

**FINAL EVALUATION
OF THE UNDP/GEF PROJECT**

**“Capacity Building for Stage II Adaptation to
Climate Change in Central America, Mexico and Cuba”**

Regional Project UNDP/GEF/RLA/01/G31/1G/99

(PIMS 2220)

Final report

(English translation from the original in Spanish)

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List of Abbreviations

APF	Adaptation Policy Framework
CAP	Project Advisory Committee
CAT	Project Technical Committee
CATHALAC	Centro de los Agua del Trópico Húmedo para América Latina y el Caribe
CC	Climate change
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
COP	Convention of Parties
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
ENI	Enlace Nacional de Implementación (National Liaison Unit)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NCAP	Netherlands Climate Change Programme
NCSP	National Communications Support Programme (UNDP-UNEP)
NCSU	National Communications Support Unit (UNDP)
PDF	Project Design Facility
PIB	Gross National Product
PIR	Project Implementation Review
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
RBLAC	Regional Board for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNDP/GEF)
STAP	Scientific-Technical Advisory Panel
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
URI	Regional Implementation Unit
V&A	Vulnerability and Adaptation

1. Executive Summary

This report presents the results of the final evaluation of the regional project "Capacity Building for Stage II Adaptation to Climate Change in Central America, Mexico and Cuba", prepared for the UNDP country office in Panama. The participating countries were: Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama. The project started July 1st, 2003. The final evaluation was carried out by an international consultant and included short visits to Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and El Salvador, carried out between October 29 and November 17, 2007. Furthermore, teleconferences were made with the participating countries and with UNDP in New York.

The project was executed from Panama, with UNDP Panama acting as the implementing agency for the GEF. The executing agency was the *Centro del Agua del Trópico Húmedo para América Latina y el Caribe (CATHALAC)*, also located in Panama. The UNDP/GEF regional coordination unit for Latin America and the Caribbean and the UNDP/GEF National Communications Support Unit (NCSU) in New York had a support role. In each country, a government entity was assigned as the *Enlace Nacional de Implementación (ENI)* to coordinate the scheduled activities in the country.

The project was conceived as a UNDP/GEF enabling activity with the aim to support the countries in the region in their efforts to include vulnerability to climate change in their adaptation strategies. The project would also support the countries to prepare the National Communications under the UNFCCC. An important element was the application of the Adaptation Policy Framework (APF) as a tool for the analysis, design and implementation of adaptation strategies. Each country would work on this subject and receive technical assistance from international experts and exchange experiences and methodologies during workshops and international seminars.

The project has contributed to the creation of national and local capacity in the participating countries. Although there are no means to evaluate the project's impact separately, one can state that the project was among the first addressing this subject and has contributed to put adaptation to climate change on the political agendas in the region. The project has also created awareness and increased understanding of the issue among authorities and local actors. At present there is acceptance among national governments and some sectors in society that climate change is a relevant issue. Thanks to the project, the countries will advance more swiftly in the next years; therefore, the Evaluator judges that the impact of the project is highly satisfactory.

The project did not collect the local experiences and information to improve the APF; at least not at a central point in a way accessible to externals. Several ENIs reported that they have carried out important fieldwork, intensively involving local actors and analyzing their roles; reportedly there is a large amount of input information available for feedback into the APF. One of the goals pursued in this pilot project, in particular by UNDP/GEF, was the development of the APF. The documents received extensively present the technical-scientific studies carried out but pay much less attention to the local actors and processes. In the view of the Evaluator, the lack of a uniform methodology to link the APF with local actors and processes has been the primary cause why the local experiences in each country were not collected centrally to generate input for enhancing the APF. On the other hand, one must admit that the project goals were very ambitious and included elements that, according to the Evaluator, were not necessary to achieve the anticipated capacity building.

Due to the many entities involved in the execution, the project documentation was only partly available for consultation by the Evaluator, which is not an ideal situation. It is recommended to UNDP/GEF to take this aspect into account while devising the institutional set-up of future interventions. The project arrangements gave rise to serious difficulties, such that during 2005, the involved partners decided to put through a substantial revision and hired an external consultant to design and implement a monitoring and verification mechanism. This consultancy provides the basis for this final evaluation.

It is recommended to carry out a complementary study to collect and understand the variety of local experiences in terms of the actors and processes in the APF. The end products can be a set of best practices for the design of adaptation strategies and a manual to apply the APF, compiled in a language adapted to the people and type of interventions addressed.

Based on the positive results with capacity building in this project, it is recommended to UNDP/GEF to extend its support to the National Communications (on specific adaptation issues) to other regions in the world. According to UNDP's priorities, the APF can play a useful role as a guiding tool and be further enhanced on a continuous basis.

The total project budget was US\$ 4,900,285 with a GEF grant of US\$ 3,016,215, a grant from the Swiss government (US\$ 200,000) for the PDF-B and in-kind contributions from the national governments (US\$ 1,280,600) and CATHALAC (US\$ 105,000). The GEF donation was US\$ 250,000 per country and was mainly used to carry out specialized studies and, in some cases, to contract extra staff for the ENIs. As a general appreciation, the Evaluator judges that the project's resources were well used. It was not possible to determine the cost-efficiency of the separate project activities in the participating countries because the required information was not available in Panama.

2. Introduction

This report presents the results of the independent final evaluation of the full-size project No. 2220 "*Capacity Building for Stage II Adaptation to Climate Change in Central America, Mexico and Cuba*", implemented by the UNDP Country Office in Panama. The project document [1] was signed July 1st, 2003. At the moment the evaluation mission was carried out, the pending project outputs (reports) were about to be finalized.

The project was conceived as a UNDP/GEF enabling activity with the aim to support the countries in the region in their efforts to include *vulnerability to climate change* in their adaptation strategies to climate change. The participating countries were: Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama. The project strategy was that each country would work on this subject and receive technical assistance from international experts and exchange experiences and methodologies during workshops and international seminars. An important element was the application of the Adaptation Policy Framework (APF) as a tool for the analysis, design and implementation of adaptation strategies. This tool, which was still under development when the Project was approved, was published in 2005 [2].

An entity in each national government, the so-called Enlace National de Implementation (ENI), was in charge of the execution and coordination of the project. The UNDP country offices administered national contracts and disbursements and had a verifying role. The UNDP country office in Panama assigned as the entity responsible for the overall implementation of the project and as such, had the overall authority.

The institutional arrangements of the project were complex (as observed by the Mid-term Evaluation [3]), such that during 2005 a substantial revision [4] of the ProDoc was made. The project was designed by the ENIs and UNDP/GEF through a participatory approach. Afterwards, the countries and UNDP/GEF sought an institution in the region willing and able to execute the project and provide the required technical support to the ENI; finally, CATHALAC in Panama was selected.

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The project "*Capacity Building for Stage II...*" was a pilot in several aspects:

- the subject "vulnerability to climate change", specifically as a result of extreme weather events and climate fluctuations, and the application of the Adaptation Policy Framework;
- the selection of the region Central America, including Mexico and Cuba; and
- the project organization and execution modality.

The ENI had been involved in the development of the APF since the end of the 1990s; notwithstanding, the goal of this project was to implement it and to achieve substantial results at the country level. This goal turned out to be highly ambitious and difficult to achieve in the reserved time span (three and a half year).

The final project evaluation was carried out by an international consultant with logistic support from CATHALAC and UNDP in Panama. The evaluation mission covered a first visit to Panama (October 29-31, 2007), followed by short visits to Costa Rica, Nicaragua and El Salvador to interview the ENIs and the UNDP project officers. The mission was concluded with a validating and debriefing meeting in Panama at November 17, 2007. Furthermore, teleconferences were made with the participating countries and UNDP/GEF in New York.

2.1 Purpose and scope of the evaluation

The final project evaluation is one of the instruments used by UNDP and the GEF to determine the performance and effectiveness of an intervention, to enhance the results and to obtain lessons learned for future programming. This final evaluation, led by the UNDP Country Office in Panama, follows the guidelines given in the *Handbook on Monitoring and Evaluating for Results* [5]. Based on the Terms of Reference (see Annex A), it is understood that the final evaluation will focus on the following aspects:

(A) Evaluation:

- (R¹) To evaluate the results and objectives achieved by the project according to the definitions in the Project Document (Prodoc) and considering and evaluating the adjustments to the logical framework of the project;
- (R) To evaluate the project concept and design;
- (R) To evaluate the implementation approach of the project:
 - use of the logical framework;
 - elements and processes that reflect adaptive management;
 - instruments and activities for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E);
 - participation of key actors;
- (R) To evaluate if the institutional set-up allowed to provide adequate technical assistance to the countries to carry out the project;
- To evaluate the level of ownership and self-deployment of the countries;
- (R²) To evaluate the contribution of the project to the increase of capacity within the national teams;
- To evaluate the financial planning and the cost-effectiveness of the project;
- (R³) To evaluate the sustainability of the project results and the execution modalities; and
- To evaluate the opportunities for replication of the project and its outcomes.

(B) Analysis and recommendation:

- To identify the problems and constraints that may have affected the project implementation and the achievement of results and to make recommendations how to avoid them in future UNDP/GEF projects;
- To summarize the lessons learned that can be extracted from this intervention; and:
- To summarize the best practices that can be obtained from this intervention related to similar GEF projects and to the regional and national actors involved who may consider follow-up action.

This list of elements defines the framework for this independent, final evaluation of the regional project “Capacity Building for Stage II Adaptation to Climate Change in Central America, Mexico and Cuba”.

2.2 Main issues to be addressed

The Terms of Reference give the main issues to be addressed by the final evaluation, which are:

- To assess if the project achieved its objectives, results, impact and products;
- To assess if the institutional set-up allowed providing adequate technical assistance to the countries to carry out the project;
- To identify the problems and constraints that may have affected the project implementation and the achievement of results; and:

1 The elements marked with (R) must be evaluated using the following scale: (HS) Highly Satisfactory; (S) Satisfactory; (MS) Marginally Satisfactory; (US) Unsatisfactory.
2 In addition to the requirements established in the Terms of Reference, this element will be evaluated using the same scale, considering the close relationship with the main objectives of the project.
3 Idem, given the importance for the GEF of the aspects sustainability, replicability and the generation of impact.

- To summarize the lessons learned that could be extracted from this UNDP/GEF intervention.

In addition to these, the Evaluator has considered the following aspects as relevant for further investigation:

- The project objectives as they are perceived by the ENIs in the respective countries;
- The complexity of the institutional arrangements of the project possible alternative solutions; and
- The interaction of the project with the Adaptation Policy Framework (APF).

In a phone conference, the UNDP/GEF office in New York emphasized its interest to learn about the experiences of the project and the lessons it has generated at all levels.

The design or relevance of the Adaptation Policy Framework is outside the scope of this evaluation. Also, this final evaluation will not make any judgements regarding the quality of the contents and relevance of the adaptation strategies and measures developed under this Project.

2.3 Methodology of the evaluation

The methodology followed in this final evaluation is based on the guidelines of the UNDP/GEF *Handbook on Monitoring and Evaluation for Results* and on the Terms of Reference, and includes:

- Reviewing the project documentation handed over by UNDP Panama to the Evaluator;
- Gathering missing information from the UNDP Country Office in Panama, CATHALAC, UNDP/GEF, and the visited ENIs and UNDP Country Offices;
- Holding semistructured interviews with counterparts and key persons, directly in Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and El Salvador, and on distance in the other countries;
- Holding a debriefing and validating meeting with UNDP, CATHALAC and RBLAC in Panama;
- The analysis of the information collected during and after the mission;
- The preparation of a questionnaire to be filled out by the ENIs in each country, focussing on (i) the results and impact of the project, and (ii) the execution of the project.
- The evaluation of the project's products, results and impact in relation to the objectives and the indicators defined in the logical framework;
- An analysis of the statement of the problem addressed by this project and the adopted strategy and project concept;
- An evaluation of the institutional arrangements and the execution of the project;
- A round of phone conferences with relevant counterparts to follow-up on the questionnaires and to validate the received information.

It must be noted that during the mission in Panama it was decided to adjust the anticipated methodology for various reasons. It was considered important to include a meeting with the consultant contracted by UNDP to design the monitoring and verification methodology for the project. This meeting was held at the premises of CATHALAC on November 1st, 2007. Also, by combining the mission with other work in the region, the Evaluator could schedule meetings with representatives of the UNDP offices and the ENIs of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Nicaragua during the first days of November. The interviews made it possible to know the project from different viewpoints through first-hand information. Including the ENI in Panama, the mission covered visits to 50% of the participating countries and – even though the project context is different in each country – the visits have helped to obtain a broader and more balanced impression of this regional project. November 17, 2007 a closing session (debriefing and validation) was held with UNDP Panama, CATHALAC and UNDP/GEF-LAC at the office of UNDP Panama.

The delivery of the final report was delayed until June 2008 due to several obstacles, including the COP at Bali (December 3-14, 2007) and the time needed by UNDP to collect all comments, and afterwards due to constraints in the agenda of the Evaluator. Based on a second interview with the representative of UNDP/GEF in New York, the Evaluator decided to generate a new first draft (April 2008) for review by

UNDP/GEF and CATHALAC before circulating the document among the ENIs (May 2008).

At the end of the evaluation mission, the Evaluator developed a questionnaire to be filled out by the ENIs. Contrary to the Mid-term Evaluation, open questions were used to capture the individual interpretations of the ENIs with respect to the goals of the project and their points of interest. The answers to the questionnaires are included in the Annex H (in a separate document).

The Evaluator had difficulties to understand clearly the course of the project, which explains the need to review the first draft after the second interview with UNDP/GEF New York and receiving additional information in March 2008. The information obtained before and during the mission was incomplete⁴; while CATHALAC denied having certain sources of information (such as the contracts with project consultants), UNDP stated that it should have them. In the end, the Evaluator preferred to conclude the evaluation using the available information.

2.4 Structure of the evaluation

This report follows the structure suggested by the GEF for this purpose. Section 3 gives a description of the project and its development context. Section 4 presents the findings of the Evaluation, covering the project concept and design, its implementation and execution, and the achievements. The sections 5 and 6 summarize the conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned.

3. The Project and its Development Context

3.1 Project start and duration

The Project Document was signed July 1st, 2003; at the end of 2007, all project activities were finalized apart from some reports (project outputs) that were still at the printer's, and the final audits. The next dates may serve to follow the course of the project:

2003:

April 29-30:	Coordinating meeting in Panama;
May 12-14:	Inception workshop in Panama;
July 1:	Signature of the Project Document by the eight participating countries; Start of the international project leader;
July 21-25:	Regional exchange workshop in Havana, Cuba; work plans of all countries;
September 8-12:	Training workshop about PRECIS in Havana, Cuba;
September 21:	Project meeting in Mexico-City , Mexico.

