ¿Se plantearon cuestiones de género relevantes (por ejemplo, el impacto del proyecto en la igualdad de género en el país del programa, la participación de los grupos de mujeres, el involucramiento de las mujeres en las actividades del proyecto) en el documento del proyecto?
- Si existen áreas importantes que requieren atención, recomendar aspectos para su mejora.

Marco de Resultados/Marco Lógico:

- Acometer un análisis crítico de los indicadores y metas del marco lógico del proyecto, evaluar hasta qué punto las metas de mitad y final de periodo del proyecto cumplen los criterios "SMART" (abreviatura en inglés de Específicos, Cuantificables, Conseguidos, Relevantes y Sujetos a plazos) y sugerir modificaciones/revisiones específicas de dichas metas e indicadores en la medida que sea necesario.
- ¿Son los objetivos y resultados del proyecto o sus componentes claros, prácticos y factibles de realizar durante el tiempo estipulado para su ejecución?
- Analizar si el progreso hasta el momento ha generado efectos de desarrollo beneficiosos o podría catalizarlos en el futuro (por ejemplo, en términos de generación de ingresos, igualdad de género y empoderamiento de la mujer, mejoras en la gobernabilidad, etc.) de manera que deberían incluirse en el marco de resultados del proyecto y monitorizarse de forma anual.
- Asegurar un seguimiento efectivo de los aspectos más amplios de desarrollo y de género del proyecto. Desarrollar y recomendar los indicadores de 'desarrollo' SMART, que deberán incluir indicadores desagregados en función del género y otros que capturen los beneficios de desarrollo.

ii. Progreso en el logro de Resultados

Análisis del Progreso en el logro de Resultados:

- Revisar los indicadores del marco lógico y compararlos con el progreso realizado en el logro de las metas establecidas para fin de proyecto mediante la Matriz de progreso en el logro de resultados y en función



de lo establecido en la Guía para la Realización del Examen de Mitad de Periodo en Proyectos Apoyados por el PNUD y Financiados por el GEF; reflejar los avances siguiendo el sistema de colores "tipo semáforo" basado en el nivel de progreso alcanzado; asignar una valoración del progreso obtenido a cada resultado; efectuar recomendaciones desde las áreas marcadas como "No lleva camino de lograrse" (rojo).

Tabla. Matriz de progreso en el logro de resultados (resultados obtenidos en comparación con las metas para el final del proyecto)

Estrategia del Proyecto	Indicador	Nivel inicial de referencia	Nivel en 1er PIR (auto-reportado)	Meta a mitad del período	Meta al final del proyecto	Nivel y Educación a mitad del período	Valoración de los logros conseguidos	Justificación de la valoración
Objetivo:	Indicador (si applicable):							
Resultado 1:	Indicador 1:							
	Indicador 2:							
Resultado 2:	Indicador 3:							
	Indicador 4:							
	Etc.							
Etc.								

Código para la evaluación de los Indicadores

Verde= Logrado	Amarillo= Camino de lograrse	Rojo= No lleva camino de lograrse
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Además del análisis de progreso en la consecución de resultados:

- Comparar y analizar la Herramienta de Seguimiento del GEF al nivel inicial de referencia con la completada inmediatamente antes del Examen de Mitad de Periodo.
- Identificar las restantes barreras al logro de los objetivos del proyecto en lo que resta hasta su finalización.
- Una vez examinados los aspectos del proyecto que han tenido éxito, identificar fórmulas para que el proyecto pueda ampliar los beneficios conseguidos.

iii. Ejecución del Proyecto y Gestión Adaptativa

Mecanismos de gestión:

- Revisar la efectividad general de la gestión del proyecto como se describe en el Documento del Proyecto. ¿Se han realizado cambios y son efectivos? ¿Están claras las responsabilidades y las líneas jerárquicas? ¿La toma de decisiones es transparente y se lleva a cabo de manera oportuna? Recomendar áreas de mejora.
- Revisar la calidad de la ejecución del organismo ejecutor / socio (s) implementador y recomendar áreas de mejora.
- Revisar la calidad del apoyo brindado por la Agencia Socia del GEF (PNUD) y recomendar áreas de mejora.
- ¿El organismo ejecutor / socio en la implementación y / o el PNUD y otros socios tienen la capacidad de brindar beneficios o involucrar a las mujeres? Si es así, ¿cómo?



- ¿Cuál es el equilibrio de género del personal del proyecto? ¿Qué medidas se han tomado para garantizar el equilibrio de género en el personal del proyecto?
- ¿Cuál es el equilibrio de género de la Junta de Proyecto? ¿Qué medidas se han tomado para garantizar el equilibrio de género en la Junta de Proyecto?

Planificación del trabajo:

- Analizar cualquier demora en la puesta en marcha e implementación del proyecto, identificar sus causas y examinar si ya se han resuelto.
- ¿Están los procesos de planificación del trabajo basados en los resultados? Si no es así, ¿se pueden sugerir maneras de reorientar la planificación del trabajo para enfocarse en los resultados?
- Examinar el uso del marco de resultados/marco lógico del proyecto como herramienta de gestión y revisar cualquier cambio producido desde el inicio del proyecto.
- Revisar y analizar cualquier impacto y desafío debido a la pandemia de COVID-19.

Financiación y cofinanciación:

- Revisar la gestión financiera del proyecto, con especial referencia a la rentabilidad de las intervenciones.
- Analizar los cambios producidos en las asignaciones de fondos como resultado de revisiones presupuestarias y determinar si dichas revisiones han sido apropiadas y relevantes.
- ¿Cuenta el proyecto con controles financieros adecuados, incluyendo una apropiada información y planificación, que permitan a la Dirección tomar decisiones informadas relativas al presupuesto y que faciliten un flujo de fondos en tiempo y plazos adecuados?
- A partir de la información contenida en la tabla de seguimiento de la cofinanciación que hay que rellenar, ofrecer comentarios sobre la cofinanciación. ¿Se utiliza la cofinanciación estratégicamente para ayudar a los objetivos del proyecto? ¿Se reúne el Equipo del Proyecto regularmente con todos los socios en la cofinanciación a fin de alinear las prioridades financieras y los planes de trabajo anuales?

Fuentes de Co-financiamiento	Nombre del Co-financiadore	Tipo of Co-financiamiento	Monto de Co-financiamiento Confirmado al GEF (US\$)	Monto Real aprobado en el MTR (US\$)	% Aproximado del monto esperado
		TOTAL			

Sistemas de seguimiento y evaluación a nivel de proyecto:

- Analizar las herramientas de seguimiento usadas actualmente. ¿Ofrecen la información necesaria? ¿Involucran a socios clave? ¿Están alineadas con los sistemas nacionales o incorporadas a ellos? ¿Usan la información existente? ¿Son eficientes? ¿Son rentables? ¿Se requieren herramientas adicionales? ¿Cómo pueden hacerse más participativas e inclusivas?
- Analizar la gestión financiera del presupuesto para el seguimiento y evaluación del proyecto. ¿Se asignan recursos suficientes para el seguimiento y evaluación? ¿Se usan estos recursos con eficacia?