2004:

June 28 – July 2:	Combined workshops: summary of current vulnerability.
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2005:

April 25 – July 3:	Mid-term Evaluation;
June:	Leave of the international project leader;

⁴ Specifically, it was not possible to review the main contracts under this project (project coordinator, consultancies for technical assistance, consultancies and contracts with staff in the countries); and the signed versions of the GEF Project Brief and the Project Document. One should note that there was little time available between the assignment of the Evaluator and the mission to Panama; during the mission, only part of the documents listed in the Terms of Reference of this final evaluation could be retrieved, in spite of repeated requests. A lesson-learned should be, that final evaluations be timely prepared by UNDP and the Executing Agency such that an Evaluator can access the complete project files and focus on more relevant issues.

August 4-5: Working meeting in Panama; first version of the substantial revision;
 September: Start of the new coordinator;
 October 24-28: Regional workshop in Panama: Final analysis of current vulnerability;
 December 5-6: Regional workshop in Panama: Generation of national climate scenarios;

2006:

May 8-12: Regional workshop in Panama: Evaluation of adaptation options;
 May-June: Monitoring and verification tour;
 October 23-26: Regional workshop in Panama: Adaptation strategies;

2007:

16-17 de April: Closing session of the project in Panama.

The project was executed in 4 years; the envisaged throughput time was 3 years.

3.2 Problems addressed by the project

The regional project "Capacity Building for Stage II Adaptation to Climate Change in Central America, Mexico and Cuba", as its name suggests, was aimed at the need to create human, institutional and systemic capacity in the participating countries. These countries expect to suffer adverse effects due to global climate change⁵, forcing them⁶ to adapt in order to avoid or limit social and economic deterioration and to preserve the existing natural resources. The capacity of a country to adapt to climate change depends on many factors, including:

- the magnitude of the climate change (or the "threat") in a country or region;
- the vulnerability to climate change of the *human systems* in a country or region;
- the present or natural elasticity (or "resilience") of the systems;
- the capacity of a country to identify its own vulnerabilities and to quantify the risk⁷ associated to each system; and
- the capacity of a country to devise appropriate measures and to develop and implement effective adaptation strategies.

In the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), it is widely recognized that in most non Annex-I countries there exists a need to strengthen the capacity to adapt to climate change. The Conferences of Parties (COP) structured the adaptation process into three phases, which are (Project Document, p. 3):

- Phase I: *Planning*, which includes the study of the potential impacts of climate change to *identify the regions or countries particularly vulnerable* and policy options to ensure adequate capacity building for adaptation.
- Phase II: *Measures*, including the subsequent development of capacity, which *might be taken* to prepare for adaptation (...). And:
- Phase III: *Measures to facilitate adequate adaptation*, including insurances and other adaptation measures (...).

The First National Communications of the participating countries show that the knowledge about actual and future vulnerability is insufficient. This project, being a GEF enabling activity, is aimed at preparing the countries for Phase II under the UNFCCC process by creating the appropriate level of capacity in each

5 Specifically, anthropogenic climate change on a time scale of decades.

6 More precisely, adaptation to climate change in a country refers to the *human systems* inside its territory, which need to adapt to climatic variations in order to prevent their potential degradation.

7 Risk is defined as the product of vulnerability and threat.

country. As an innovative technical element, the project includes the effects of extreme events⁸ and variability as they are obtained from the national studies and analysis of climate change.

The climate in the participating countries exhibits similar characteristics and is governed by trade winds and the activity of the tropical convergence zone, with a dry and a wet season in large part of the region. The effects of El Niño and La Niña, as well as the occurrence of tropical hurricanes in summer and autumn, extend to all countries, but the degree of vulnerability (and therefore, the resulting damage) varies. With some exceptions, there exist highly vulnerable areas in all countries due to the local poverty situation, the degradation of natural resources and soils; a lack of planning; (inappropriate) land use; and the poor preparation and organization to cope with extreme events. Considering the present level of exchange and cooperation in the region, the participating countries chose to strengthen their capacities through a regional project.

3.3 Immediate and development objectives

The immediate objective of the project as defined in the ProDoc (p.20) is:

(A) *"The project aims at strengthening the capacity of human systems to adapt to climate change, in order to reduce their vulnerability to its effects, including climate variability and extreme events, in priority human systems in the region Central America, Mexico and Cuba."*

Further, the ProDoc (p.16) stipulates the following development objective:

(B) *"The goal is to advance in the understanding of future vulnerability in the region and to create the capacity to generate strategies, policies and appropriate measures to adapt human systems to the impacts of climate change, including the risks associated to climate variability and extreme events."*

According to p. 20-21, two components⁹ contribute to the development objective:

- I. *"Strengthening the national capacity to adapt to climate change by evaluating the levels of vulnerability and adaptation, primarily focusing on the technical, social and economic analysis of the human systems. And:*
- II. *Strengthening the national capacity to adapt to climate change, primarily covering the evaluation, prioritization and review of adaptation measures."*

In the opinion of the Evaluator, the project design suffers from serious inconsistencies and ambiguities, which will be discussed more in detail further on. Interpreting the formulation of the objectives in the ProDoc, the Evaluator deduces that objective (A) included the implementation of strategies, which can also be understood from the original logical framework and the definition of the products. After the substantial revision, the objective shifted to become the one marked as (B), which was operationalized through component I.

The interviews with the various counterparts confirm that the original idea was, to pursue objective (A), i.e. to achieve direct results in the field. According to the Evaluator, this goal should have been kept at the impact level¹⁰, moreover given the modest amount of grant money per country, the short project duration and

8 Some examples of extreme events are: hurricanes, intense or prolonged rainfall, and heat waves.

9 In the terminology of the Project Document, these components are the immediate objectives. Since the next level in the logical framework are the "products", the components can be considered as the "results" (or "outcomes") pursued by the project.

10 Notwithstanding, there are interesting examples of impact. In Mexico the project's results were used as input to design the adaptation component of the National CC Strategies presented in May 2007. Based on this strategy, a work programme is under development, which includes quantitative goals concerning adaptation for the period 2008-2012. Mexico considers that "this kind of projects promotes the development of policies that include CC in the countries in the region".

the absence of a project strategy set forth for each country at the start of the project. One should furthermore raise the question whether the implementation of strategies and measures should be within the scope of a UNDP/GEF enabling activity.

3.4 Expected results

Page 11 and 12 of the Project Document describe the expected situation at the end of the project:

"By strengthening the existing knowledge and covering the blank spots in the First National Communications, at the end of the project eight evaluations will have been executed under Adaptation Phase II. The evaluations will cover a wide range of priority systems that are relevant within the national development context."

The project will have contributed to the development objectives (final goal) through strengthening the systemic, institutional and individual capacity of beneficiaries to reduce vulnerability and adapt to the impact and risks of climate change. The project will also have strengthened the capacity of targeted actors to prepare policies and measures under Adaptation Phase III. Where spontaneous adaptation measures are identified, the project will facilitate their acceptance."

One can deduce that the project aims at strengthening the in-country capacity among several types of actors; first, among those responsible for -or involved in- preparing the National Communications; and second, among those directly involved in the design of adaptation policies and subsequent political lobbying.

In addition to this result, the project pursues "strengthening the individual (...) capacity (...) to (...) adapt to the impacts of climate change". In the opinion of the Evaluator, the only possible interpretation is the wish to achieve direct impact among final beneficiaries (i.e. the people and communities directly at risk due to their vulnerability). These impacts can be, for example: the construction of civil works, changes in land use, adjustments in the local organization, changes in attitude and practices, and so on. The project aims both at the scientific and political context of each country and the (local) context of beneficiaries in certain vulnerable sectors¹¹. Notwithstanding, the formulation of the expected end-of-project situation gives rise to multiple interpretations; this apart from the fact that the context is different in each country.

UNDP/GEF's comments on the review of CATHALAC's capacity to lead the project [6], state that:

"The creation of capacity within a regional institution was one of the main goals of the project. The reason to select CATHALAC through a non-competitive procedure, was an important factor for the design of the project."

Although the ProDoc does not stipulate this explicitly, the selection of CATHALAC as a regional institution to supply technical support and to execute the project, was a strategic goal set forth during the conceptualization of the project. Through CATHALAC, UNDP and the participating countries hoped to strengthen the institutional and professional capacity in the region.

3.5 Development Context

The adaptation of human systems to climate change (and to changes in general) is strongly intertwined with development processes in a society; the most vulnerable systems are the ones that are obstructed in their development due to threatening natural phenomena. Hurricane Mitch, as an example, demonstrated the severe impact of natural events in the Central American region, causing (ProDoc, p. 3-4) over 9,000 casualties, a similar number of missing persons and almost 1.2 million people directly affected. Conservative

¹¹ I.e., the local, vulnerable human systems.

estimates of the costs of the damage in the region give a figure of about US\$ 8,5 billion, which is more than the annual GNP of Honduras and Nicaragua together (the two countries most severely hit). Hurricane Mitch set back the development in the region by at least a decade.

Recent history also gives indications that countries can implement effective measures for prevention and to respond to climate phenomena, as one can conclude by comparing the damage caused by hurricane George in the Dominican Republic (1998) with the far less impact of Michelle in Cuba (2001). This shows that, within certain limits, human systems can be reoriented in order to cope with adverse natural phenomena, including the present climate change. The fundamental challenge for each human system is, to develop the required capacity to adapt; if this process does not evolve autonomously, one can stimulate it from outside. This regional project is focused on this stimulation, in response to the current limitations summarized in Section 2 of the Project Document, p.12:

"Capacity to adapt: The countries have severe limitations in their abilities to adapt and to (...) manage climate risks, including seasonal forecasting, early-warning systems, preparation in case of a catastrophe, risk mitigation and support (...). In most agricultural systems, there has been no adaptation so far (...). Experience suggests that the capacity of vulnerable people to adapt is insufficient to overcome the current barriers and to adopt appropriate policies and measures, even when the required information would be available."

Planning and programmes: At the national and regional level, many plans and programmes do not take into account the variability of climate and may unintentionally increase the vulnerability. (...) The development strategies conceived under the national political agendas, generally do not address vulnerability to climate change and do not consider possible responses. This political context has strong implications to identify the correct type of stakeholders and to ensure that the identified policies and measures can be adopted.

Social, economic and environmental conditions: The degradation of the social, economic and environmental conditions increase the risks associated to climate change and climate variability. Given that an important part of the population lives in high-risk areas, the loss of human lives, houses and infrastructure is common (...) The effects of climate change on the national economies and official development aid are not included in most evaluations of the vulnerability."

As one can see, there are important political aspects of adaptation processes that have their roots in the development models in place and the visions behind them.

3.6 The Adaptation Policy Framework

The Adaptation Policy Framework (APF) occupies a central role in this regional project. This provides a conceptual structure for countries to develop adaptation measures and strategies negotiated with the key stakeholders. Starting point is the recent scientific knowledge about vulnerability to climate change and the behaviour of the relevant human systems, combined with the empirical experience present within these systems. The final goal of the application of the APF at the country level is the implementation of adaptation strategies and measures in national policies and the integration of vulnerability and risk management (related to climate change) in the human activities.

The APF was initiated by the NCSP¹² to support the non Annex-I countries during the development of Adaptation Phase II. The APF consists of 9 technical documents, covering the following elements: (i) scope of the project; (ii) stakeholder identification and involvement; (iii) characterization of actual and future

¹² The National Communications Support Programme (NCSP) is a joint activity of UNDP, UNEP and the GEF under the UNFCCC.

vulnerabilities; (iv) climatic sensitivity, ranges and limits to adaptation; (v) evaluation of actual and future climate risks; (vi) socioeconomic situation and perspectives; (vii) capacity to adapt; (viii) preparation of the adaptation process; and (ix) review and monitoring of the adaptation process. The APF includes several methodological innovations highlighted in Box 4 of the Project Document (p. 17), of which the handling of extreme events and climate variability in the vulnerability studies are particularly relevant for this project.

The application of the APF within the project was polemic. On the one hand, the APF helped to integrate and to guide the countries to adopt similar working methodologies and to speak a common language. One should know that the countries¹³ had worked on the subject adaptation since 1999 (or before) and most of them were directly involved in the development of the APF together with UNDP and a group of international experts within the NCSP programme. On the other hand, the APF was not yet a consolidated methodology when the regional project was approved. The ProDoc (p. 16) clearly states the ambitions of UNDP/GEF with the APF and the implications thereof for the participating countries:

"The NCSP will improve the Adaptation Policy Framework. One will identify a set of methods and technical support papers to execute each component of the Framework and the project activities. (...) The researchers and users of the Framework commit themselves to maintain an interactive dialogue throughout its finalization and application, to ensure that the Framework responds to the countries' needs and to enable its reproduction in other regions. The technical support committee for the APF will also review the results of the project on technical aspects in order to link the project activities in the countries with the development of the APF."

The Evaluator concludes that the working agendas of UNDP/GEF and the ENIs grew apart during the preparation phase of the project: while UNDP/GEF was focused on applying and improving the APF (and on achieving results at a political level and obtaining lessons learned), the ENIs were focused on the national studies and on strengthening the internal capacity. During the interviews some ENIs expressed that, when the ProDoc was signed, they did not identify it anymore as the outcome of the participatory and negotiated activities realized during the PDF-B.

The paragraphs 51-54 of the ProDoc (p. 17-18) may serve to demonstrate this separation. While one may reasonably assume that a project strategy, departing from a more conceptual level, boils down to link to the specific country context (i.e. linking this to the APF), the ProDoc only describes the potential benefits of the APF and the desire to replicate it in other regions in the world. In the opinion of the Evaluator, the project strategy should have dealt explicitly with the application of the APF in the context of each of the countries, and specified the kind of information the project pretended to retrieve from the local experiences for feedback into the APF. In the words of one of the interviewed people, the project "never touched ground". Since this is a pilot project, one assumes that the developers of the APF had a series of questions they wished to have answered by means of field experiences, but these questions remained implicit¹⁴.

To conclude with a positive observation, the project strategy states that "*the project will follow the lemma "learning by doing" to improve the capacity to adapt of institutions, government, private sector and civil society*". Apart from the formal aspects of the APF and the large ambitions regarding the scope of the generated strategies, all ENIs could confirm that the process of "learning by doing" was very valuable and effectively achieved in practice.

13 More specifically, the people who work at the *Enlaces Nacionales de Implementación* (ENI).

14 In an interview with the representative of UNDP-GEF in New York, it was explained that the countries and UNDP were very enthusiastic about the APF and about this capacity-building project; one expected to collect many experiences and lessons. The desire to learn was so large that little attention was paid to devise a solid project strategy and to secure its viability. In addition, there was a lack of field information in the countries and no base line was defined.

3.7 Institutional arrangements

While UNDP acts as the Implementing agency of this project for the GEF, the tasks and responsibilities for the project execution are distributed among a considerable number of actors and counterparts:

- the UNDP Country Office in Panama;
- CATHALAC in Panama (the Executing Agency);
- the UNDP Country Offices in the other seven participating countries;
- the regional unit of UNDP/GEF for Latin America and the Caribbean, based in Panama;
- the UNDP/GEF office in New York; and
- the 8 *Enlaces Nacionales de Implementación* (ENIs) in the participating countries.

The institutional arrangements further included: a Project Management Unit (URI), a Technical Advisory Committee (CAT) and a Project Advisory Committee (CAP). The following diagram, taken from the Project Document (p. 54), shows the entities involved in the project execution and the assumed interrelations and dependencies among them.

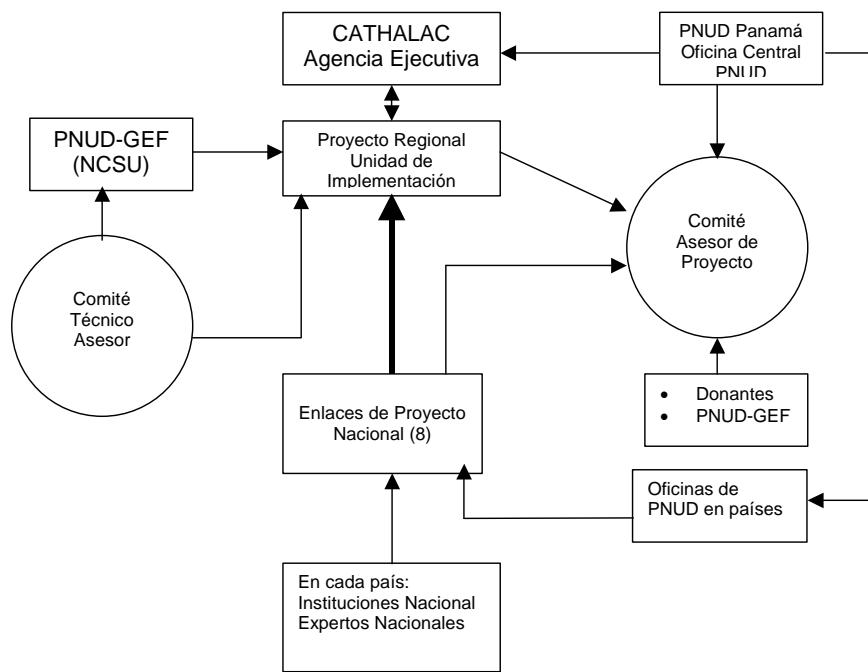


Figure 1 Institutional arrangements of the project [1].

In the diagram the sub-ordination of the URI to the UNDP/GEF office in New York (and not only to CATHALAC) draws the attention. The complexity of the institutional arrangements gave rise to serious problems, which have been treated in detail by the Mid-term Evaluation. As will be discussed in the following section, the problems during the execution of the project were originated during the design phase of the project when one should have tested whether the envisaged structures were viable and compatible with the assigned roles. The fact that the URI, CAT and CAP could not deploy themselves effectively, clearly demonstrates that they were not viable (in case of the CAT) or did not address the needs of the project¹⁵ (in

¹⁵ UNDP-GEF's support to the project, as well as the figure of the Technical Advisory Committee, are outcomes of the review of CATHALAC's capacities [11]. Since CATHALAC only partially fulfilled the required technical profile, the support from international experts was sought to provide technical assistance to the countries. Even though, it was assumed that CATHALAC

case of the URI and the CAP).

3.8 Substantial revision and logical framework

After the Mid-term Evaluation (2005), a substantial revision of the project was put through with the aim to solve the organizational problems and to clarify the interpretation of the objectives. The revision process was again participatory [7]. The substantial revision reformulated the institutional arrangements and tried to reduce the communication problems between the counterparts. The most important measure was the suppression of the Technical Advisory Committee and the creation of a new one, the *Comité Colegiado*, which would act as a platform for the ENIs to support mutually themselves on technical aspects. The *Comité Colegiado* would also:

"Identify the needs to contract technical assistance required by the Project until its completion and to define the appropriate contract modalities."

Furthermore, the URI was suppressed, being its functions directly absorbed by CATHALAC. The composition of the Project Advisory Committee was simplified by eliminating the representative of the GEF Secretariat and reducing the representation of the countries to two (instead of one per country). UNDP/GEF continued to play a supportive role and should "guarantee the provision of appropriate advice in the application of the APF". On p. 12, it is observed that:

"Through the ENIs and CATHALAC an interim regional coordinator will be appointed until December 2005, when he will be confirmed or replaced (...) the decision will be taken by general agreement among the parties in the meeting and the procedure for the selection of a new coordinator of the mentioned Committee¹⁶".

It must be noted that the international project manager was dismissed mid 2005 due to: (i) the failure to impose CATHALAC on the national agendas of the countries; and (ii) professional and personal frictions with the Direction of CATHALAC¹⁷. Subsequently, CATHALAC proposed an employee (who already worked with CATHALAC in the project) to become the interim coordinator. The countries approved this procedure during the process that led to the substantial revision.

The substantial revision did not address the logical framework, even if the Mid-term Evaluation had pointed at the ambiguity of the original objectives, the lack of clear indicators and the absence of a base line. The PIR 2005 [8] mentions that a substantial revision has been put through but that no adjustments were made to the logical framework. The latter was adjusted afterwards, as a result of the consultancy carried out by¹⁸ Callender in 2006. The PIR 2006 [9] reports the introduction of the new logical framework and the redefinition of the indicators in May of that year¹⁹.

Under the new logical framework, the scope was narrowed, which affected the implementation of the adaptation strategies and measures, the generation of envisaged products and the proposal for a strategy in each country. The Evaluator ignores whether the GEF Secretariat has been informed about this significant change²⁰. One must further note that the application of the APF did not play a central role anymore after the revision; there are no indicators in the logical framework related to the APF.

would identify the needs in the countries and define the activities required to meet them.

16 It is not clear whether reference is made to the Comité Colegiado or the Project Advisory Committee.

17 These causes were mentioned independently by CATHALAC and UNDP-GEF in New York.

18 The proposition to carry out a monitoring and verification mission is announced in section 5 of the PIR 2005.

19 The Evaluator has not been able to retrieve a document in which the new logical framework is formally approved, but there exists internal correspondence [10] between UNDP Panama and UNDP-GEF LAC.

20 The Project Document (p. 110) prohibits to put through significant changes in the project's objectives and outcomes, however.

The verification mission

In 2005, UNDP proposes to contract a consultancy to prepare a methodology for monitoring and verification of the project activities²¹. The contract was granted to Ms. Teodolinda Callender who designed the methodology and afterwards implemented it as well. In May and June of the 2006 she performs a verification mission to all participating countries. UNDP Panama finances her work using TRAC funding (US\$ 50,000) because there were no funds allocated for this purpose in the project²².

Callender’s mission corrects the defect mentioned in paragraph 26 of the Mid-term Evaluation (p. 12), i.e. the lack of indicators without which “*at project closure it will be difficult to identify the degree of fulfillment with the initial expectations*”. After all counterparts accepted the methodology proposed by Ms. Callender, the logical framework was accordingly adjusted. According to the Evaluator it would have been more correct to: (i) first adjust the logical framework, clarifying the project objectives and results; and afterwards (ii) define the monitoring and verification methodology. This would have eliminated any doubt that the defined indicators were subject to the realized (or achievable) field results²³. On the other hand, given the participatory character of the project, the approach followed by Callender was the most viable one. Ms. Callender pointed out²⁴ that it was not possible to correct the absence of a base line for each of the participating countries.

Product and M&E matrices

Starting point of Callender’s monitoring method is an inventory of the tangible products, which presence can be verified in the countries. These products are:

- the events, meetings and workshops carried out (or visited) during the project;
- a list of the participants, including their names, functions and origin;
- a list of the studies carried out under the project; and
- a list of the reports generated under the project.

In a dialogue with the ENIs, Callender fills out two tables (“matrices”) with relevant information for each participating country:

- (1) the inventory of capacity creation; and
- (2) the product-activities matrix

Based on the “realized products”, a third table is generated:

- (3) the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) verification matrix.

A product-activities matrix is also produced for the “regional” component, which covers the regional workshops convoked by CATHALAC and the reports compiled on the basis of the country reports. Subsequently, the information is introduced into the verification matrix (3) for the regional project, which allows comparing the project progress with the proposed objectives (indicators). Finally, the progress is evaluated by assigning a percentage to it. Callender assessed the progress in each country through a negotiating process with the local ENI at the end of her visit. The project coordinator at CATHALAC estimated the overall project progress.

21 Specifically, of the activities carried out in each of the countries.

22 This consultancy was announced in the substantial revision. The Evaluator wonders why CATHALAC, being the Executing Agency, did not anticipate this need for monitoring and did not allocate the required budget from the project funds in dialogue with UNDP Panama.

23 The Evaluator want to express his admiration for the systematic and firm work carried out by Ms. Teodolinda Callender, who managed to give a practical orientation to the project, and – in negotiation with the countries – assessed the rate of advance in the best possible way. Callender’s mission and methodology have been of utmost importance to perform this final evaluation.

24 Interview 1st November 2007.

Logical framework and evaluation methodology

The logical framework of the project as agreed upon after the substantial revision is shown in Table 1. The final evaluation will adhere to this logical framework and make use of the results of Callender's verification mission²⁵.

OVERALL OBJECTIVE: The project aims at strengthening the capacity of human systems to adapt to climate change, in order to reduce their vulnerability to its effects, including climate variability and extreme events, in priority human systems in the region Central America, Mexico and Cuba.	
INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
(A) Human resources have been created with the ability to identify the aspects of systems in the region that are vulnerable to climate change and variability.	(A) Documents reporting the training workshops of people and institutions in the countries on issues related to the evaluation of vulnerability and the development of adaptation strategies.
(B) The aspects of prioritized vulnerable systems that require adaptation to the effects of current and future climate change in the region have been identified.	(B) An analysis of current and future vulnerability of the prioritized, selected human systems has been carried out for each country.
(C) Methodologies have been developed in the region to assess the vulnerability of the human systems to climate change and variability, and to design adaptation strategies.	(C) Documents of the workshops and meetings in which the countries in the region have shared methodologies, results and experiences with the development of processes to assess de vulnerability and to design adaptation measures.
(D) Strategies have been identified in the region that strive at minimizing the impact of climate change on the prioritized human systems identified for each country.	(D) Adaptation strategies to climate change in the prioritized areas in the region have been produced.
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: To strengthen the systemic, institutional and individual capacities of the key actors to evaluate the vulnerability and adaptation to the impacts of climate change, including climate variability, risks and extreme events, in prioritized systems at the regional, national and local levels.	
INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
(1) Individual Capacity: The increase of the number of national and regional experts trained and made familiar with the evaluation of the vulnerability and adaptation to the impacts of climate change during the 3 project years in each of the participating countries.	(1) Document, including an inventory of the increase (%) of national and regional experts trained in the subject.
(1a) Institutional Capacity: The increase of the number of persons or experts in the selected prioritized sectors, trained or made familiar with the subject evaluation of the vulnerability and adaptation to the impacts of climate change in the key institutions.	(1a) Document including an inventory % of the persons trained in the subject in the institutions.
(1b) Systemic Level: The increase of specialized reports, technical papers and evaluation documents that are representative for the trends and vulnerabilities of the countries and the region and the capacity to adapt to new conditions. These documents must demonstrate the improved skills and understanding of the problem and serve as a basis to strengthen national policies in the selected, prioritized sectors.	(1b) Document with a bibliography of technical papers and evaluation reports that are representative for the trends and vulnerabilities of the countries and the region and the capacity to adapt to new conditions.
(1.1) An evaluation of the vulnerability to the current climate for the selected prioritized system for each national component.	(1.1) A national report of the vulnerability to the current climate for each component.

25 In the received documents there exists a slightly different version of the logical framework. For the sake of consistency, the Evaluator has opted for the version identical to the format of the verification matrices used by Callender.

(1.1.1) A regional summary of current climate vulnerability that comprehensively summarizes these evaluations, the impacts and the capacity to adapt finalized during the 4 th quarter of 2004 and to be reviewed with the help of international experts.	(1.1.1) Compendium of main factors (extracts of the evaluations of the country components of vulnerability to the current climate)
(1.2) A national evaluation of vulnerability and a report for each country that comprehensively evaluate future impact and the capacity to adapt, to be finalized during the 4 th quarter of 2004 and to be reviewed with the help of international experts	(1.2) A national study of the future climate vulnerability.
(1.2.1) A regional report that comprehensively evaluates the future impact and the capacity to adapt, to be finalized during the 4 th quarter of 2004 and to be reviewed with the help of international experts.	(1.2.1) 1 report of regional vulnerability.
(1.3) 2 regional training workshops and 2 integrating regional workshops carried out during the 6 th trimester.	(1.3) 4 reports of regional workshops.
(1.3.1) An (X) number of courses/workshops concerning adaptation to climate change and an increase in projects in the educational sector.	(1.3.1) Recordings of universities and other educational centers about new courses offered concerning aspects of climate change.
(1.3.2) Increment (%) of projects and activities on the subject climate change in each country.	(1.3.2) Document listing projects and activities concerning climate change reflecting the % of progress in projects and activities in each country.
(1.4) Regional summary of lessons learned and activities that reflect the understanding of current vulnerability and the participation of the key actors in the adaptation process to climate change.	(1.4) Document, compendium of lessons learned

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2: To strengthen the systemic institutional and individual capacities of the key actors clave to develop strategies to adapt to climate change at the regional, national and local levels.

INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
(2) Number of key organizations at the end of the project, involved in the planning and monitoring process and the identification of adaptation measures.	(2) List of key organizations involved in the identification of adaptation options and the identification and verification of viable and feasible adaptation measures.
(2.1) Matrix to prioritize adaptation measures.	(2.1) A national report with the matrices to prioritize adaptation measures that includes a description of the criteria and methodologies used.
(2.1.2) Proof of the participatory process including the key actors in each country	(2.1.2) Report of the participatory process of the key actors in each country (social groups, universities, government institutions and NGOs).
(2.2) The capacity of the country to implement adaptation measures in the area of study	(2.2) Report of the capacity to implement adaptation measures at the sites of study.
	(2.2.1) A regional summary of the capacity to implement the adaptation measures in the prioritized areas in each country
(2.3) Adaptation strategies defined including the respective indicators and policy options to achieve the adaptation for each prioritized system.	(2.3) A national report of the strategies for each prioritized system including a characterization of the human systems, effectiveness, barriers, opportunities and actors.
	(2.3.1) A regional report (compendium) including a characterization of the human systems, effectiveness, barriers, opportunities and actors.

Table 1 Logical framework of the project "Capacity Building for Phase II... ", compiled using Callender's verification matrices.