- Revisar en qué medida se incorporaron las cuestiones de género relevantes en los sistemas de seguimiento. *Consulte el Anexo 9 de la Guía para realizar exámenes de mitad de período de proyectos financiados por el GEF y respaldados por el PNUD para obtener más directrices.*

Implicación de las partes interesadas:

- Gestión del proyecto: ¿Ha desarrollado y forjado el proyecto las alianzas adecuadas, tanto con las partes interesadas directas como con otros agentes tangenciales?
- Participación y procesos impulsados desde el país: ¿Apoyan los gobiernos locales y nacionales los objetivos del proyecto? ¿Siguen teniendo un papel activo en la toma de decisiones del proyecto que contribuya a una ejecución eficiente y efectiva del mismo?
- Participación y sensibilización pública: ¿Hasta qué punto ha contribuido la implicación y la sensibilización pública en el progreso realizado hacia el logro de los objetivos del proyecto?
- ¿Cómo involucra el proyecto a mujeres y niñas? ¿Es probable que el proyecto tenga los mismos efectos positivos y / o negativos en mujeres y hombres, niñas y niños? Identifique, si es posible, las limitaciones legales, culturales o religiosas sobre la participación de las mujeres en el proyecto. ¿Qué puede hacer el proyecto para mejorar sus beneficios de género?

Estándares sociales y ambientales (salvaguardias)

- Validar los riesgos identificados en el SESP más reciente del proyecto y las calificaciones de esos riesgos; ¿Se necesitan revisiones?
- Resumir y evaluar las revisiones realizadas desde la aprobación / aprobación del director ejecutivo (si corresponde) para:
 - o La categorización de riesgos de las salvaguardias generales del proyecto.
 - o Los tipos de riesgos identificados (en el SESP).
 - o Las calificaciones de riesgo individuales (en el SESP).
- Describa y evalúe el progreso realizado en la implementación de las medidas de gestión social y ambiental del proyecto, como se describe en el SESP presentado en el Endoso/ Aprobación del CEO (y preparado durante la implementación, si corresponde), incluida cualquier revisión de esas medidas. Estas medidas de gestión pueden incluir planes de gestión ambiental y social (PGAS) u otros planes de gestión, aunque también pueden incluir aspectos del diseño de un proyecto; consulte la Pregunta 6 de la plantilla del SESP para obtener un resumen de las medidas de gestión identificadas.
El proyecto debe evaluarse en función de la versión de la política de salvaguardias del PNUD que estaba en vigor en el momento de la aprobación del proyecto.

Información:

- Analizar los mecanismos empleados por la Dirección del proyecto para informar de los cambios en la gestión adaptativa y comunicarlos a la Junta del Proyecto.
- Evaluar hasta qué punto el Equipo de Proyecto y sus socios llevan a cabo y cumplen con todos los requisitos de información del GEF (p. e: ¿qué medidas se han tomado para abordar los PIR con valoraciones bajas, cuando sea aplicable)?
- Evaluar cómo se han documentado y compartido las lecciones derivadas del proceso de gestión adaptativa con los socios clave y cómo han sido internalizadas por éstos.



Comunicación y gestión del conocimiento:

- Examinar la comunicación interna del proyecto con las partes interesadas: ¿Existe una comunicación regular y efectiva? ¿Hay partes interesadas importantes que se quedan fuera de los canales de comunicación? ¿Existen mecanismos de retroalimentación cuando se recibe la comunicación? ¿Contribuye la comunicación con las partes interesadas a que estas últimas tengan una mayor concienciación respecto a los resultados y actividades del proyecto, y a un mayor compromiso en la sostenibilidad a largo plazo de los resultados del mismo?
- Examinar la comunicación externa del proyecto: ¿Se han establecido canales de comunicación adecuados –o se están estableciendo– para expresar el progreso del proyecto y el impacto público deseado (por ejemplo, ¿hay presencia en la Web?)? ¿Llevó a cabo el proyecto campañas de comunicación y sensibilización pública adecuadas?).
- A efectos informativos, redactar un párrafo de media página que resuma el progreso del proyecto hacia los resultados en términos de su contribución a la generación de beneficios relacionados con el desarrollo sostenible y el medio ambiente global.
- Enumere las actividades / productos de conocimiento desarrollados (con base en el enfoque de gestión del conocimiento aprobado en el Endoso / Aprobación del CEO).

iv. Sostenibilidad

- Validar si los riesgos identificados en el Documento del Proyecto, el Examen Anual del Proyecto/PIR y el Módulo de Gestión de Riesgos de ATLAS son los más importantes y si las valoraciones de riesgo aplicadas son adecuadas y están actualizadas. En caso contrario, explicar por qué.
- Asimismo, evaluar los siguientes riesgos a la sostenibilidad:

Riesgos financieros para la sostenibilidad:

- ¿Cuál es la probabilidad de que se reduzca o cese la disponibilidad de recursos económicos una vez concluya la ayuda del GEF (teniendo en cuenta que los recursos potenciales pueden provenir Términos de Referencia para la evaluación de mitad de periodo proyecto, como los sectores público y privado, ¿actividades generadoras de ingresos y otros recursos que serán adecuados para sostener los resultados del proyecto)?

Riesgos financieros para la sostenibilidad:

- ¿Existen riesgos sociales o políticos que puedan poner en peligro la sostenibilidad de los resultados del proyecto? ¿Cuál es el riesgo de que el nivel de propiedad e implicación de las partes interesadas (incluyendo el de los gobiernos y otras partes interesadas) sea insuficiente para sostener los resultados/beneficios del proyecto? ¿Son conscientes las diversas partes interesadas clave de que les interesa que los beneficios del proyecto sigan fluyendo? ¿Tienen el público y/o las partes interesadas un nivel de concienciación suficiente para apoyar los objetivos a largo plazo del proyecto? ¿Documenta el Equipo del Proyecto las lecciones aprendidas de manera continuada? ¿Se comparten/transfieren a los agentes adecuados que estén en posición de aplicarlas y, potencialmente, reproducirlas y/o expandirlas en el futuro?



Riesgos para la sostenibilidad relacionados con el marco institucional y la gobernabilidad:

- ¿Presentan los marcos legales, las políticas, las estructuras y los procesos de gobernabilidad riesgos que puedan poner en peligro la continuidad de los beneficios del proyecto? Al evaluar este parámetro, es preciso tener en cuenta también si están instalados los sistemas/mecanismos requeridos para la rendición de cuentas, la transparencia y los conocimientos técnicos.

Riesgos medioambientales a la sostenibilidad:

- ¿Hay algún riesgo medioambiental que pueda poner en peligro la continuidad de los resultados del proyecto?

Conclusiones y Recomendaciones

El equipo del MTR incluirá una sección en el informe donde se recojan las conclusiones obtenidas a partir de todos los datos recabados y pruebas realizadas.

Las recomendaciones deberían ser sugerencias sucintas para intervenciones críticas que deberán ser específicas, cuantificables, conseguibles y relevantes. Se debería incluir una tabla de recomendaciones dentro del informe ejecutivo del informe. Para más información sobre la tabla de recomendaciones, véase la Guía para la Realización del Examen de Mitad de Periodo en Proyectos Apoyados por el PNUD y Financiados por el GEF.

Las recomendaciones del consultor/equipo del MTR deberían limitarse a 15 como máximo.

Valoración

El equipo del MTR incluirá sus valoraciones de los resultados del proyecto y breves descripciones de los logros asociados en una Tabla resumen de valoraciones y logros en el Resumen Ejecutivo del informe del MTR. Véase el Anexo E para comprobar las escalas de valoración. No es necesario hacer una valoración de la Estrategia del Proyecto ni una valoración general del mismo.

**Tabla. Resumen de Valoraciones y logros del MTR
(Nombre del Proyecto)**

Parámetro	Valoración MTR	Descripción del logro
Estrategia del Proyecto	N/A	
Progreso en el logro de Resultados	Valoración del grado de logro del objetivo. Valoración del logro: (Calificar según escala de 6 pt.)	
	Valoración del grado de logro del resultado 1: (Calificar según escala de 6 pt.)	



	Valoración del grado de logro del resultado 2: (Calificar según escala de 6 pt.)	
	Valoración del grado de logro del resultado 3: (Calificar según escala de 6 pt.)	
	Etc.	
Implementación del Proyecto y Gestión Adaptativa	(calificar según escala 6 pt.)	
Sostenibilidad	(calificar según escala 4 pt.)	