Regarding the logical framework, the following is observed:

- The four indicators corresponding to the overall objective are verified by means of documents. In the opinion of the Evaluator, a document is not an appropriate means of verification to evaluate impact since it is an indirect source of information.
- The indicators (1, 1a and 1b) measure the achieved individual, institutional and systemic capacity building. The corresponding means of verification does not establish how to determine the progress but rather repeats the definition of the indicator.
- The indicators (1.1 and 1.4) do not necessarily measure the progress towards the Specific Objective 1, but rather the accomplishment with the subordinated list of products (“outputs”). And:
- The indicator (2) does not necessarily reflect an increment in capacity, since the mentioned organizations may be existing before the project (i.e. they may be part of the base line).

Although this logical framework has been an important tool for monitoring the project, it is less suitable to evaluate the achievements and impact of the project. This is, among other things, due to the qualitative and highly institutional character of the project’s objectives and the lack of specific and measurable indicators at that level. Indicator 2.2 may serve as an example. How to evaluate that “*the country’s capacity to implement adaptation measures*” has improved? In order to assess this, the production of a report is not sufficient, because one should verify upon project closure that the involved actors have learned to work towards specific results within improved processes.

The verification of results beyond checking the presence of documents could have been introduced into the logical framework by defining the indicators (A)-(D) in such a way that they measure the achievement of the objectives and effects among the targeted beneficiaries of the project. One should note that the indicators (A)-(D) do not impose any quality criterion for the reports produced under this project. When has a person been trained satisfactorily? What should be the profile of a person in order to be relevant for this project? When can a strategy described in a report be considered as satisfactory? The Evaluator believes that the project could have set forth more practical goals – with corresponding indicators – such as, for example:

- The increase in the number of staff at the ENI involved in adaptation, within a five-year time span;
- The number of regional events about adaptation held at the level of national governments;
- The preparation and approval of new laws, resolutions, directives (for example involving the financing and insurance sector) in the countries;
- The execution of civil works in the prioritized areas and sectors to compensate the adverse effects of climate change. And:
- The preparation and promotion of new projects and programmes in the region related to adaptation to climate change and vulnerability.

Even though a direct relationship between cause and effect would be difficult to establish in many cases, this kind of indicators would help to evaluate the impact and relevance of the project²⁶.

26 In fact, there were many positive outcomes of this kind. In most of the countries, staff at the ENIs increased significantly; in 2008, there will be a conference of the presidents of the countries addressing vulnerability to climate change; there were advances in water legislation (Nicaragua). Further, the ENIs demonstrate an improved capacity to propose new projects (among others, they prepared several PIFs for the GEF).

4. Results and Conclusions

4.1 Conceptualization and design of the project

The Mid-term Evaluation has already discussed the main defects in the project design in detail. The project's objectives were ambitious considering that one aimed to (i) finalize and improve the Adaptation Policy Framework (APF), (ii) identify adaptation strategies in selected sectors in the participating countries, (iii) to include these strategies at the level of national policy, and (iv) create regional synergy. One should raise the question whether these elements, each with its own complexity, were all indispensable for the "creation of capacities" as a preparation for the National Communications.

The Project Document outlines a project with great potential and strong links to development issues in the countries, both at the level of the selected human systems and the policy level. The STAP revision confirms the existence of this potential. Notwithstanding, more is needed in order to design a viable project. As the Mid-term Evaluation states (p. 14):

"The objectives as defined in the ProDoc transmit the image of a project scope that appears to be highly ambitious for the allocated time span, and for the assigned financial and human resources."

In order to evaluate the potential impact of the project, one may not forget that the GEF grant per country was only US\$ 250,000, to be executed mainly in specialized studies. Although the APF highlights the major steps to be taken for developing and implementing adaptation strategies and measures within the context of a country, the project does not elaborate on how to achieve them. Moreover, the project assumes beforehand that applying the APF is always viable in all countries and that very significant progress can be made with the subsequent steps of the APF in a time span of only 3 years.

The Mid-term Evaluation observed that the project was ambiguous regarding its scope and objectives; the representatives of the ENIs confirmed this during the interviews. There is no doubt that the goals of the project were discussed and fine-tuned during the preparation phase, but they were not sufficiently operationalized. The project²⁷ would have been much more clear if, as part of the preparation phase, one would have clearly identified the key actors in each of the countries. There exist "key actors" at all levels with specific roles each for the implementation of adaptation measures and decision-making. Neither the Project Document nor the final reports, however, specify in detail who they are and which role they play.

As a consequence of a project design with a low degree of operational details, the logical framework became very generic²⁸. As a result, it is difficult to evaluate the relevance of the activities proposed to achieve the objectives, as observed by the Mid-term Evaluation (paragraph 33, p. 14):

"The Work Plans must establish clear relationships between the project's objectives, activities and expected results by using a similar terminology in the various documents in order to establish the required consistency for monitoring."

During the project, the operational problems were solved by specifying the project's objectives, the roles and commitments of each of the counterparts and, in a later stage, the verification mechanism. Notwithstanding, there remains a discrepancy between the original goals of the project and the course it took in practice. The Evaluator judges that the PDF-B did not produce a properly detailed and structured project²⁹. In order to explain the design and preparation process, the UNDP/GEF office in New York³⁰ stressed the enthusiasm and unanimity among the counterparts and their desire to obtain support for the subjects in the National

27 Specifically, the activities and products to achieve the overall objectives.

28 See the discussion about the indicators and means of verification in section 3.8.

29 The PDF-B neither established a base line for the project.

30 Interview with the spokesman of UNDP/GEF New York, March 2008.

Communications. The countries more or less knew what they needed; they had great expectations of the APF and were eager to "learn by doing". Without this explanation it is difficult to understand by an outsider, why the project structure and institutional arrangements received so little attention.

One must note that the STAP revision did not seriously cover the operational aspects either. The Evaluator recommends UNDP/GEF to pay attention to this fact and possibly, include an assessment of the viability and structure in the project cycle. If a project is initiated by UNDP/GEF itself, it might be appropriate to contract an external consultancy to review the project from an independent perspective³¹.

One can further raise the question whether the project should have pursued the implementation of direct results in the field. This project did not only aim at strengthening the capacities of the ENIs and related entities, but also those of local beneficiaries. In the opinion of the Evaluator, the differentiation in the GEF between enabling activities and implementation projects helps to keep the focus right; during the conceptualization process, one should ask oneself continually if a given outcome or activity is in line with the type of project.

4.2 Institutional arrangements

As can be deduced from the problems during project implementation, the institutional arrangements were not optimal. This weakness was already observed during the Mid-term Evaluation, which emitted a series of recommendations. Apart from the complex structures that involved a large number of actors, their roles were not well defined.

UNDP's answer to the STAP revision (Annex U of the Project Document) proposed to improve several weaknesses in the original institutional set-up, by assigning more competencies to the Technical Advisory Committee (CAT):

- (a) supervision and management of activities;
- (b) monitoring and evaluation of the products; and
- (c) identification of vulnerable actors in the countries.

In practice, the CAT could not establish itself firmly enough to assume these functions. How could one assign such a key role to a project institution that turned out to be not viable? To understand this, one should bear in mind that the previous assessment of CATHALAC's institutional qualities [11] recommended to support the organization on administrative and technical aspects. The CAT would take charge of this and serve as a platform for the experts of UNDP/GEF, the ENIs and the externally contracted experts. The modality of "shared competences" (a)-(c) between the participants and the CAT, can be explained by the participatory process to design the project. One may doubt whether this modality is viable; in the view of the Evaluator, the supervision, management and evaluation should not be assigned to an institution whose viability and autonomy have not been demonstrated clearly from start; because, if things do not work out, the project will be left without a firm leader.

Concerning the identification of the needs for technical support, the institutional arrangements gave rise to serious confusion. As the survey carried out by the Mid-term Evaluation shows, the countries were not satisfied with the support they received. Taking into consideration that CATHALAC did not have the technical capacity to provide this support, one may reasonably assume that it neither had a well-developed capacity to detect the needs; moreover, the organization was not present in the countries. As a remedy, international experts were contracted whose perspective was first of all academic and who did not directly address the subjects that were relevant for the countries. While the overall responsibility for the technical

³¹ Effectively, UNDP/GEF contracted two consultants to review CATHALAC's competences [11], but their work did not analyze the viability of the project itself.

support component (and for the overall execution of the project) was assigned to CATHALAC³², the existence of the Technical Advisory Committee provoked an attitude in CATHALAC to wait until the committee would take the lead. While the countries awaited support on relevant issues, CATHALAC argued that it did not receive information about what kind of support was requested³³.

According to the Evaluator, the original institutional arrangements compromised CATHALAC's position as the Executing Agency of the project. While the idea was that UNDP/GEF and the CAT would assist CATHALAC to manage the project by means of the Project Coordinating Unit (URI), this structure in practice gave rise to confusion. In spite of the good intentions, the efforts to provide support to CATHALAC should not have interfered with the institutional arrangements and could have been carried out in the background. The substantial revision corrected this weakness by assigning the full responsibility for the project execution to CATHALAC, which, according to the interviews, yielded positive results³⁴.

In the design phase, UNDP asked for an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of potential implementation modalities [12]. Even with this assessment, the resulting institutional arrangements were not satisfactory. One can draw several important lessons from this project:

- (1) The functions of project institutions (organizations, committees, etc.) must be clearly delimited and must not be in conflict one with another;
- (2) UNDP should carefully take notice of the business plans of a candidate-executing agency (in this case, CATHALAC). Even if the institution has the appropriate profile to take charge of the project, one should also try to understand how this commitment would evolve after some years. CATHALAC accepted the responsibility for this project on strategic grounds, but while the institution grew, its interest in the project became less and less³⁵; and
- (3) It is important to create a clear hierarchy between the involved entities within the UNDP system (in this case UNDP/GEF New York, UNDP/GEF LAC, the UNDP country office in Panama, and the other UNDP country offices).

As a general rule, one can observe that a minimum number of counterparts will help to minimize the risk of conflicts of interest and mandate.

4.3 Implementation of the project

The project was finalized in four years, one more than envisaged. Taking into the account the complexity of the project, CATHALAC and UNDP managed to execute the anticipated activities within a very acceptable time span. The implementation of this regional project included three levels; UNDP was directly present at each of them:

Regional level:

- UNDP/GEF New York;
- UNDP/GEF LAC;

Level Panama:

- UNDP Panama;
- CATHALAC;

³² As expressed by the spokesman of UNDP/GEF in New York to the Evaluator. The Director of CATHALAC however, commented that this is not the perspective of his institution, because UNDP/GEF had committed itself to providing assistance. Therefore in his view CATHALAC and UNDP/GEF were jointly responsible.

³³ Interview with the Director of CATHALAC, November 17, 2007.

³⁴ To mention one example, the technical support given by Mr. Winograd during the last year of the project, was very well received.

³⁵ In this aspect, one should understand the financing needs of an institution. In particular staff of a growing institution is in many cases paid out of project budget. Since securing the institution's continuity usually has the highest priority, personnel is often not allowed to work on one project alone, which reduces the performance of the project.

Country level:

- The UNDP country offices; and
- The *Enlaces Nacionales de Implementación* (ENIs).

The responsibility for the implementation of the project was established at the level UNDP Panama.

Cost-effectiveness

Contrary to GEF mitigation activities, for which there has been a quantitative indicator established to assess cost-effectiveness³⁶, for an enabling activity such as this project there are no such indicators to measure specific results and monitoring costs. The information needed to assess the effectiveness of the applied project resources is also limited or not available³⁷. From the side of UNDP Panama, the Evaluator has received the certified audits concerning the participating countries and of the regional component including CATHALAC: The audits do not provide much detail considering that by the year 2006 the disbursement of the project funds was almost complete. No records have been found concerning the use of cofinancing from the national governments (in kind or in cash), nor the cofinancing committed by CATHALAC. The substantial revision [4] states that:

"Considering that this category constitutes a criterion of accomplishment required by the GEF, and of the important national and regional contributions to the project, it is agreed to record the information about the delivered contributions for this purpose."

In spite of this proposition written down in the substantial revision, the counterparts confirm that such recordings do not exist and that the cofinancing was not covered by the audits.

The Mid-term Evaluation (paragraph 43-45, p. 16-17) comments the following regarding the time dedicated to the project by contracted staff:

"There exists a preoccupation that some of the actors involved in executing the project at the national level may have other responsibilities that are not related to the execution of the project (...). It is recommended to carry out an audit of the project management specially addressing the performance of the personnel working under a contract. "

It would be necessary to analyze this case for case in order to make firm statements concerning this issue. Though it is possible (in some cases) that project staff may not be dedicated exclusively to the project, one should raise the question whether such exclusivity is viable and desirable within public institutions. In practice, projects such as this enhance the management capacity of the host institute; an important function of the staff is to link up with civil society and the public sector, to attract external financing and start new programmes³⁸. An adequate solution would be to contract staff on a part-time basis, but this is usually not attractive for a candidate. Meanwhile, UNDP does not allow to complement the salary of a public officer in a way proportional to the time dedicated to the project.

A project management audit that extends into the participating countries would be costly in relation to the modest budget per country (US\$ 250,000). Instead of individual control, it would be more practical to monitor the performance of the project team within the institutions, and specify explicitly what would be the kind of contribution to be delivered by the Government.

³⁶ The GEF grant per ton CO2 avoided (directly or indirectly).

³⁷ Specifically the contracts and terms of reference of the executed consultancies, certificates of performed audits, a listing of generated project outputs.

³⁸ Which is an important factor for the sustainability and replicability of the project at the impact level.

CATHALAC has not been able to supply the terms of reference of the national consultancies, arguing that these are in hands of the UNDP country offices. Since the accumulated budget over all countries is significant (US\$ 1,750,000), the dispersion of the contracts of this regional project makes it difficult to have an overview of the total inputs and results. Even if the purpose were not to "benchmark" the work done in the countries, the generation of information at an aggregated level would be very much recommended for financial monitoring and to watch the cost-effectiveness of the project. To assess the use of the UNDP/GEF resources, other relevant aspects are:

- What has been the justification to allocate the same budget to all countries? Did one expect to obtain similar results in all countries? Or did one expect to advance more in the small countries, such as Panama, while the ambitions regarding a large country such as Mexico were more modest? The defined objectives do no show any differentiation per country.
- How effective was the assistance from the international experts? The ENIs mentioned that only part of the assistance received was useful. A better analysis of the national needs would probably have yielded a more efficient use of the resources directed to technical assistance.
- How effective were the workshops convoked by CATHALAC? A significant part of the allocated budget (over US\$ 700,000) was targeted at the organization of the regional workshops, flight tickets and travel budget.

As a general appraisal, the Evaluator judges that there exists an acceptable relationship between the project resources (donations plus cofinancing) and the realized activities and products. Notwithstanding, it is recommended to UNDP/GEF to organize projects in such a way that the outputs of consultancies can be compared to the terms of reference. In case of a regional project, one should avoid that annual audits are suspended because of the fragmentation of the budget over the countries. To allow monitoring, it is indispensable that the required input information is brought together at a central point. Finally, it is recommended to clearly define the national contribution, give adequate follow-up and include it into the financial audits.