6. CRONOGRAMA DE EJECUCIÓN

La duración total del MTR será 31 días de trabajo, aproximadamente durante 7 semanas, y no superará los 3 meses a partir del momento de la contratación del consultor o consultores. El cronograma provisional del MTR es el siguiente:

ACTIVIDAD	NUMERO DE DÍAS DE TRABAJO	FECHA DE CONCLUSION DE ACTIVIDAD
Revisión de documentos y preparación del informe inicial del MTR (el informe inicial del MTR debe entregarse a más tardar 2 semanas antes de la misión del MTR)	5 días	(12/07/2021 date)
Misión del MTR: reuniones con partes interesadas, entrevistas, visitas de campo	15 días	26 julio – 6 agosto)
Presentación de hallazgos iniciales - último día de la misión MTR	1 día	(6 agosto)
Preparación del borrador del informe (debe entregarse dentro de las 3 semanas posteriores a la misión del MTR)	5 días	(25 agosto)
Finalización del informe de examen de mitad de período / Incorporación de un seguimiento de auditoría a partir de los comentarios sobre el borrador del informe (debe entregarse en el plazo de una semana después de recibir los comentarios del PNUD sobre el borrador)	5 días	(8 septiembre)

El Informe de Iniciación debería presentar opciones para llevar a cabo visitas de campo.



7. PRODUCTOS DEL EXAMEN DE MITAD DE PERIODO

#	Producto	Descripción	Plazo	Responsabilidades
1	Informe de Iniciación del MTR	El equipo del MTR clarifica los objetivos y métodos del Examen de Mitad de Periodo	Como mínimo 2 semanas antes de iniciarse la misión del	El equipo del MTR lo presenta a la Unidad Adjudicadora y a la Dirección del proyecto
2	Presentación	Conclusiones Iniciales	Final de la misión del MTR	El equipo del MTR las presenta ante la Dirección del proyecto y la Unidad Adjudicadora
3	Borrador informe final MTR	Informe completo (usar las directrices sobre su contenido recogidas en el Anexo B) con anexos	Antes de transcurridas 3 semanas desde la misión del	Enviado a la Unidad Adjudicadora, examinado por el RTA, Unidad de Coordinación de Proyectos, OFP del GEF
4	Reporte final*	Informe revisado con prueba de auditoría donde se detalla cómo se han abordado (o no) en el informe final del MTR todos los comentarios recibidos	Antes de transcurrida 1 semana desde la recepción de los comentarios del PNUD sobre el borrador	Enviado a la Unidad Adjudicadora (en español e inglés)

**El informe final del MTR debe presentarse tanto en español como en su versión traducida al idioma inglés, asegurando una excelente calidad en la traducción. Una vez aprobado el producto, deberá ser entregado en forma digital, vía medio electrónico (en versión editable MS Word y/o en un dispositivo electrónico en llave USB o similar). Se exige la presentación del informe en formato impreso temporalmente, en virtud de las limitaciones impuestas por la pandemia y si así se determinará por la Oficina de País y equipo MTR que es imposible la presentación impresa. De lo contrario, el reporte final se presentará en y en forma impresa (un original y una copia, empastados por separado y con portada plástica transparente), con una carta de entrega de parte del consultor. Deberán ser entregados en las oficinas del PNUD.

8. MECANISMOS DEL MTR

La responsabilidad principal en la gestión de este MTR corresponde a la Unidad Adjudicadora. La Unidad Adjudicadora para el MTR de este proyecto es la oficina del PNUD en Honduras.

La Unidad Adjudicadora contratará a la persona consultora y se asegurará del pago puntual de los viáticos o dietas y gastos de viaje dentro del país correspondiente. El Equipo del Proyecto tendrá la responsabilidad de comunicarse con el equipo del MTR para proporcionarle todos los documentos pertinentes, fijar entrevistas con las partes interesadas y organizar visitas de campo.

9. COMPOSICION DEL EQUIPO



Para la MTR se requiere contratar un consultor independiente – una persona líder de la MTR con experiencia internacional en proyectos similares, preferiblemente en la región, y exposición a proyectos y evaluaciones del GEF/FA). El consultor no podrá haber participado en la preparación, formulación y/o ejecución del proyecto (incluyendo la redacción del Documento del Proyecto) y no debería tener un conflicto de intereses con las actividades relacionadas con el mismo.

La persona será responsable de los resultados que genere el proceso del MTR, esto incluye el diseño general del MTR, definición del proceso metodológico y de conducción y redacción del informe final del MTR, etc.), considerando la inclusión de la perspectiva de género en todo el proceso de MTR.

La selección de las personas consultoras irá dirigida a maximizar las cualidades generales del "equipo" en las siguientes áreas

Educación

Profesional con grado universitario mínimo de licenciatura en gestión o ciencias ambientales, biología, economía, desarrollo, economía ambiental, geografía, gestión de recursos naturales o carreras afines.

Deseable, Grado de Máster en cambio climático y/o adaptación, u otro campo estrechamente relacionado.

Experiencia

- Experiencia con metodologías de evaluación de la gestión basada en resultados;
- Experiencia en la aplicación de indicadores SMART y la reconstrucción o validación de escenarios iniciales;
- Competencia de gestión adaptativa aplicada en cambio climático y/o adaptación;
- Experiencia de trabajo con el GEF/FA o con evaluaciones realizadas con este organismo.
- Experiencia trabajando en temas de químicos y desechos en Latinoamérica, Centro América y/o Honduras;
- Experiencia profesional en las áreas técnicas relevantes;
- Conocimientos demostrados de las cuestiones relacionadas con el género y cambio climático y/o adaptación; experiencia en evaluación y análisis sensibles al género.
- Excelentes habilidades de comunicación;
- Habilidades analíticas demostrables;
- Se valora la experiencia de evaluación/revisión de proyectos dentro del Sistema de las Naciones Unidas se considerarán una ventaja.

Lenguaje

•Requisito indispensable: excelentes destrezas en redacción en inglés.

10. ETICA

El equipo de MTR se mantendrá con los más altos estándares éticos y debe firmar un código de conducta al aceptar la asignación. Este MTR se llevará a cabo de acuerdo con los principios descritos en las "Directrices éticas para la evaluación" del UNEG. El equipo de MTR debe salvaguardar los derechos y la confidencialidad de los proveedores de información, los entrevistados y las partes interesadas a través de medidas para garantizar el cumplimiento de los códigos legales y otros códigos relevantes que rigen la recopilación de



datos y la presentación de informes sobre datos. El equipo de MTR también debe garantizar la seguridad de la información recopilada antes y después de la MTR y los protocolos para garantizar el anonimato y la confidencialidad de las fuentes de información cuando se espere. La información, el conocimiento y los datos recopilados en el proceso de MTR también deben usarse únicamente para el MTR y no para otros usos sin la autorización expresa del PNUD y sus socios.

11. MODALIDADES Y ESPECIFICACIONES DE PAGO

- Pago del 20% tras la entrega satisfactoria del Informe inicial de MTR final y su respectiva aprobación (comité supervisor).
- Pago del 40% tras la entrega satisfactoria del borrador del informe MTR y su respectiva aprobación (comité supervisor).
- Pago del 40% tras la entrega satisfactoria del informe final de MTR y su aprobación (comité supervisor) y RTA (mediante firmas en el Formulario de Autorización del Informe de MTR).

Criterios para emitir el pago final del 40%:

- El informe final del MTR incluye todos los requisitos descritos en los términos de referencia de este MTR y está de acuerdo con la guía del MTR.
- El informe final del MTR está claramente escrito, organizado de manera lógica y es específico para este proyecto (es decir, el texto no ha sido cortado y pegado de otros informes MTR), en español e inglés.
- El rastro de auditoría incluye respuestas y justificación para cada comentario enumerado.

De acuerdo con las regulaciones financieras del PNUD, cuando la Unidad de ejecutora y/ o el consultor determinen que un entregable o servicio no se puede completar satisfactoriamente debido al impacto de COVID-19 y las limitaciones al MTR, ese entregable o servicio no se pagará.

Debido a la situación actual de COVID-19 y sus implicaciones, se puede considerar un pago parcial si el consultor invirtió tiempo en el entregable pero no pudo completarlo por circunstancias fuera de su control.

Nota: Es absolutamente responsabilidad del suscrito/a la tributación y pago de otros gravámenes sobre todo las rentas procedentes del PNUD. El PNUD no efectuará ninguna retención de pagos para efectos de Impuesto sobre la Renta; sin embargo, el consultor contratado deberá de presentar un recibo con número CAI.

12. PROCESO DE POSTULACIÓN

Presentación recomendada de la propuesta:

- a) Carta de Confirmación de Interés y Disponibilidad mediante la plantilla proporcionada por el PNUD;
- b) CV y formulario P11 de Historia Personal;
- c) **Breve descripción del enfoque del trabajo/propuesta técnica** de por qué el postulante cree que es la persona más adecuada para el proyecto, y una metodología propuesta sobre cómo piensa enfocar y completar el trabajo (máximo 1 página);



- d) **Propuesta financiera** que indique el precio total e inclusivo del contrato y todos los costos relacionados (boleto de avión, viáticos o dietas, etc.), apoyada en un desglose detallado de los gastos, utilizando la plantilla adjunta al modelo de Carta de Confirmación de Interés. Si un postulante es contratado por una organización/compañía/institución y tiene previsto que su empleador cargue una tasa de gestión por su cesión al PNUD en concepto de Acuerdo de Préstamo Reembolsable (RLA), el solicitante debe indicarlo en este momento y asegurarse de que esos costos estén debidamente incluidos en la propuesta financiera que se envíe al PNUD.

Todos los materiales de la solicitud deberían remitirse a la dirección: Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo, Edificio Las Naciones Unidas, Colonia San Carlos, Avenida República de México 2816, Tegucigalpa, MDC, Honduras, en un sobre sellado en el que se indicará la referencia siguiente: “Gestión Ambientalmente Racional de los Productos y Desechos que contienen COPs y reducción de los Riesgos Asociados con su Disposición Final (PIM 5615) o por email a la siguiente dirección EXCLUSIVAMENTE: adquisicionespnudhn@undp.org antes del día miércoles 23 de junio 2021 a las 10:00 a.m. Las solicitudes incompletas quedarán excluidas del proceso.

Criterios para la evaluación de la propuesta: Sólo se evaluarán aquellas solicitudes que cumplan con todos los requisitos. Las ofertas se evaluarán conforme al método de Puntuación Combinada (Combined Scoring) según el cual la formación académica y la experiencia en proyectos similares tendrán un peso del 70%, mientras que la propuesta económica representará el 30% de la valoración. El postulante que reciba la Puntuación Combinada más Alta y que acepte los Términos y Condiciones Generales del PNUD será el que reciba el contrato.

- Debido al alto volumen de aplicaciones, solamente se contactará a las personas calificadas en el proceso.

El PNUD está comprometido en lograr la diversidad laboral al interior de su oficina en términos de género, nacionalidad y cultura

Criterios de Evaluación		Puntuación máxima
Evaluación Curricular (máx. 50 puntos)		
a	Profesional con grado universitario mínimo de licenciatura en gestión o ciencias ambientales, biología, economía, desarrollo, economía ambiental, geografía, gestión de recursos naturales o carreras afines.	Cumple / No Cumple
b	Excelentes destrezas en redacción en inglés (presentan en oferta técnica referencias de al menos 2 documentos de su preparación en inglés)	Cumple / No Cumple
c	Deseable, Grado de Máster en cambio climático u otro campo estrechamente relacionado	3
d	Experiencia con metodologías de evaluación de la gestión basada en resultados;	5
	De 5 años a 7 años	3
	Más de 7 años	5



Criterios de Evaluación		Puntuación máxima
e	Experiencia en la aplicación de indicadores SMART y la reconstrucción o validación de escenarios iniciales.	5
	Dos experiencias	3
	Mas de 2 experiencias	5
f	Competencia en gestión adaptativa aplicadas en cambio climático y/o adaptación	5
	De 3 años a 5 años	3
	Mas de 5 años	5
g	Experiencia de trabajo con el GEF/FA o con evaluaciones realizadas con estos organismos	7
	De 1 - 2 experiencias	3
	De 3 – 5 experiencias	5
	Mas de 5 experiencias	7
h	Experiencia profesional en las áreas técnicas relevantes;	7
	De 6 – 8 años	4
	Mas de 8 años	7
i	Experiencia previa de trabajo en cambio climático y adaptación en Latinoamérica, y/o Centro América y /o Honduras (se contabilizará cada experiencia solamente una vez)	5
	Al menos cumple 1 de ellas	2
	Cumple 2 - 3 de ellas	5
j	Conocimientos demostrados de las cuestiones relacionadas con el género y cambio climático y/o adaptación; experiencia en evaluación y análisis sensibles al género.	5
	De 1 - 2 experiencias	3
	Mas de 2 experiencias	5
k	Excelentes capacidades de comunicación y analíticas;	5
	De 2 a 3 documentos técnicos y/o publicaciones vinculadas a las temáticas de gestión de cambio climático, adaptación, desarrollo sostenible	3
	Más de 3 documentos técnicos y/o publicaciones vinculadas a las temáticas de gestión de cambio climático, adaptación, desarrollo sostenible	5
l	Experiencia de evaluación / revisión de proyectos dentro del Sistema de las Naciones Unidas	3
Sub-Total Evaluación Curricular (Máx.50 puntos)		50.00
Evaluación Propuesta Técnica (máx. 20 puntos)		
Criterios de Evaluación		Puntuación máxima
m	Grado en que la propuesta responde a los Términos de Referencia de la Consultoría	8.00
	Excelente 8 / Bueno 6 / Regular 4 / Deficiente 0	



Criterios de Evaluación		Puntuación máxima
n	Calidad de la metodología en cuanto a detalle de esta	8.00
	Excelente 8 / Bueno 6 / Regular 4 / Deficiente 0	
o	Incluye un cronograma de trabajo de las actividades indicadas en los TDR y en la Propuesta Metodológica, de acuerdo al plazo de la consultoría	4.00
	Excelente 4 / Bueno 3 / Regular 2 / Deficiente 0	
Sub-Total Evaluación Propuesta Técnica (Máx. 20 puntos)		20.00
Sub-Total Evaluación Curricular + Propuesta Técnica (Máx. 30 puntos)		70.00
p	Propuesta financiera	30.00
q	Total	100.00



ToR ANEXO A: Lista de Documentos a ser revisados por el equipo MTR

1. PIF
2. Plan de Iniciación del PNUD.
3. Documento de Proyecto del PNUD.
4. Resultados del Diagnóstico Medioambiental y Social del PNUD (SESP)
5. Informe de Iniciación del Proyecto
6. Todos los Informes de Implementación del Proyecto (PIR's)
7. Informes de progreso trimestrales y planes de trabajo de los varios equipos de ejecución de tareas
8. Reportes de auditoría.
9. Herramientas de Seguimiento finalizadas del área de actuación del GEF a la aprobación del CEO y a mitad de periodo (Área focales del proyecto COPs)
10. Informes de supervisión de misiones
11. Todos los informes de seguimiento preparados por el proyecto
12. Directrices financieras y de administración usadas por el Equipo del Proyecto

También estarán disponibles los siguientes documentos:

13. Directrices operativas del proyecto, manuales y sistemas
14. Documento(s) de programa del PNUD para el país/países
15. Minutas de las reuniones de la Junta del Proyecto y otras reuniones (como las del Comité de Evaluación Preliminar del Proyecto cuando aplique)
16. Mapas de los sitios donde opera el proyecto
17. Cualquier documento adicional relevante.