Role of UNDP and UNDP/GEF as the implementing agency

The role of UNDP and UNDP/GEF in this project has been of both promoting and implementing agency. By taking the throughput time (one year of delay which is acceptable) and the obtained results as a yardstick, it is concluded that UNDP Panama has demonstrated its ability to implement and monitor a project of this kind.

During the design phase the project was insufficiently operationalized, with a lack of transparency as a result concerning the roles of UNDP/GEF New York, the regional office LAC and the UNDP country office in Panama. The ProDoc has been written from a regional perspective (or perhaps the perspective of UNDP/GEF); it is not clear that the authority of the project was to be transferred to UNDP Panama or what would be the obligations of the other entities within the UNDP system. The institutional weakness gave rise to serious communication problems and lack of orientation between the participants, which translate into extra overhead costs and an emotion burden, as the interviewed persons expressed repeatedly to the Evaluator.

As mentioned before, UNDP carried out a study of possible implementation scenarios that compared the centralized modality (through UNOPS) with other ones that gave a large autonomy to the countries and to CATHALAC. The Evaluator believes that the selected modality was the best choice, but this project also demonstrates that one should not underestimate the organizational details and that it is important to test the operational schemes beforehand. The centralized modality could have been used to obtain key elements to design the monitoring and decision-making processes in the project. The executing agency should have the full project files available to hand them over completely to the evaluators and external auditors.

Monitoring and Evaluation

After the transfer of authority to the UNDP country office, it has a range of instruments at its disposal for monitoring and evaluation of the project, including:

- 1) Inception workshop and report;
- 2) Annual reports (APR, PIR);
- 3) Quarterly reports (QOR);
- 4) Annual Work plans (and budget) (POA);
- 5) Meetings of the Executive Committee (CAP);
- 6) Tripartite meetings (TPR);
- 7) Field visits of UNDP staff;
- 8) The Mid-Term and Final Evaluations; and
- 9) Ad-hoc evaluations and expert missions.

The monitoring instruments envisaged in the Project Document proved not satisfactory, mainly due to two reasons: (i) the organizational complexity of the project; (ii) the lack of well-established monitoring protocols and of resources allocated for this purpose.

The weak monitoring capacity (which was corrected in a later stage) is strongly linked to the institutional arrangements. A centralized control of the project execution (with the aim to harmonize the activities at the level of the countries) requires an effective and secure mechanism for providing feedback. After the substantial revision, CATHALAC and UNDP Panama assumed the M&E task and took the necessary actions. In this context, Callender's consultancy work is worth mentioning.

4.4 Achieved results

The results that have been directly accomplished by this project can be classified as follows:

- The formation of individual and institutional capacity in the countries. And:
- The production of reports covering studies and adaptation strategies in the countries, as well as a regional Final Report.

These results were delivered through national and international workshops, contracted consultancies, internal work by the ENIs and, in some cases, direct contracting of staff assigned to the ENIs using project funds.

Callender has verified the existence of these results during her trip along the countries mid 2006, when the progress in most countries was already approaching the 100%. Given this advanced state of the project at the time of Callender's mission, the assessment of the results in this evaluation will be based on the situation in 2006; afterwards, CATHALAC and the ENIs produced updated versions of Callender's sheets, but the differences are small. The Evaluator judges that the achievement of the products until 2006 was satisfactory and has been fully completed in the course of 2007. The main products that are not covered by Callender are the regional report and the closure workshop, which materialized in 2007. In this workshop also the final country reports were presented.

As the final evaluation did not consider country visits, Callender's work becomes even more relevant since it represents one of the few external assessments of the advances of the project. As explained by her³⁹, the evaluations and lessons included in the product-activities matrices⁴⁰ are the result of her discussions with the ENIs.

Furthermore, an inventory of capacity creation in each country gives a list of the people who participated in

39 Interview el 1st November, 2007

40 Included in Annex F.

the regional workshop and the events organized in the countries. The minutes of the workshops from CATHALAC show who were present (usually representatives of the involved ENIs). At the national events, the participants were, among others, representatives of the communities in the area of intervention of the project. In both cases, the inventory demonstrates only the presence of people but not to which extent the project achieved to create the envisaged capacity.

4.5 Evaluation of the achieved results per country

Table 2 summarizes the achieved results in relation to the logical framework. In this table, the Evaluator has compiled Callender's data with the information comprised at the sheets “inventory of capacities”. One should observe that:

- the information filled out did not always respond to the indicators;
- for Costa Rica, the sheet was not completed; and
- in the list of related projects, several countries included climate change projects related to mitigation or small-scale renewable energies.

In its comments to the draft report, the ENI in Costa Rica supplied the data that were missing, which have been included in the table. With respect to the indicators (2.3) and (2.3.1), the Evaluator has verified the existence of the corresponding reports.

VERIFICATOR	Costa Rica ⁴¹	Cuba	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: To strengthen the systemic, institutional and individual capacities of the key actors to evaluate the vulnerability and adaptation to the impacts of climate change, including climate variability, risks and extreme events, in prioritized systems at the regional, national and local levels.								
(1) Inventory individual capacity ⁴²	approx. 70 persons	approx. 100 persons	approx. 20 persons	564 persons trained	93 national experts trained	approx. 100 persons	323 experts trained	approx. 15 persons
(1a) Inventory institutional capacity	15 government institutions, 4 universities, 13 local governments, 3 NGOs, 5 private companies.	N/D ⁴³	N/D	training of the National CC Program on V&A; active participation of the local council	11 national and local institutions	N/D	16 government institutions, 6 private and 9 civil society	N/D
(1b) Inventory systemic level	studies; action plan of adaptation and strategic alliances	N/D	N/D	preparation of scenarios; base line of actors and sectors; publications	base documents to study V&A; 16 student's thesis; 3 specialized reports; mapped data base	4 general documents; 6 technical documents; 3 student's thesis	1 Master's thesis	N/D
(1.1) National Report V&A	Final report	Final report	Final report	2 Reports finalized ⁴⁴	Final report	Final report	Final report	Final report
(1.1.1) Compendium main factors V&A	REGIONAL							
(1.2) National study future V&A	Finalized	Finalized	Finalized	Finalized	Finalized	Finalized	Finalized	Finalized
(1.2.1) Regional report Vulnerability	REGIONAL							

41 Information provided by the National Meteorological Institute of Costa Rica (May 30, 2008).

42 Approximate information compiled using the data on the sheets “inventory of capacity”. It must be noted that these sheets mention the number of participants for each workshop; the Evaluator has attempted to eliminate double counting. Furthermore, there are differences in interpretation among the countries. For example, Costa Rica only includes training of staff at the ENI, while Guatemala and Nicaragua also include local individuals that were present at the events organized in the communities.

43 ND: Not available.

44 Guatemala worked in two regions of the country with different characteristics.

VERIFICATOR	Costa Rica ⁴¹	Cuba	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama
(1.3) 4 reports of regional workshops				REGIONAL				
(1.3.1) Records of universities and other educational centers	radio programs; educational material (for 221 educational centers, primary teaching; and government institutions). Presentations at 3 universities; and to primary school teachers.	courses and round tables on TV; Master's and Diploms ate universities; manuales for adaptation to droughts	CC does not exist as a formal course; included in environment at two universities; educational activities at radio and theater	Master's in CC at two universities	8 workshops for the educational sector	5 courses at university level; educational material; material for children; web portal of the ENI	Master's and CC modules at two universities	some interaction between two universities; presentations at schools
(1.3.2) Lists of projects and activities	Projects: see Final report. Activities: see [18]	links with government projects; possible use of the GEF Small Grants Programme	implementation proposal for the GEF;	support of the ENIs to environmental projects	early warning system; 3 projects	N/D	links with 7 projects	project Pilot Plan for the watershed area; 5 projects related to management of watershed area
(1.4) Regional summary of lessons learned				REGIONAL				
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2: To strengthen the systemic institutional and individual capacities of the key actors clave to develop strategies to adapt to climate change at the regional, national and local levels.								
(2) List of key organizations	See [16]	lista de participantes	3 leading institutions identified	identification of actors	list of 9 institutions	list of participants	list of participants	list of participants
(2.1) National report of prioritization matrices	See [17]	identified measures	used methodology included in the adaptation strategy	prioritization using MCA/WEAP and queries	workshop to consult with key organizations	measures applied in case of the agricultural sector and proposals for the water sector	proposal based on MCA/WEAP	N/D
(2.1.2) Report participatory process key actors	See Final report and [18]	proof of participation	proof of participation	proof of participation	notes of the workshops	proof of participation	notes of the workshops	N/D
(2.2) Report capacity to implement measures	See [17] (chapter 4) and [19] (chapter 6)	preliminary analysis; financial obstacles	list of local capacities	studies; identification of obstacles	list of measures; local plans	analysis of policy trends and existing programmes	Level of responsibility of citizens and local entrepreneurs; number of experts and organizations that work in the watershed areas under study	N/D
(2.3) National report of the strategies for each prioritized system*) ⁴⁵	report	report	report	report	report	report	report	report
(2.3.1) Regional report including a characterization of strategies *)				REGIONAL				

Table 2 Evaluation of the results of the project in relation to the logical framework and the defined means of verification.

45 The lines marked with *) do not appear in the sheets filled out by Callender, because they were implemented afterwards.

The information filled out under indicator (1) has been compiled based on the information contained in the sheets "creation of capacities". As a general appreciation, the table shows that the Project has managed to generate the anticipated products. The logical framework does not provide information about the quality and relevance of the products, however.

A very positive element in the country reports is the reference that is made to the existing barriers. The reports reflect the capacity of the ENIs to detect cases of vulnerability on technical-scientific and on social aspects. At the same time, they highlight that the barriers impeding the implementation of adaptation strategies and measures, have not yet been removed. The ENI in Mexico mentions the implementation of some measures, but without specifying the original situation. Nicaragua indicates responsibilities taken by individuals and local companies: changes in attitude by individuals, and the acceptance of regulation concerning water usage⁴⁶, may serve as indicators to measure the strengthening of local and national structures. Table 3 shows a compilation of the observations made by the ENIs regarding the implementation of strategies and the remaining barriers, based on the answers to the questionnaire⁴⁷.

	KEY INFORMATION AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE ENI BASED ON THE QUESTIONNAIRES						
	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama
Number of people within the ENI before and after the project	before: 8 after: 10	before: 1 after: - ⁴⁸	before: 2 after: 8	3 in 1998 5 in 2004	before: 7 after: 10	before: 2 after: 2	before: 2 after: 12
Number of people financed by the project	project: 2	project: 5 part-time through a consultancy contract	project: 19 government currently: 3	project: 2 government: 3	project: 0 government: 7	project: 8 government: 2	project: 2 government: 10
Number of proposals on adaptation under preparation	there are several proposals but the GEF has not given continuity to the subject adaptation	1 proposal for the GEF	the project triggered support by the NCAP	2 proposals	-	3 proposals (of which 1 for the GEF)	-
Weaknesses that remain in place	need to work in other important sectors; limited scope of the studies;	lack of (climatologists, meteorologists) lack of coverage of the meteo network; lack of institutionality at the government level (external consultants) lack of interdisciplinary work	limited scope of the studies; lack of human and financial resources	lack of resources; lack of interest from related institutions; CC and risk management have not been integrated; lack of investment in civil works (instead of studies).	lack of human capacity, specially in the states of the Republic; lack of availability of data in some sectors	lack of national international funding to implement the strategy; need to involve the private sector; need to extend the studies to other sectors	limited scope of the studies; need to systematize the information; lack of methodologies in other areas
(7) Acceptance of the proposed strategy by the national political level	very positive (inclusion of the results in the national strategy on CC);	strategy has been taken as point-of-departure by the Ministry, which is an advance.	presentation of the results at national and local level; implementation of some measures; studies have been used as base documents by the	strategy has been inserted locally; but changes in government and lack of funding are adverse factors.	has been used as input for the V&A component of the national CC strategy; has been an example of and inter-sectoral activity within the federal	the proposals have been included in the National Human Development Plan 2008-2012; the results were used as input to formulate a national CC	the project enabled other government sectors to become acquainted with CC

46 The implementation of a regulation concerning water use that establishes maximum levels for the agroindustry, was negotiated with the sugar cane producers. Information obtained during the interview with the MARN, Nicaragua.

47 The full questionnaires are included in Annex H (in a separate document).

48 At his visit to the MARN in El Salvador, the Evaluator was received by a team of 4 people who, among other tasks, are in charge of the National Communications.

KEY INFORMATION AND OBSERVATIONS BY THE ENI BASED ON THE QUESTIONNAIRES						
Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama
		Ministry of Agriculture		government; some measures were adopted at the state level	strategy; the strategy was used directly for the negotiation with the sugar sector in the watershed area	

Table 3 Key information and observations made by the ENI based on the received questionnaires (Cuba does not appear in the table since no response has been obtained).

4.6 Qualitative evaluation of the project performance

The final evaluation of the performance of this project cannot be based only on the logical framework, because this is basically limited to the product level. Because of the lack of indicators that measure quality and relevance of the products, it is difficult to define direct, objective relationships between the generated products and the achievements at the level of the outcomes and pursued goals of the project.

The accomplishment with the first specific objective:

"To strengthen the systemic, institutional and individual capacities of the key actors to evaluate the vulnerability and adaptation to the impacts of climate change, including climate variability, risks and extreme events, in prioritized systems at the regional, national and local levels."

has been satisfactory, assuming that the Project was targeted in the first place to the ENIs themselves as the "key actors". The Evaluator has observed that the means of verification are in place and that the regional verification matrix adequately reflects the progress achieved in the countries. Also, the interviews and the received answers to the questionnaires demonstrate the increase in capacity in the countries, in particular within the ENIs and related institutions.

Regarding the second specific objective:

"To strengthen the systemic institutional and individual capacities of the key actors clave to develop strategies to adapt to climate change at the regional, national and local levels."

one must note that this component was still being executed during Callender's mission. In the PIR 2007 [14], which is more recent, there has been no reporting of progress responding to the indicators but rather a listing of possible means of verification. Another source of information could be the country reports. These reports are very technical and do not give specific descriptions of the actors and the processes for participation and decision-making, in particular at a local level. It is unlikely that the key actors relevant for this objective are the same ENIs, hence one must ask who they are and how they intervene. The Evaluator judges that the accomplishment with the second objective has not been totally satisfactory, first of all because the project has not collected and classified local processes in a manner accessible to third parties.

On the other hand, one should not forget that the project "Capacity Building for Stage II..." was proposed as an enabling activity⁴⁹ and that the GEF grant per country was only US\$ 250,000,-. The second objective was difficult to achieve with the available resources; even so, in almost all countries the project acted as a catalyst to promote adaptation to CC at the national political level.