- 4.3** Ejecución del proyecto y gestión adaptativa
 - Mecanismos de gestión
 - Planificación del trabajo
 - Financiación y cofinanciación
 - Sistemas de seguimiento y evaluación a nivel de proyecto
 - Implicación de las partes interesadas
 - Información
 - Comunicación
- 4.4** Sostenibilidad
 - Riesgos financieros para la sostenibilidad
 - Riesgos socioeconómicos para la sostenibilidad
 - Riesgos para la sostenibilidad relacionados con el marco institucional y la gobernabilidad
 - Riesgos medioambientales para la sostenibilidad
- 5.** Conclusiones y recomendaciones (4-6 páginas)
 - 5.1** Conclusiones
 - Declaraciones completas y equilibradas (basadas en las pruebas y datos recopilados y conectadas a los hechos comprobados del MTR) que subrayen los puntos fuertes, débiles y resultados del proyecto
 - 5.2** Recomendaciones
 - Acciones correctoras para el diseño, ejecución, seguimiento y evaluación del proyecto
 - Acciones para continuar o reforzar los beneficios iniciales del proyecto
 - Propuestas para las direcciones futuras subrayando los objetivos
- 6.** Anexos
 - ToR del MTR (excluyendo los anexos del ToR)
 - Matriz de evaluación del MTR (criterios de evaluación con las preguntas, indicadores, fuentes de datos y metodología clave)
 - Modelo de cuestionario o Guía de entrevistas a emplear en la recolección de datos
 - Escalas de valoración
 - Itinerario de la misión del MTR
 - Lista de personas entrevistadas
 - Lista de documentos examinados
 - Tabla de cofinanciación (si no se incluyó previamente en el cuerpo del informe)
 - Formulario del Código de Conducta del UNEG firmado
 - Formulario de aprobación del informe final del MTR firmado
 - *Anexo en un archivo separado:* Rastro de auditoría obtenido a partir de los comentarios recibidos en el borrador del informe MTR
 - *Anexo en un archivo separado:* Herramientas de seguimiento relevantes para la mitad de periodo (METT, FSC, cuadro de mando de capacidades, etc.)



ToR ANEXO B: Directrices sobre el contenido del Informe del Examen de Mitad de Periodo⁴

- i.** Información básica del informe (*para la portada o página inicial*)
 - Nombre del proyecto apoyado por el PNUD y financiado por el GEF
 - Números PIMS del PNUD/ID del GEF
 - Periodo de ejecución del MTR y fecha del informe
 - Región y países incluidos en el informe
 - Área de actuación /Programa estratégico del GEF
 - Organismo ejecutor/Socio en la ejecución y otros socios del proyecto
 - Componentes del equipo del MTR
 - Agradecimientos
- ii.** Índice
- iii.** Acrónimos y abreviaturas
- 1.** Resumen ejecutivo (*3-5 páginas*)
 - Tabla de información del proyecto
 - Descripción del proyecto (breve)
 - Resumen de progreso del proyecto (entre 200-500 palabras)
 - Tabla resumen de valoraciones y logros del MTR
 - Resumen conciso de conclusiones
 - Tabla resumen de recomendaciones
- 2.** Introducción (*2-3 páginas*)
 - Propósito del MTR y objetivos
 - Alcance y metodología: principios de diseño y ejecución del MTR, enfoque del MTR y métodos de recopilación de datos, limitaciones del MTR
 - Estructura del informe MTR
- 3.** Descripción del proyecto y contexto (*3-5 páginas*)
 - Contexto de desarrollo: factores medioambientales, socioeconómicos, institucionales y políticos relevantes para el objetivo y alcance del proyecto
 - Problemas que trató de abordar el proyecto: amenazas y barreras
 - Descripción y estrategia del proyecto: objetivo, productos y resultados deseados, descripción de los lugares donde se desarrolla (si los hay)
 - Mecanismos de ejecución del proyecto: breve descripción de la Junta del Proyecto, acuerdos con los principales socios en la ejecución, etc.
 - Plazos de ejecución del proyecto e hitos a cumplir durante su desarrollo
 - Principales partes interesadas: Lista resumida.
- 4.** Hechos comprobados (*12-14 páginas*)
 - 4.1** Estrategia del Proyecto
 - Diseño del proyecto
 - Marco de resultados/marco lógico
 - 4.2** Progreso en el logro de resultados
 - Análisis del progreso en los resultados
 - Barreras remanentes para el logro de los objetivos del proyecto

⁴ El Informe no debería superar las 40 páginas en total (sin incluir anexos)



ToR ANEXO C: Modelo de plantilla para la matriz de evaluación del MTR

(Borrador de preguntas para ser llenado por la Unidad de Puesta en Marcha con el apoyo del Equipo del Proyecto)

Esta Matriz de Evaluación de la Revisión de Medio Término debe ser completada / ajustada por el consultor e incluida en el informe inicial del MTR y como un Anexo al informe del MTR.

Preguntas evaluativas	Indicadores	Fuentes	Metodología
Estrategia de proyecto: ¿Hasta qué punto es relevante la estrategia de proyecto para las prioridades nacionales y la propiedad e implicación del país? ¿Es el mejor camino para obtener los resultados deseados?			
(incluir las preguntas evaluativas)	(p. ej. relaciones establecidas, nivel de coherencia entre el diseño del proyecto y el enfoque de implementación, actividades específicas realizadas, calidad de las estrategias de mitigación del riesgo, etc.)	(p. ej. documentos del proyectos, políticas o estrategias nacionales, sitios Web, personal y socios del proyecto, datos recopilados a través de la misión del MTR, etc.)	(p. ej. análisis de documentos, análisis de información, entrevistas con el personal del proyecto y las partes interesadas, etc.)
Progreso en el logro de resultados: ¿Cuál es el grado de cumplimiento de los resultados y objetivos deseados hasta el momento?			
Ejecución del proyecto y gestión adaptativa: ¿Hasta el momento se ha implementado el proyecto de manera eficiente, rentable y adaptada a las condiciones cambiantes? ¿Hasta qué punto contribuyen los sistemas de seguimiento y evaluación, información y comunicación del proyecto a su ejecución?			
Sostenibilidad: ¿Hasta qué punto existen riesgos financieros, institucionales, socio-económicos y/o medioambientales para la sostenibilidad a largo plazo de los resultados del proyecto?			



ToR ANEXO D: Código de conducta de UNEG para evaluadores/consultores del MTR

Los evaluadores/consultores:

Deben presentar una información completa y justa en su evaluación de las fortalezas y debilidades, de tal manera que las decisiones o acciones llevadas a cabo se encuentren bien fundadas.

Deben revelar el conjunto completo de conclusiones junto con la información de sus limitaciones y tenerlo a disposición de todos aquellos afectados por la evaluación que posean el derecho expreso para recibir los resultados.

Deberán proteger el anonimato y la confidencialidad de los informantes individuales. Deberán ofrecer el máximo tiempo de notificación, limitar las demandas de tiempo y respetar el derecho de las personas a no involucrarse. Los evaluadores deberán respetar el derecho de las personas a otorgar información de manera confidencial, y deben asegurarse de que la información sensible no pueda ser rastreada hasta su origen. Los evaluadores no están obligados a evaluar a personas individuales, pero están deben mantener el equilibrio entre la evaluación de las funciones de gestión y este principio general.