49 I.e., the support to the participating countries to prepare the National Communications.

The development of the APF within the project

The Evaluator had the expectation, that processes and structures would have been defined according to the guidelines provided by the APF, adjusted to the context of each country and the selected priority human systems. And subsequently, that the project would generate detailed empirical information in order to understand processes in the field and to extract practical as well as generalized lessons. On this basis, one would be able to design feasible adaptation strategies and measures at a national and regional level, to obtain information for feedback into the APF and to replicate the project in other regions of the world. According to the Evaluator, the project has not generated relevant, accessible, input information.

The country reports could have discussed in detail the links between the performed studies and the local mechanisms and decision-making processes. Each country has its own context and the relative importance of the local and national levels may vary from case to case. Using the available information, there is no way to assess the creation of local capacity since participation of local representatives alone is not enough. The lack of a predefined methodology has been a great limitation in order to link the local experiences with the conceptual framework of the APF. Without this, lessons learned and key issues for the design of adaptation strategies – and for their replication – are very difficult to obtain. The Evaluator believes that the project should have given more attention to the synthesis of field experiences at the aggregated (regional) level and should have created some space for self-reflection at a given moment. The final report did not bring the project results in relation to the APF either.

Probably, this level of synthesis has not been achieved because it was not feasible. The subjects adaptation and vulnerability are new for the countries, implying a diversity of processes and actors among areas, countries and priority systems. For most of the countries, the preparation of the products was already a difficult task, keeping them away from adopting a wider perspective to convey the local situation to the abstract level of the APF. As has been said in many occasions, the project goals were highly ambitious and had to be brought in line with the reality.

It must be noted that the role of the APF, which is a fundamental tool to transpose the experiences from one country to another, became smaller and smaller while the project worked towards its completion.

The creation of capacity in the countries

The Evaluator has observed⁵⁰ that the countries: (i) worked on the subject very seriously and with great enthusiasm; (ii) produced the anticipated studies; and (iii) have strengthened themselves in terms of human and institutional capacity. The project certainly triggered a very positive process of "learning by doing".

Even in the absence of a base line, it is recognized that there are considerable differences in capacity between the countries. Cuba and Mexico for example, have a large track record in adaptation, while for countries such as Panama and Honduras the subject is relatively new. A possible conclusion can be that the less experienced countries encountered more difficulties to learn and apply the methodologies for analyzing vulnerability. Further, there are large differences regarding the availability of input data. Although the project objectives were not differentiated per country, the regional scope of the project gave room to individualized learning paths along which each country managed to acquire important new skills.

The ENIs give a notably positive appreciation the outcomes of the project, as can be concluded from the interviews and the answers to the questionnaires (see Annex H).

- The strategies produced by them are assessed as "very good" and even "excellent".
- Newly learned skills are judged as very significant with respect to the capacity to evaluate vulnerability and adaptation.
- Individual and institutional capacity has been strengthened (and in many cases the staff dedicated to

50 In the final reports, the information obtained during the interviews and the questionnaires.

climate change has increased). And:

- In some cases (such as Nicaragua) the project triggered the acquisition of additional funding.

Together with the increased importance of the subject at the national and regional political level⁵¹, one can reasonably assume that the systemic capacity will also become strengthened (although this achievement cannot be attributed to the project). From this perspective, the Evaluator concludes that the project has certainly increased the capacity in the countries to evaluate V&A by the transfer of methodologies and by generating products; it has even contributed to create a positive impact at the national political level. At the same time, CATHALAC has strengthened itself in the field of V&A⁵².

The highly positive perception of the project by the ENI does not fit with the expectations of the Evaluator that achieving field results at the local level⁵³ was one of the main objectives of the project. Probably, the ENIs limited their view of the project to the elements directly related to their own scope of work; a perception of the project that was supported later on by the substantial revision.

Finally, it should be stressed that the ENIs demonstrate a clear understanding of the main barriers present in their countries to implement the proposed adaptation measures and strategies, which can be interpreted as an additional proof of their analysis skills.

Evaluation of the project performance on key aspects

Table 4 presents the assessment of the Evaluator of the project “Capacity Building for Stage II...” on key aspects, following the ratings proposed by UNDP/GEF.

Qualitative evaluation of the project performance		
Description	Assessment <small>54</small>	Remarks
Achieved objectives	HS	The project contributed very satisfactorily to the knowledge and skills at the level of the national governments to evaluate vulnerability and adaptation; created individual and institutional capacity; triggered additional funding in a number of cases; and strengthened CATHALAC on the subject climate change and adaptation.
Results (expected situation at the end of the project)	S	The project has achieved most of the envisaged results (at the output level) but has not managed to integrate them into the structures and decision-making processes to define strategies at the national, local and regional levels.
Conceptualization and design	US	The original objectives of the project were highly ambitious, implying significant steps to make in the internal processes in the countries, and were not achieved. In the course of the project, the objectives were reviewed to reduce their scope.
Implementation approach	IS	The M&E arrangements did not allow for proper monitoring of the project during its execution; such that UNDP had to contract an additional consultancy. The indicators defined in the logical framework are not specific and do measure the quality of the generated products. This makes it difficult to correctly interpret the

51 In May -June 2008, climate change will be one of the issues on a regional meeting of the heads of state of the countries.

52 Several ENIs point out that the objective to create a strong regional institution to support the countries in the field of adaptation, has not been achieved; they state that CATHALAC does not have the required skills for this task and is neither interested in this work. From their side, these ENIs express that they do not wish to collaborate with CATHALAC.

53 I.e. in the field.

54 See footnote 2.

		goals and achievements of the project. There was no explicit base line established to assess the achieved results ⁵⁵ .
	HS	The adaptive management processes were satisfactory and allowed to repair the weaknesses in the project design in a participatory way. As a result, the project could be executed within a very acceptable time span.
	S	The participation by directly involved actors (ENI, UNDP) was satisfactory. There is no information available to assess the commitment of other actors (at the local and the government level). Considering the current importance of climate change in politics, one can conclude that there exists a conducive environment at the government level in the countries.
Arrangements for project execution	IS	The institutional arrangements and the operationalization of project's objectives and methodology were insufficient and should have been detailed during the preparation phase (PDF-B).
Improvement of national capacities	HS	The project contributed in a very satisfactory degree to the skills at the level of the national governments to evaluate vulnerability and adaptation; and it created individual and institutional capacity. There are large differences in capacity between the countries, but each of them advanced at its own pace and acquired valuable knowledge.
Sustainability of the results of the project	S	The sustainability of the capacity created within the ENIs is satisfactory; the governments, triggered by current worldwide interest for climate change, now generally maintain a larger group of staff addressing the subject CC. As yet, there is no permanent institutional structure to guarantee the sustainability at the regional level. With respect to the local level, there is no information available to assess the sustainability; the work done is still incipient in most cases. The project has not generated useful, accessible information concerning the replicability of the lessons learned and the application of the APF in other regions.

Table 4 Qualitative assessment of the project performance on key aspects.

55 Notwithstanding, one should bear in mind that this project was conceived as an “enabling activity” of which the outcomes are usually difficult to assess on the short term. Instead of choosing an extensive monitoring approach with costly verification procedures and clear a base line, a better focused strategy would probably have reduced the project’s complexity.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

1. The project "*Capacity Building for Stage II...*" has satisfactorily contributed in creating individual and institutional capacity in the eight participating countries to evaluate the vulnerability and adaptation to climate change of various priority human systems. The capacity created consists of a broader basis of human resources, strengthened institutions (basically the involved ENIs), the transfer of new concepts and methodologies and the generation and systematization of input data (specifically spatial biophysical and socioeconomic data). These results will assist the countries during the preparation of the next National Communications.
2. Although it is not possible to evaluate the project's impact separately, one can state that the project was leading edge in this field and has certainly contributed to prioritize the subject adaptation to climate change on the political agendas of the countries in the region. At present (2007-2008) the national governments recognize the importance of climate change for the future development of their countries; the project has helped to create internal capacity and new information and has even generated proposals for adaptation strategies; this will enable a more rapid advance in the years to come. Therefore, the Evaluator judges that the impact of the project has been highly satisfactory.
3. The project has not systematically collected the input information required to improve the APF, at least not at a central point and in a way accessible to third parties. Several ENIs⁵⁶ observed that they carried out an analysis of roles followed by intensive participation of local actors, and point out that there exists a lot for information to feed into the APF. The lack of a uniform methodology that allows linking the APF to local processes and actors has been the main impediment to centralize this information and to generate recommendations concerning the APF. Therefore, the Evaluator considers that the project has not significantly contributed to the replication of the APF in other regions and that many of the questions that existed before this pilot, remain unanswered.
4. Summarizing, the Evaluator concludes that the project has produced satisfactory results in terms of capacity building, but that it was less successful as a pilot targeted at the improvement and replication of the APF. The positive results can be attributed to the commitment of the ENIs with the subject and their cooperation with UNDP/GEF under the UNFCCC and the preparation of the APF; to the support from the national governments to the project; to the efforts of UNDP Panama and CATHALAC to coordinate and integrate the project; and to the support from the UNDP country offices in the participating countries.
5. The objectives of the project were highly ambitious for a budget of US\$ 250,000 per country and a throughput time of just 3 years. In the opinion of the Evaluator, a technical-scientific pilot project should not contain objectives aimed at the implementation of results in the field; in this project, the expected results included the implementation of adaptation measures in the field (local level) and the acceptance of the proposed strategies by decision-makers (national and local political level). As a result, the project involved multiple actors and human systems in different sectors to be analyzed by the ENIs. Furthermore, the socio-political situation varies per country, while there is a large variety and availability of input data, analytical methodologies and experience with their use.
6. The logical framework was not adequate for monitoring and evaluating the outcomes of the project. The formulation of the objectives was ambiguous and the indicators were not specific and measurable enough; which was observed already by the Mid-term Evaluation. In order to be functional as a tool, the counterparts should understand and accept the logical framework. Taking into consideration that the concept of the logical framework is already difficult in practice⁵⁷, its would have been preferable to

56 Specifically Mexico, Costa Rica and El Salvador in their comments to the first draft report of this evaluation.

57 See, for example, publication [15] by SIDA in 2005.

design a less complex project and focus only on enabling activities and the extraction of some lessons for feedback into the APF.

7. The contents of the final country reports is technical and much less focused on the roles and processes related to the local implementation of adaptation measures and strategies. The language used is difficult to understand for non-experts in the subject⁵⁸. If the ENI and UNDP wish to change the perception of key actors (such as: government entities and companies in the field of hydrology and agriculture) that vulnerability and adaptation is "something academic", the language should be adjusted. The emphasis of the project on technical-scientific methodologies does not help to build a bridge towards the society, which may be an additional reason to distinguish between technical-scientific (enabling) activities and others, focused on implementation: each has its own characteristics and beneficiaries with a corresponding type of language.

8. The positive experiences generated by the project should be a stimulus for UNDP/GEF to extend its support to the National Communications on specific adaptation issues to other regions in the world. UNDP and the participating countries have gathered valuable experiences and knowledge about vulnerability and adaptation, including the use of advanced analytical methodologies. Depending on UNDP's priorities, the APF can be used to provide guidance and be enhanced continually.

9. The design and implementation problems of the project suggest that future enabling interventions be focused on capacity building and the transfer of knowledge and skills alone. Political barriers at the national and local levels, as well as other barriers, should be addressed by interventions focused at direct results. Several participating countries prepared project proposals on adaptation for the GEF Special Climate Change Fund. UNDP might take the lead by assisting these countries and advocate for international funding of the most urgent adaptation measures.

Recommendations:

1. It is recommended to perform an additional study to collect and classify the experiences obtained in the countries, which would contribute to the replicability of the project in other regions and produce important input data to enhance the APF. This study could be carried out by UNDP/GEF, making use of information provided by CATHALAC and the ENIs, and should depart from a methodology to interpret the local experiences in terms of the processes and actors of the APF. The end products would be a compilation of best practices for the preparation of adaptation strategies, and a manual to apply the APF in an accessible language, differentiated according to the level of operation and the kind of actors addressed. Depending on the scope, this study could take about a year with an estimated budget of US\$ 200,000 - US\$ 350,000.
2. It is recommended to UNDP/GEF to include an analysis of the viability and structure of a project (on operational aspects) in the design phase. A project can be innovating and scientifically sound, but its implementation must also be viable and efficient. In case a project is initiated by UNDP itself, it might be appropriate to contract an external consultancy to review the design from a different and independent perspective. If UNDP would improve the operational aspects of this kind of projects, this would help the counterparts to focus on the contents.
3. The distribution of the project over a large number of counterparts (UNDP Panama, CATHALAC, UNDP/GEF and the UNDP country offices) caused the project files to become dispersed. By consequence, the Evaluator has not been able to verify the consistency of all products with the terms of reference, in particular the experts contracted by UNOPS and the studies contracted in the countries. Although the Evaluator believes that the activities were carried out with commitment and responsibility,

⁵⁸ In the view of the Evaluator and several interviewed country offices.

this is not a desirable situation. For future projects, it is recommended to implement a management mechanism that gives access to this information from a central point.

6. Lessons learned

The terms of reference for this evaluation include the following elements to be considered for the compilation of the lessons that may be extracted:

- (a) the dialogue and policy formulation to promote climate change;
- (b) the building of capacities for adaptation;
- (c) the communication and sensibilization to promote climate change and the project objectives;
- (d) the integration of risk and adaptation to climate change in the processes for planning and programming of policies;
- (e) the institutional arrangements to promote adaptation to climate change; and
- (f) the dealing with "mal-adaptation" and/or "adaptation deficit".

Based on the material and the interviews, the Evaluator concludes that the project has generated valuable lessons, providing input for: (i) the focus of future enabling activities in the field of adaptation to climate change, (ii) the key elements for a successful adaptation strategy, (iii) the organization form of the key actors (in particular at the local level), and (iv) the role of the experts and the collection of geographic and socio-economic data.

There are two limitations concerning the lessons that can be drawn from this project. First, the generated products basically focus on technical-scientific aspects, while the decision-making processes⁵⁹, both at the government and the local level, have not been dealt with profoundly; therefore it is difficult to draw lessons based on field experiences. Second, since adaptation was a very new subject for the countries -and the available time was relatively short- one did not manage to reach a high degree of synthesis. The Evaluator believes that the project should have prepared or supplied a methodology to link the APF with the relevant fields of study in the countries.

Below, a description is given of the main lessons and elements for the successful implementation of adaptation strategies as given by the participating countries. Annex F includes a transcription of the observations made by the ENIs based on Callender's verification matrices.

1. Need for ownership of adaptation strategies and measures by local actors, including the private sector. All countries stress the importance of working together with the local population for awareness rising, to achieve acceptance of proposed measures, to negotiate possible alternatives, and to learn from the local experiences to cope with climate change and climatic events. Nicaragua has obtained positive experiences by involving the large farmers in a programme aimed at the rational use of water in the watershed area concerned. Guatemala expressed that "one can and should work together with the local and community organizations".

2. Need for input data (geographic, climatic, socio-economical) and professional skills to use them. Most countries lack the technical input data required to carry out vulnerability simulations and to produce scenarios. With the exception of Mexico, Cuba and Costa Rica, the participating countries need well-prepared professionals who are available. It is mentioned that the creation of regional human capacity (a group of experts that might work on the subject in the region) was not achieved and as a result, each country remains dependent on the presence of national experts, which is different for each country. To improve this situation, ongoing investment in data collection and the training of professionals in adaptation and related fields, is needed.

3. Need to integrate the subject adaptation to climate change in the relations between institutions

⁵⁹ I.e. to approve and implement the proposed strategies.

(and no longer between individuals). The currently obtained achievements are still largely dependent on personal relationships at the national level (government and specialized institutions) and the local level (municipality and communities). The institutionalization of the subject is fundamental in order to consolidate the created capacity and to enable the expansion to other sectors and priority areas. It is also a basic condition for improving the coordination between the involved institutions.

4. **Need for multi-disciplinary focus.** The countries recognize that the subjects vulnerability and adaptation are complex and require a multi-disciplinary approach that cannot be performed by specialists only. El Salvador observes that the subject can be addressed more effectively if combined with other interventions, such as environmental conservation and forest management. Several countries point out that adaptation to climate change brings along opportunities to advance in the field of spatial planning.

5. **Need for a communication and dissemination strategy.** The countries highlight the importance of a dissemination strategy to reach local actors and the general public, which may require the help from experts in communication (Cuba). It is important to adopt the language of the local beneficiaries, which implies transferring complex concepts and academic terminology to the local culture (Guatemala).

6. **Methodological experiences.** Mexico reports that it is difficult to have the developed scenarios adopted by authorities (which use simple estimations to assess the availability and management of a resource without considering climate change). In some cases, the scenarios indicate that processes such as soil degradation or demographic changes (aging of the rural population, gender problems, migration) are exacerbated by climate change. In the case of forests, the scenarios indicate that the implemented adaptation measures are appropriate, but too slow to compensate for the effects of climate change.

7. **Need for political support.** The adoption of an adaptation strategy requires strong political support that goes beyond the scope of an individual institution. Many of the authorities involved do not have a clear view on the possible effects of climate change and do not consider it a priority. Sometimes an institution is not granted participation at high-level meetings or one has to work with officials who do not have the mandate to take decisions (Costa Rica). One can therefore conclude that it is important to keep the subject on the political agenda in the countries and have a work agenda with specific goals and responsibilities.

8. **Need for resources allocated to the implementation of adaptation measures.** The countries point out the need for funding to implement the identified adaptation measures and to continue working with the communities. In some countries (Mexico, Nicaragua), these funds may partially be provided by public expenditure, but most of the countries do not have the necessary resources. Due to the lack of political priority, the existing human and institutional capacity is not allocated to this area; by consequence, there is no continuity in the fieldwork (Mexico).

9. **Need for follow-up and evaluation.** Several countries observe the need to continue the fieldwork. Guatemala emphasizes the importance to establish permanent working groups, because it is not feasible to rely on short-term consultancies.

10. **Observations concerning the design and implementation of adaptation strategies.** The experiences in the participating countries have yielded the following observations:

- The adoption of an adaptation strategy requires the involvement of several institutions and is therefore always complicated (Costa Rica);
- Spatial planning is a useful instrument in the preparation process (Cuba and Guatemala);
- The local perception of the factors causing vulnerability to climate change is usually not in correspondence with the results of analysis to support development policies at the international or national level. This gap should be closed in order to achieve acceptance of adaptation measures (El Salvador);
- It is necessary that adaptation projects be jointly prepared together with the communities (Guatemala); And:
- Adaptation strategies must include indicators to assess the feasibility and viability of adaptation measures that are understandable for the involved actors. At present, such indicators have not been identified yet (Guatemala).

11. **Specific adaptation measures that are implemented or considered.** The countries have not been able to collect much information about the appropriateness of local adaptation measures⁶⁰ during the project.

60 Which would allow the identification of examples of adaptation and mal-adaptation in practice.

Panama and Guatemala highlight the importance of identifying local adaptation measures, whether they are appropriate or not. Mexico has identified: (i) for the priority sector agriculture: strategy changes considering soil recovery, use of greenhouses, changes in business strategies; (ii) for the priority sector water: a general water culture, reduction of polluted flows, improved irrigation methods, handling of information concerning the climate; (iii) for the priority sector forests: management plans, assistance to the government for forest conservation and sustainable management, reforestation strategies that consider global warming over the next 20 - 30 years. Guatemala has identified the need to establish early-warning systems. As a possible example of mal-adaptation, the excessive use of agrochemicals due to a lack of institutional coordination is mentioned (Guatemala).

Specifically for UNDP/GEF, several lessons can be drawn based on the experiences with the implementation of this project:

- The organization of a regional project is a special challenge for UNDP/GEF. It is important to put in place a consistent institutional set-up with well-defined roles and a clear hierarchy between the various levels involved of the UNDP system. The executing agency must have the mandate and the faculties to take full responsibility for the project; it is not recommendable to share the final responsibility among various entities. The use of ad-hoc committees must be limited to a minimum; the faculties of each entity in the organizational set-up must be defined during the preparation phase of the project.
- The weaknesses in the project design and institutional arrangements were not detected in the early phases of the project. The first moment of reflection is usually the Mid-term Evaluation, when it is already late to put through important modifications and there exists a pressure to deliver the envisaged outputs on time. By consequence, design failures turn into a permanent burden throughout the execution of the project, causing weariness and frustration among the counterparts and negatively affect the cost-effectiveness and quality of the project results. Therefore, effective institutional arrangements are of utmost importance; as part of the approval process of a project, UNDP/GEF should take the required steps to verify that adequate arrangements are indeed in place. A guide of best practices, including possible organizational set-ups for different situations, might contribute to the success of future interventions.
- The Project Document is the basis of the agreement between UNDP, the executing agency and the other counterparts to carry out the project, and it should specify the goals and objectives, and the expected outcomes and outputs. Therefore, its contents must be clear, consistent and sufficiently operationalized; the objectives and indicators must be specific, feasible and preferably quantifiable and measurable. Generic qualifiers such as "key actors" and "processes" should be avoided.

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Other sources of information:

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Anexo A Términos de Referencia

TÉRMINOS DE REFERENCIA PARA LA EVALUACIÓN DEL PROYECTO REGIONAL PNUD-GEF

*Creación de Capacidad para la Etapa II Adaptación al Cambio Climático
en Centroamérica, México y Cuba
(PS14290/RLA/01/G31)*

1. INTRODUCCION

La política de monitoreo y evaluación (M&E) a nivel de proyecto en el PNUD-GEF, tiene cuatro objetivos i) monitorear y evaluar resultados e impacto, ii) proveer una base para la toma de decisiones sobre modificaciones y mejoramiento, iii) promover la rendición de cuentas sobre los recursos usados; y iv) documentar y retroalimentar en la difusión de las lecciones aprendidas. Una mezcla de herramientas es utilizada para un efectivo monitoreo y evaluación. Estas herramientas pueden ser aplicadas continuamente durante la vida del proyecto o periódicamente mediante el monitoreo de indicadores, o por un ejercicio en un tiempo específico; tal como las revisiones de término medio, reportes de auditorias y evaluaciones finales.

El Proyecto Regional de Fomento de las Capacidades para la Adaptación al Cambio Climático Etapa II, en Centroamérica, México y Cuba es un proyecto que ha sido financiado por el Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (FMAM), co-financiado por el gobierno suizo, implementado por el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD) y ejecutado regionalmente por el Centro del Trópico Húmedo de Latinoamérica y el Caribe (CATHALAC). La región ha servido como una región piloto para la validación y el desarrollo de metodologías dirigidas a identificar estrategias y medidas de adaptación al cambio climático. La aplicación de estas metodologías deben contribuir a identificar estrategias para la adaptación que pudieran integrarse en el desarrollo sostenible nacional en al menos tres sistemas humanos: recursos hídricos, agricultura y salud humana. Este proyecto demostrativo se cimentó en la Etapa I, las evaluaciones de vulnerabilidad y adaptación de las Comunicaciones Nacionales Iniciales de los ocho países participantes de la región y a su vez los preparará a avanzar hacia la Etapa III de Adaptación Los resultados del proyecto en pleno han contribuido a las Comunicaciones Nacionales de la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre cambio climático.

Este proyecto busca cuatro objetivos inmediatos con sus productos correspondientes.

1.2 Objetivo Inmediato 1: Fortalecer la capacidad sistémica, institucional e individual de los actores clave para evaluar la vulnerabilidad y la adaptación a los impactos del cambio climático, incluyendo la variabilidad del clima, los riesgos y eventos extremos, en sistemas prioritarios a nivel regional, nacional y local.

El objetivo inmediato uno apunta a fortalecer la capacidad de adaptación evaluando la vulnerabilidad y adaptación, incluyendo la influencia de la variabilidad climática y los eventos extremos

1.2.1 Productos:

- Evaluación de la vulnerabilidad a las variaciones actuales del clima para un sistema prioritario en cada país
- Evaluación de vulnerabilidad al clima futuro para un sistema prioritario en cada país
- Conocimiento mejorado de la vulnerabilidad actual y futura, compartida y diseminada ampliamente en cada país.

1.3 Objetivo Inmediato 2: Fortalecer la capacidad sistémica, institucional e individual de los actores clave para desarrollar estrategias y llevar a cabo políticas y medidas de preparación para la adaptación a nivel regional, nacional y local.

El objetivo inmediato dos apunta a reforzar la capacidad nacional para adaptarse. Este objetivo involucra la identificación, evaluación y priorización de las medidas de adaptación.

1.3.1 Productos:

- Medidas de adaptación priorizadas por cada sector de estudio en cada país, a través de un proceso participativo.
- Capacidad del país para la implementación de las medidas de adaptación en el área de estudio.
- Estrategias de adaptación definidas con sus respectivos indicadores y las alternativas políticas para lograr la adaptación para cada sistema prioritario.

2. OBJETIVOS DE LA EVALUACION

El objetivo principal es evaluar el desempeño del proyecto regional Fomento de las Capacidades para la Etapa II de Adaptación al Cambio Climático en Centroamérica México y Cuba desde su inicio en julio del 2003. Esta evaluación responde a un requerimiento establecido en el documento del proyecto (PRODOC) y su respectiva revisión sustantiva.

La revisión se centrará específicamente en los siguientes objetivos:

- 2.1 Evaluar si el proyecto alcanzó sus objetivos, resultados/impactos, y productos según el documento de proyecto. Se deberá considerar y evaluar los cambios hechos en el tiempo del marco lógico del proyecto en cuanto a sus objetivos, resultados esperados y modalidad de ejecución.
- 2.2. Evaluar si los arreglos de ejecución permitieron un apropiado acompañamiento técnico a los países para la implementación del proyecto.
- 2.3 Identificar los problemas o limitantes que pudieron afectar la implementación del proyecto y el logro de los resultados y hacer recomendaciones de cómo éstos podrían evitarse en proyectos futuros.
- 2.4 Resumir las lecciones aprendidas y las mejores prácticas que se pueden disseminar entre proyectos relevantes del GEF y entre las autoridades y actores regionales y nacionales involucrados en el proyecto y que planean acciones de seguimiento.

3. RESULTADOS ESPERADOS DE LA EVALUACION

Durante la evaluación se deberán analizar los siguientes aspectos del proyecto:

3.1 Diseño y arreglos institucionales

- 3.1.1 Analizar si los arreglos institucionales y la estrategia de ejecución respondieron a las necesidades de orientación de los países en asuntos técnicos y administrativos.
- 3.1.2 Hacer un análisis global de la sostenibilidad del proyecto en el nivel nacional con base en los arreglos institucionales adoptados por los países durante la implementación del proyecto.

3.2 Implementación

Referente al plan de trabajo, la evaluación debe:

- 3.2.1 Examinar, con base en los criterios de éxito previstos, tanto la calidad como la implementación en tiempo de las actividades especificadas en el documento del proyecto (matriz del marco lógico revisada).
- 3.2.1 Evaluar la efectividad del abordaje regional al proveer apoyo a los equipos nacionales en las actividades, formatos y procedimientos y guías técnicas.
- 3.2.3 Revisar temas de importancia y problemas que hayan afectado la implementación del proyecto, y como estos problemas se habrían podido evitar.

3.2.4 Describir los factores claves que necesitarán atención para mejorar las posibilidades de sostenibilidad de los resultados y la réplica del proyecto.

3.2.5 Describir las principales lecciones aprendidas (positivas y negativas) y las experiencias que emanaron del proyecto (ver guía en el Anexo 1). Si es pertinente, incluya una propuesta de actividades de seguimiento que permitan maximizar su impacto en la región.

3.3 Desempeño

3.3.1 Evaluar si los resultados esperados se alcanzaron según las actividades y productos acordados en el proyecto.

3.3.2 Evaluar si los recursos del proyecto fueron utilizados con eficiencia para producir los resultados estipulados en el plan.

3.3.3 Analizar de manera general cómo el proyecto ha fortalecido las capacidades técnicas en temas de adaptación al cambio climático en los países participantes.

3.4 Resultados

3.4.1 Evaluar de manera general el progreso de los países participantes en el logro de los grandes objetivos y productos clave del proyecto considerando los costos y el tiempo de implementación.

3.4.2 Evaluar las acciones de diseminación de los resultados y actividades del proyecto.

4. METODOLOGIA

Se estima para la realización de esta evaluación un periodo de 26 días consultor, incluyendo 1 visitas de terreno de al menos 2 a 3 días a la Unidad Regional de implementación del proyecto, CATHALAC, ubicada en Panamá. Este tiempo no incluye los días que se ocuparán para difundir el borrador entre las partes interesadas y que éstas hagan los comentarios que estimen pertinentes antes de la elaboración del informe final. La oficina del PNUD-Panamá, el PNUD-GEF y CATHALAC proveerán al consultor(a) el apoyo e información necesaria para la evaluación. La metodología de trabajo incluirá lo siguiente:

4.1 Fase Preparatoria

4.1.1 Suministro al PNUD-Panamá y a CATHALAC de un Plan de Trabajo y una descripción de la metodología a ser utilizada en la evaluación.

4.1.2 Reunión presencial inicial en Panamá con PNUD-Panamá, PNUD-GEF-LAC, y CATHALAC.

4.1.3 Revisión de los documentos relevantes, suministrados por CATHALAC y PNUD-Panamá. La siguiente lista de documentos se suministrará al consultor, aún cuando se puedan solicitar o suministrar otros que sean necesarios.