En ocasiones, al realizar las evaluaciones destaparán pruebas de delitos. Se debe informar de manera discreta sobre tales casos al órgano de investigación apropiado. Los evaluadores deberán consultar con otras entidades de supervisión relevantes cuando exista la mínima duda sobre si estos temas deberían ser comunicados y de cómo deberían comunicarse.

Deberán ser sensibles hacia las creencias, usos y costumbres y actuar con integridad y honestidad en sus relaciones con todas las partes interesadas. En la línea de la Declaración Universal de Derechos Humanos de las Naciones Unidas, los evaluadores deben ser sensibles hacia los temas de discriminación e igualdad de género. Deberán evitar ofender la dignidad y autoestima de aquellas personas con las que establezcan un contacto durante la evaluación. Sabiendo que existe la posibilidad de que la evaluación afecte negativamente a los intereses de algunas partes interesadas, los evaluadores deberán conducir la evaluación y comunicar el objetivo de ésta y sus resultados de una manera que respete claramente la dignidad y la autoestima de los implicados.

Son responsables de su actuación y (los) producto(s) que generen. Son responsables de una presentación escrita u oral clara, precisa y equilibrada, así como de las limitaciones, conclusiones y recomendaciones del estudio.

Deberán aplicar procedimientos contables sólidos y ser prudentes a la hora de utilizar los recursos de la evaluación.

Formulario de Acuerdo del Consultor del MTR

Acuerdo para acatar el Código de Conducta para Evaluadores del sistema de la ONU:

Nombre del Consultor: _____

Nombre de la Organización Consultora (cuando sea necesario):

Afirmo que he recibido y entendido y que acataré el Código de Conducta para Evaluadores de las Naciones Unidas.

Firmado en _____ (Lugar) a _____
(fecha)

Firma: _____



ToR ANEXO E: Valoraciones del MTR

Valoraciones del progreso en el logro de resultados: (una valoración por cada resultado y objetivo)		
6	Altamente satisfactoria (AS)	Se espera lograr o exceder los objetivos/resultados establecidos para el final del proyecto sin grandes carencias. El progreso hacia el logro de los objetivos/resultados puede presentarse como una "buena práctica".
5	Satisfactoria (S)	Se espera lograr la mayor parte de los objetivos/resultados establecidos para el final del proyecto sólo con mínimas carencias.
4	Moderadamente satisfactoria (MS)	Se espera lograr la mayor parte de los objetivos/resultados establecidos para el final del proyecto pero con carencias significativas.
3	Moderadamente insatisfactoria (MI)	Se espera lograr la mayor parte de los objetivos/resultados establecidos para el final del proyecto con importantes carencias.
2	Insatisfactoria (I)	No se espera lograr la mayor parte de los objetivos/resultados establecidos para el final de proyecto.
1	Altamente insatisfactoria (AI)	No se han logrado los objetivos/resultados para mitad de periodo y no se espera que se logre ninguno de los establecidos para el final del proyecto.

Valoraciones de la ejecución del proyecto y gestión adaptativa : (una valoración general)		
6	Altamente satisfactoria (AS)	La implementación de los siete componentes –mecanismos de gestión, planificación del trabajo, financiación y cofinanciación, sistemas de seguimiento y evaluación a nivel de proyecto, implicación de las partes interesadas, información y comunicación– está conduciendo a una ejecución efectiva y eficiente y a una gestión adaptativa. El proyecto se puede presentar como una "buena práctica".
5	Satisfactoria (S)	La implementación de la mayoría de los siete componentes está conduciendo a una ejecución efectiva y eficiente y a una gestión adaptativa, excepto por unos pocos que requieren una acción correctora.
4	Moderadamente satisfactoria (MS)	La implementación de algunos de los siete componentes está conduciendo a una ejecución efectiva y eficiente y a una gestión adaptativa, aunque algunos de los componentes requieren una acción correctora.
3	Moderadamente insatisfactoria (MI)	La implementación de algunos de los siete componentes no está conduciendo a una ejecución efectiva y eficiente y a una gestión adaptativa del proyecto; la mayoría de los componentes requieren acción correctora.
2	Insatisfactoria (I)	La implementación de la mayoría de los siete componentes no está conduciendo a una ejecución efectiva y eficiente y a una gestión adaptativa del proyecto.
1	Altamente insatisfactoria (AI)	Ninguno de los siete componentes se implementa de manera que conduzca a una ejecución efectiva y eficiente y a una gestión adaptativa del proyecto.

Valoraciones de sostenibilidad: (una valoración general)		
4	Probable (P)	Riesgo mínimo para la sostenibilidad; los resultados más importantes llevan camino de lograrse a la conclusión del proyecto y se espera que continúen en el futuro próximo.
3	Moderadamente probable (MP)	Riesgos moderados pero se espera que, al menos, algunos resultados podrán sostenerse debido al progreso que se observa en el logro de las metas durante el examen a mitad de periodo.
2	Moderadamente improbable (MI)	Riesgo significativo de que los resultados más importantes no continuarán tras la conclusión del proyecto aunque algunos productos y actividades sí deberían continuar.



1	Improbable (I)	Riesgo grave de que los resultados del proyecto y los productos clave no podrán sostenerse.
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ToR ANEXO F: Formulario de Autorización del informe del MTR

(Deberá completarse por la Unidad Adjudicadora y el RTA del PNUD-GEF e incluirse en el documento final)

Informe de Examen de Mitad de Periodo Revisado y Aprobado por:	
Unidad Adjudicadora	
Nombre: _____	
Firma: _____	Fecha: _____
Asesor Técnico Regional del PNUD-GEF	
Nombre: _____	
Firma: _____	Fecha: _____



ToR ANEXO G: Formato Rastro de Auditoría

Nota: La siguiente es una plantilla para que el equipo de MTR muestre cómo los comentarios recibidos sobre el borrador del informe de MTR se han incorporado (o no) en el informe final de MTR. Esta pista de auditoría debe incluirse como anexo en el informe final del MTR.

A los comentarios recibidos el (fecha) de la Revisión de Mitad de Período de proyecto Gestión Ambientalmente Racional de los Productos y Desechos que contienen COPs y reducción de los Riesgos Asociados con su Disposición Final (PIM 5615)

Los siguientes comentarios se proporcionaron en el seguimiento de los cambios en el borrador del informe de la Revisión de mitad de período; se hace referencia a ellos por institución (columna "Autor") y no por el nombre de la persona, y el número de comentario del cambio de seguimiento (columna "#"):

Autor	#	Para No./ Ubicación de los comentarios	Comentario/ Comentarios sobre el borrador del informe MTR	Respuestas y acciones tomadas por equipo MTR

Table N°4: MTR Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria – Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
Project strategy: To what extent is the project strategy relevant to national priorities and country ownership and involvement? Is it the best way to obtain the results?			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How does the project support the strategic priorities of UNDP and GEF? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of a clear relationship between the objectives of the project and strategic priorities of UNDP and GEF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project documents - UNDP/GEF strategies and documents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document analysis. - Interviews with UNDP staff and the project team.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How does the project support environmental and development priorities at the national level? - What has been the level of stakeholder involvement in the design of the project? - Does the project take into consideration national, political and national realities in both its design and implementation? - What has been the level of ownership of the main stakeholders in the implementation of the project? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The degree to which the project supports national environmental policies. - Assessment of key stakeholders regarding the level of adequacy of the project design and implementation to existing national realities and capacities. - Coherence between the needs expressed by national stakeholders and UNDP-GEF approach. - Level of involvement of government officials and other partners in the project design process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project documents - Assessment of key partners and stakeholders of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document analysis. - Interviews with MiAmbiente staff, project partners, UNDP and the project team.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are there logical links between the expected results of the project and the design of the project (in terms of project components, choice of partners, structure, implementation mechanisms, scope, budget, use of resources, among others)? - How does the theory of change expressed in PRODOC correspond to the structure and composition of the project, context and needs of the country? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Level of coherence between the results and the design of the internal logic of the project. - Level of consistency between the design of the project and its implementation approach. - Level of correspondence of the theory of change, with the structure and composition of the project, the context and the needs of the country? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project documents. - Assessment of Mi Ambiente staff and project partners and project team. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document analysis. - Interviews with Mi Ambiente staff, project partners, UNDP and the project team.
Progress in achieving results: What is the degree of compliance with the desired results and objectives so far?			

<p>-Has the project been effective in achieving the expected results so far?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of the indicators in the framework of the strategic results/logical framework of the project, in relation to the resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project documents. - Quarterly and annual progress reports. - MiAmbiente staff, partners, project team and UNDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document analysis. - Interviews with Mi Ambiente staff, project partners, UNDP and the project team.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How were the project's risks and assumptions handled? - What has been the quality of the mitigation strategies developed? - How has adaptive management contributed to the achievement of results and the scaling up of expected outputs? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrity of the identification of risks and assumptions during project planning and design. - Quality of information systems established to identify emerging risks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project documents. - Quarterly and annual progress reports. - MiAmbiente staff, partners, project team and UNDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document analysis. - Interviews with Mi Ambiente staff, project partners, UNDP and the project team.
<p>Project execution and adaptive management: Has the project been implemented efficiently, cost-effectively and adapted to changing conditions so far? To what extent do the monitoring and evaluation systems, information and communication of the project contribute to its implementation?</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How has adaptive management contributed to the achievement of results and the scaling up of expected outputs? - Have they been used as management tools during project implementation, the logical framework, work plans or any changes made to them? - Have the financial and accounting systems been adequate for project management and for producing accurate and timely financial information? - Were the progress reports accurate and timely? Do they respond to reporting requirements? Do they include adaptive management changes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adaptive management was needed to ensure efficient use of resources. - Availability and quality of financial and progress reports. - Punctuality and adequacy of the reports delivered. - Level of discrepancy between the planned expenditure and the actually executed expenditure. - Planned co-financing vs. the actual one to date. - How appropriate the options selected by the project have been based on context, infrastructure and cost. - Quality of the results-based management report (progress reports, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project documents. - Quarterly and annual progress reports. - MiAmbiente staff, partners, project team and UNDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document analysis. - Interviews with Mi Ambiente staff, project partners, UNDP and the project team.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has the execution of the project been as effective as originally proposed (planned vs. current)? - Has the co-financing been as planned? - Have financial resources been used efficiently? - Have the acquisitions been made in a way that makes efficient use of the project's resources? - How has the results-based management approach been used during project implementation? 	<p>monitoring and evaluation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Were there and with what occurrence changes in the design of the project or in the implementation approach when they have been necessary to improve the efficiency of the project? - Cost associated with the delivery mechanism and management structure, compared to other alternatives. 		
<p>Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, socio-economic and/or environmental risks to the long-term sustainability of project results?</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have sustainability aspects been integrated into the design and implementation of the project? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence/quality of the sustainability strategy. - Evidence/quality of the actions carried out to ensure sustainability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project documents. - Assessment of Mi Ambiente staff, project partners and project team. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document analysis. - Interviews with Mi Ambiente staff, project partners, UNDP and the project team.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does the project adequately address the aspects of financial and economic sustainability? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Level and source of financial support to be provided in the future to relevant sectors and activities after the end of the project. - Evidence of commitment from international partners, governments and other stakeholders to financially support relevant sectors/activities following project completion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project documents. - Assessment of Mi Ambiente staff, project partners and project team. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document analysis. - Interviews with Mi Ambiente staff, project partners, UNDP and the project team.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is there evidence that project partners will continue activities beyond the completion of the project? - What is the degree of political commitment to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The extent to which project activities and results have been taken over by counterparts. - Level of financial support to be provided by 		

continue working on the results of the project?	the government, once the project is finished.
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- Project documents.

- Assessment of Mi Ambiente staff, project partners and project team.	- Document analysis. - Interviews with Mi Ambiente staff, project partners, UNDP and the project team.		
- What are the main challenges that can hinder the sustainability of efforts?	- Changes that could mean challenges to the project.	- Project documents. - Assessment of Mi Ambiente staff, project partners and project team.	- Document analysis. - Interviews with Mi Ambiente staff, project partners, UNDP and the project team.

MTR Ratings

Ratings for Progress Towards Results: (one rating for each outcome and for the objective)		
6	Highly Satisfactory (HS)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve or exceed all its end-of-project targets, without major shortcomings. The progress towards the objective/outcome can be presented as “good practice”.
5	Satisfactory (S)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve most of its end-of-project targets, with only minor shortcomings.
4	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve most of its end-of-project targets but with significant shortcomings.
3	Moderately Unsatisfactory (HU)	The objective/outcome is expected to achieve its end-of-project targets with major shortcomings.
2	Unsatisfactory (U)	The objective/outcome is expected not to achieve most of its end-of-project targets.
1	Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The objective/outcome has failed to achieve its midterm targets, and is not expected to achieve any of its end-of-project targets.

Ratings for Project Implementation & Adaptive Management: (one overall rating)		
6	Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all seven components – management arrangements, work planning, finance and co-finance, project-level monitoring and evaluation systems, stakeholder engagement, reporting, and communications – is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management. The project can be presented as “good practice”.
5	Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management except for only few that are subject to remedial action.
4	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management, with some components requiring remedial action.
3	Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some of the seven components is not leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive, with most components requiring remedial action.
2	Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most of the seven components is not leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management.
1	Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the seven components is leading to efficient and effective project implementation and adaptive management.

Ratings for Sustainability: (one overall rating)		
4	Likely (L)	Negligible risks to sustainability, with key outcomes on track to be achieved by the project’s closure and expected to continue into the foreseeable future
3	Moderately Likely (ML)	Moderate risks, but expectations that at least some outcomes will be sustained due to the progress towards results on outcomes at the Midterm Review

2	Moderately Unlikely (MU)	Significant risk that key outcomes will not carry on after project closure, although some outputs and activities should carry on
1	Unlikely (U)	Severe risks that project outcomes as well as key outputs will not be sustained

INTERVIEW PROGRAM FOR THE MID-TERM EVALUATION (MTE) OF THE COPS 4 PROJECT

I. Evaluator:

Responsible Consultant: Anna Ortiz

Origin: Costa Rica

Interview Date: Wednesday 08 to Monday 20th September 2021

1. Objective and Method:

Objective of the MTE: Examine the performance of all activities in the project, "Environmentally Sound Management of Products and Wastes containing POPs and reduction of risks Associated with their Final Disposal" – Project COPS 4

Method for achieving evaluation: Among other methods that the evaluator will apply, interviews will be conducted with the project team, UNDP, MiAmbiente and key actors of the project:

II. Listado de Actores Claves a entrevistar:

NO.	NOMBRE	CARGO E INSTITUCION	CONTACTO
1	Carlos Pineda Fasquelle	Deputy Minister of Environment MIAMBIENTE+	carlos.pinedaf@hotmail.com
2	David Eduardo Ordóñez	Ministerial Advisor MIAMBIENTE+	ingordonezlagos@gmail.com
3	Astrid Mejía	Head of Sustainable Development and Resilience Unit UNDP	astrid.mejia@undp.org
4	Carlos Thompson	Director CESCO MIAMBIENTE+	carlos.pinedaf@hotmail.com
5	Ana Castillo	Head of Chemical Contaminants Laboratory CESCO-MIAMBIENTE+	acanavarro24@gmail.com
6	Julio Castrillo	General Coordinator of the Project Coordinating Office (OCP) MIAMBIENTE+	juliocastrillo85@yahoo.com
7	Jorge Bueso	Alternative Materials Manager CENOSA	jorge.bueso@cenosa.hn
8	Danelia Sabillón	Alternative Materials Manager Cementos ARGOS	danelia.sabillon@argos.co
9	Arely Argueta	Director	arguetaarely05@gmail.com

NO.	NOMBRE	CARGO E INSTITUCION	CONTACTO
		DECOAS-Secretary of Education	
10	Selvin Martínez	DECOAS-Secretary of Education Pedagogical Technical Assistant	smartinezdiaz01@gmail.com
11	Andrés Jensen	International Consultant Technical Advisor in Co-processing – COPS 4	andresjensenvelasco@gmail.com
12	Luis Santos	National Consultant Chemicals Management Integration in Higher Education – COPS 4	luisenriquesantos@gmail.com
13	Alan Núñez	National Consultant Advisor Technical Specifications Autoclave – University School Hospital	alanj.nunez@gmail.com

III. Interview Program: (Modality Virtual)

Confirmed: 11

No.	Contact	Date and time	Remarks Updated on 08/09
1	Project Management Unit (PMU) Equipo de Proyecto COPS Presentation of Project Components. Acceleration Plan and Goals for 2021.	Wednesday 08/09/2021 2021 11:00 am	Confirmed Time suggested by Anna
2	Astrid Mejía UDSR-PNUD	Wednesday 08/09/2021 4:00 pm	Confirmed Time suggested by Astrid
3	Julio Castrillo. Coordinator OCP- MIAMBIENTE+ Ing. German Flores Monitoring and Evaluation OCP	Thursday 09/09/2021 11:00 am	Confirmed A change was made, at the suggestion of the OCP Coordinator.
4	Carlos Thompson. Director CESCCO Ana Castillo. Head of Chemical Contaminants Unit CESCCO MIAMBIENTE	Friday 10/09/2021 2:00 pm	Confirmed
5	Jorge Bueso. Environment and Alternative Materials Manager CENOSA	Monday 13/09/2021 2:30 pm	Confirmed
6	Danelia Sabillón. Alternative Materials Manager Cementos ARGOS	Tuesday 14/09/2021 11:00 am	Confirmed It is suggested to start at 11:15/11:20 by previous

No.	Contact	Date and time	Remarks Updated on 08/09
			commitment of the interviewee
7	Arely Argueta. Director DECOAS Selvin Martínez. Technical Assistant DECOAS Secretary of Education	Tuesday 14/09/2021 3:00 pm	Confirmed
8	Andrés Jensen International PoPs Elimination Project Advisor	Thursday 16/09/2021 5:30 pm	Confirmed
9	Alan Núñez National Autoclave Project Advisor for University School Hospital	Thursday 16/09/2021 10:00 am	Confirmed
10	Ing. Ordóñez Ministerial Advisor MIAMBIENTE	Monday 20/09/2021 2:00 pm (confirmada)	Confirmed (was modified from Thursday 16/09/2021)
11	Luis Santos Francisco Morazán National Pedagogical University (UNPFM) National Consultant Thematic integration of Chemicals in Higher Education	Friday 17/09/2021 10:00 am	Confirmed
12	Rose Diegues Deputy Resident Representative UNDP	Monday 20/09/2021 4:00 pm NOTE: A differentiated room link will be generated.	Confirmed

IV. Zoom Room Link:

Project COPs 4 is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.
 Theme: MTE COPs 4 MIAMBIENTE/UNDP-GEF:

Join the Zoom meeting

<https://undp.zoom.us/j/83030658680?pwd=UWMrbXJqeXNsLzE3dEtsY2ptb1BIQT09>

ID de meeting: 830 3065 8680

Access code: 702049

List of documents reviewed

1. Steering committee minutes
2. Cofinancing commitment letters
3. CDRs
4. Component 2 POPs intentionals
5. Component 3 POPs Non intentionals
6. Component 4 Education
7. Project Flyer
8. Steering Committee Reports
9. Quarterly reports
10. PIF
11. PIRs
12. Gender Equality Plan POPs 4
13. Portfolio indicators
14. Prodoc
15. Project POPS 4 execution register
16. Communication Strategy
17. Institutional Gender Action Plan
18. UNDP SESP 2021
19. GEF POP Tracking Tool 2021

Annex 6. Co-financing

Table 4.2. Distribution of co-financing

Source of co-financing	Type of co-financing		Total co-financing
	In Cash	In Kind	
Argos Honduras SA de CV	USD 2 080 120	USD 9 902 929	USD 11 983 049
Cementos del Norte S.A. (CENOSA)	USD 3 360 000	USD 1 828 304	USD 5 188 304
MiAmbiente	USD 200 000	USD 355 291	USD 555 291
MiAmbiente (CESCCO)	USD 250 000	USD 1 250 000	USD 1 500 000
Commonwealth of Colosuca	USD 2 986 000	USD 20 000	USD 3 006 000
Secretary of Education (IDECOAS)	USD 494 671	USD 690 594	USD 1 185 265
Recycle s. de R.L. de C.V.	USD 297 300	USD 970 800	USD 1 268 100
Municipality of Potrerillos		USD 498 777	USD 498 777
Municipal Mayor of Marcovia		USD 816 000	USD 816 000
Municipal Mayor of Comayagua		USD 599 539	USD 599 539
Total	USD 8 136 395	USD 18 463 930	USD 26 600 325

Source: Prodoc.

Table No. 4.5. Co-financing committed vs. co-financing implemented by the MTE.

Source	Organization	Type	Confirmed to CEO (USD)	Mobilized Investment	Investment by MTR (USD)	Percentage of compliance
Government	MiAmbiente, Secretary of Education, Municipalities	In kind	USD 4 230 201	Recurring expenses	USD 1 250 000	29.5
Government	Mi Ambiente, Secretary of Education, Municipalities	Cash	USD 3 930 671	Mobilized investment	USD 830 560	21.1
Private Sector	ARGOS, CENOSA, Recycling associations	In kind	USD 12 702 033	Recurring Expenses	USD 1 870 000	14.7
Private Sector	ARGOS, CENOSA, Recycling associations	Cash	USD 5 737 420	Mobilized investment	USD 2 300 000	40.1
Others	InterAmerican Development Bank	Cash		Mobilized investment	USD 75 000	-
Total			USD 26 600 325		USD 6 325 560	23.4

Source: Project Unit

ANNEX 7: UNEG Code of Conduct for Evaluators/Midterm Review Consultants¹

Evaluators/Consultants:

1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
3. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
5. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
6. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study limitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.
8. Must ensure that independence of judgement is maintained and that evaluation findings and recommendations are independently presented.
9. Must confirm that they have not been involved in designing, executing or advising on the project being evaluated.

MTR Consultant Agreement Form

Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System:

Name of Consultant: Anna Ortiz

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): _____

I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

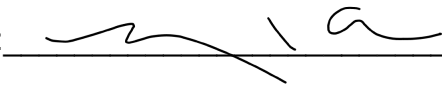
Signed at San José, Costa Rica (Place) on January 2, 2022 (Date)

Signature: _____


¹ <http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/100>

Annex 8: Evaluation report authorization form

(to be completed by CO and UNDP GEF Technical Adviser based in the region and included in the final document)

Evaluation Report Reviewed and Cleared by	
UNDP County Office	
Name: <u>Astrid Mejia</u>	
Signature: <u></u>	Date: <u>January 3, 2022</u>
UNDP GEF RTA	
Name: <u>Kasper Koefoed-Hansen</u>	
Signature: <u>KKH</u>	Date: <u>10 January, 2022</u>