Lista de Documentos para Revisión Proyecto Fomento de las Capacidades para la Etapa II de Adaptación al Cambio Climático en Centroamérica, México y Cuba (ACCII)		
DOCUMENTO	LOCALIZACIÓN	PUNTO DE CONTACTO
1 Documento del Proyecto (PRODOC)	CATHALAC Edif. 801 Clayton Ciudad del Saber, República de Panamá	Alexis Vega, Administrador CATHALAC, TEL: (507)317-3200/3209 FAX: (507) 317-3299 e-mail: alexis.vega@cathalac.org
2 Revisión Sustantiva, Mayo 2005		
3 Informes Anuales del Proyecto (PIRs)		
4 Informes trimestrales (QOR)		
5 Matrices de Monitoreo y Evaluación		

- | | |
|----|--|
| 6 | Documento de Resumen de la Vulnerabilidad al Clima Actual |
| 7 | Documento Resumen de la Vulnerabilidad Futura |
| 8 | Documento de Resúmenes Locales y Regional de Lecciones Aprendidas |
| 9 | Documento de Informe de la Capacidad Adaptativa de los Países al Cambio Climático y la Capacidad para la Implementación de las medidas de Adaptación en las Áreas de Estudio |
| 10 | Documentos de Reportes Locales y Regionales de las Estrategias Nacionales de Adaptación definidas por cada sistema priorizado |
| 11 | Documento Síntesis del Proyecto Regional (ACCII) |
| 12 | Acceso a la Página Web del Proyecto. |

4.2 Entrevistas

4.2.1 Entrevistas telefónicas o reuniones con PNUD-Panamá, PNUD-GEF y CATHALAC como responsable regional de la ejecución del Proyecto. Igualmente se realizarán entrevistas según sea necesario con los puntos focales del PNUD en los países cubiertos por el proyecto.

4.2.2 Entrevistas telefónicas con los Enlaces Nacionales (ENI's) de cada país participante del proyecto

4.3 Preparación del Borrador e Informe Final de la evaluación

4.3.1 Entrega del primer borrador del informe y circulación para comentarios y retroalimentación del PNUD-GEF, PNUD Panamá y CATHALAC. Se otorgará una semana para suministrar comentarios al consultor.

4.3.2 Entrega de un segundo borrador del informe con los comentarios del PNUD-GEF, PNUD Panamá y CATHALAC y circulación del informe a las oficinas del PNUD y a los Enlaces Nacionales de cada uno de los países participantes del proyecto para sus comentarios y retroalimentación. Se otorgará una semana para suministrar comentarios al consultor.

4.3.3 Preparación del Informe Final.

4.4 Productos

4.4.1 Un plan de trabajo detallado (incluyendo cronograma) para efectuar la evaluación, que incluya la elaboración de la metodología a ser utilizada y los temas claves a ser abordados durante la misión.

4.4.2 Dos borradores del informe de evaluación basado en el plan de trabajo acordado

4.4.3 El Informe Final en español y en inglés (el cuerpo principal – 50 páginas)

4.5 Informe de la Evaluación Final

El informe final deberá incluir:

4.5.1 Los hallazgos, conclusiones y recomendaciones sobre los temas anotados en los puntos 2 y 3 de estos TdRs.

4.5.2 Las lecciones aprendidas y las mejores prácticas que emanaron del proyecto y que pueden ser replicadas en otros proyectos de PNUD-GEF (ver Anexo 1).

4.5.3 Las diferencias o desacuerdos con relación a los resultados de la evaluación que surjan entre el evaluador y PNUD-Panamá, PNUD-GEF y CATHALAC.

El informe de evaluación debe estar basado en las guías y pautas del GEF para evaluaciones finales y debe seguir el esquema e incluir las indicaciones específicas proporcionadas en el Anexo 2. Este esquema puede ser revisado para ajustarlo al plan de trabajo que se acuerde y a los resultados preliminares de la evaluación. El informe final con sus anexos deberá entregarse en español. Igualmente se entregará una versión en inglés del cuerpo principal del informe final (50 páginas).

4.6 Tiempo estimado del trabajo de evaluación

Actividad	Consultor (días)
Lectura del documento de proyecto, evaluación intermedia, revisión sustantiva, e informes del proyecto previo a la primera misión	2
Elaboración del plan de trabajo y metodología para la evaluación	1
Misión inicial y reuniones con PNUD Panamá y la coordinación regional del proyecto	2
Revisión de los productos resultantes del Proyecto y contacto con los países	10
Validación de los primeros hallazgos con la oficina de PNUD Panamá, CATHALAC y coordinación regional del Proyecto. Presentación verbal de las impresiones generales (puede ser una misión o una conferencia telefónica)	1
Preparación del informe borrador y circulación para comentarios de las partes	7
Informe final incluyendo los comentarios de las partes y del evaluador	3
Total días	26

Anexo B Agenda de Misión

fecha	hora	evento	asistentes
28 de octubre 2008		llegada a Ciudad de Panamá	
29 de octubre	08:30-10:00	reunión PNUD Panamá	Maribel Landau
	10:30-12:00	reunión con oficina regional PNUD-GEF	Diego Masera Yamil Bonduki (telec.)
	13:00-14:30	almuerzo	Oliver Page
	15:00-17:00	sesión de trabajo CATHALAC	Margarita Chiurliza, Joél Pérez
30 de octubre	09:00-11:00	reunión ANAN, Ciudad de Panamá	Anarela Sánchez, Pérez, René López
	11:00-17:00	sesión de trabajo CATHALAC	Margarita Chiurliza, Joél Pérez
31 de octubre	09:00-11:00	reunión PNUD Panamá	Maribel Landau, Anarela Sánchez
	11:00-18:00	sesión de trabajo CATHALAC	Margarita Chiurliza, Joél Pérez
01 de noviembre	10:00-12:00	reunión (en CATHALAC)	Teodolinda Callender
	13:00-17:00	reunión CATHALAC	Margarita Chiurliza
02 de noviembre	16:00-17:00	reunión INM, San José (Costa Rica)	Roberto Villalobos, Magda Campos
03 de noviembre	18:00-19:00	reunión PNUD Costa Rica	Vanesa Zamora
06 de noviembre	10:00-12:00	reunión MARENA, Managua (Nicaragua)	Freddy Picada, Bernardo Torres
08 de noviembre	16:00-16:30	reunión PNUD Nicaragua	Javier Galaz de la Torre
12 de noviembre	10:00-12:00	reunión, San Salvador (El Salvador)	Yvette Aguilar
13 de noviembre	9:00-10:00	reunión PNUD El Salvador	Claudia Dreikorn
	16:00-17:00	reunión MARN, San Salvador	Ernesto López Zepeda, Hugo Zambrana, Cecilia Carranza, Rebeca Magaña
17 de noviembre	08:30-09:30	reunión de cierre, PNUD Panamá, Ciudad de Panamá	Maribel Landau, Anarela Sánchez, Diego Masera, Joél Pérez, Teodolinda Callender
	12:00-13:30	almuerzo PNUD-GEF	Oliver Page
	14:00-17:00	sesión de trabajo CATHALAC	Margarita Chiurliza
	17:00-18:30	reunión CATHALAC	Emilio Sempris, Joél Pérez
18 de noviembre		salida de Panamá	

Anexo C Lista de Personas Entrevistadas

ENTREVISTAS PERSONALES

PNUD Panamá

Maribel Landau, Oficial de Programa
Anarela Sánchez, Asistenta de Programa

Teodolinda Callender, Consultora, Ciudad de Panamá

Oficina Regional PNUD-GEF para América Latina y el Caribe, Ciudad de Panamá

Diego Masera
Oliver Page

CATHALAC, Ciudad de Panamá

Joél Pérez, Coordinador del Proyecto
Margarita Chiurliza, Administradora del Proyecto
Emilio Sempris, Director de CATHALAC

Panamá, Ciudad de Panamá

Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente
Rudy López
Darisbeth Martínez

Costa Rica, San José

Instituto Nacional de Meteorología (INM)
Roberto Villalobos
Magda Campos

PNUD

Vanesa Zamora

Nicaragua, Managua

Ministerio de Agricultura y Recursos Naturales (MARENA)
Dr. Freddy Picado
Bernardo Torres

PNUD

Javier Galaz de la Torre

El Salvador, San Salvador

Ministerio de Agricultura y Recursos Naturales (MARN)
Ernesto López Zepeda
Hugo Zambrana
Cecilia Carranza
Rebeca Magaña

Yvette Aguilar (consultora que estaba ejecutando el proyecto por parte del MARN)

PNUD

Claudia Dreikorn

ENTREVISTAS TELEFÓNICAS

PNUD-GEF Nueva York

Yamil Bonduki

México, Ciudad de México

Instituto Nacional de Ecología (INE)

Julia Martínez

Guatemala, Ciudad de Guatemala

Carlos Mansilla

No se realizaron las teleconferencias con los ENI en Cuba y Honduras.

Anexo D Arreglos institucionales del Proyecto

Los Enlaces Nacionales de Implementación

Los ENI en los países son como sigue (ProDoc, p. 5):

- Costa Rica coordina los aspectos de vulnerabilidad y adaptación a través del Instituto Meteorológico.
- Cuba ha establecido el Grupo Nacional de Cambio Climático para reunir todas las instituciones gubernamentales y no-gubernamentales pertinentes. El Grupo es liderado por el Centro del Clima bajo el Instituto de Meteorología del Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Ambiente.
- El Salvador ha creado la Unidad de Cambio Climático bajo el Ministerio de Ambiente. La unidad en El Salvador coordina un programa de vulnerabilidad y adaptación que incluye todas las instituciones gubernamentales y no-gubernamentales pertinentes.
- Guatemala tiene la Unidad de Cambio Climático dentro del Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, los que están a cargo del seguimiento de las actividades de cambio climático en Guatemala, incluyendo las que tratan con vulnerabilidad y adaptación.
- Honduras dirige los aspectos de vulnerabilidad y adaptación desde la Secretaría de Recursos Naturales y el Ambiente, como el punto focal nacional para el UNFCCC, en coordinación cercana con otras entidades gubernamentales, y con los sectores académicos y profesionales.
- México también tiene una política consolidada y arreglos técnicos. El Instituto Nacional de Ecología/Ambiente y la Secretaría de Recursos Naturales Semarnat está a cargo de la investigación y la emisión de políticas es llevada a cabo por el subministerio de Planificación y Política Medioambiental y la Unidad Coordinadora de los Asuntos Internacionales / Semarnat.
- Nicaragua tiene la Oficina de Cambio Climático y la Comisión Nacional sobre Cambio Climático bajo el Ministerio de Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales.
- Panamá ha creado el Programa Nacional de Cambio Climático (NPCC) adjunto a la Autoridad Medioambiental Nacional (ANAM), como el punto focal nacional para el UNFCCC. El NPCC tiene un subprograma de vulnerabilidad y adaptación que proporciona el marco institucional técnico y político, con el Centro del Agua del Trópico Húmedo para América Latina y el Caribe (CATHALAC) como la agencia ejecutora.

Arreglos institucionales (ProDoc, p.29-30)

PNUD servirá como la agencia implementadora del GEF para fortalecer y desarrollar enlaces con otros proyectos relevantes. Apoyará a la agencia ejecutora en la dirección administrativa y los aspectos de contabilidad relacionados a la implementación del proyecto. Se identificarán las oportunidades de colaborar con el Programa de Pequeñas Donaciones del GEF, cuando sea apropiado, para involucrar a los actores clave en el ámbito de la comunidad y para asegurar que el proyecto es relevante a los individuos que son muy vulnerables a los impactos del cambio climático.

CATHALAC será la Agencia Ejecutora para el proyecto. CATHALAC tiene diez años de experiencia dentro de la investigación del clima y en la arena del desarrollo de políticas. En el taller regional en Panamá (21-24 agosto, 2001), los ocho países estuvieron de acuerdo en que CATHALAC era un centro regional de excelencia conveniente, lo que sirve a todos los países participantes. El equipo de revisión concluyó que "CATHALAC está equipado para convertirse en una agencia ejecutora competente para un proyecto de esta complejidad." Las oficinas de NCSU/GEF, PNUD de los países y todos los países participantes deberán asistir y darle apoyo a los esfuerzos del Centro en la creación de capacidades cuando se necesiten. (ver reporte de revisión adjunto). La naturaleza de la asistencia a CATHALAC se acordó entre PNUD-Panamá, PNUD-GEF y CATHALAC; se fundamenta en el Resumen del Proyecto, la revisión independiente de los consultores independientes de PNUD-GEF.

Al inicio del proyecto, el PNUD-Panamá y CATHALAC, establecerán estándares para medir el éxito de la implementación del proyecto. Una revisión se llevará a cabo al final del primer año para evaluar el progreso de las actividades del proyecto versus el documento y el plan de trabajo y para hacer cualquier ajuste necesario a los arreglos de ejecución, de acuerdo a los estándares de las regulaciones del PNUD.

Una Unidad de Implementación del Proyecto Regional (RPI) se establecerá en CATHALAC para asegurar la coordinación y eficaz dirección de las actividades del proyecto, incluso la gestión diaria. Como se acordó en el taller regional en Panamá (21-24 agosto, 2001), los fondos del proyecto serán enfocados en el trabajo técnico. El personal de la Unidad de RPI se limitará por consiguiente a un Gerente Regional de Proyecto y un asistente. Varios expertos pueden eventualmente proporcionar asistencia técnica al RPI para llevar a cabo las actividades del proyecto, con base en las necesidades. (Las áreas de especialización pueden incluir: manejo ambiental, cambio climático, planificación y desarrollo de políticas; un coordinador de sistemas de información, especialista en GIS.)

Anexo E El Marco de Política de Adaptación

(Texto adaptado de: Prodoc, p. 16-19)

La estrategia (del Proyecto) está basada en la elaboración y aplicación de un Marco de Política de Adaptación, un beneficio para otras regiones. Este marco fue iniciado por el NCSP para ayudar a los países no incluidos en el anexo I, a desarrollar la Etapa II Adaptación en respuesta a una necesidad creciente, como se informó en varios de los informes de UNFCCC y NCSP. El Marco de Política de Adaptación está compuesto por 9 documentos técnicos, los cuales están en la siguiente lista (una breve descripción de los documentos técnicos se presenta en (...). Estos documentos pueden ser descargados del portal www.undp.org/cc/apf.htm).

- Alcance del Proyecto
- Identificación e involucramiento de los actores
- Caracterización de vulnerabilidades actuales y futuras
- Sensitividad climática, rango de adaptación y umbrales
- Evaluación de riesgos climáticos actuales y futuros
- Condiciones y prospectos socioeconómicos
- Capacidad de adaptación
- Preparación para la adaptación
- Revisión y monitoreo de la adaptación

El marco se construirá con base en los resultados de los estudios de impacto convencionales y se basará fuertemente en el conocimiento experimental de los países con respecto a la adaptación a la variación del clima. Proveerá una metodología para preparar la próxima generación de estudios de vulnerabilidad y adaptación para su inclusión potencial en la segunda Comunicación Nacional de las Partes no-anexo I.

El Marco de Política de Adaptación se presenta en 5 pasos (ver Figura) y está diseñado para identificar adaptaciones para un sistema dado en cualquier nivel de escala (local, nacional, regional). El marco reconoce que las intervenciones a escala local deben ser consistentes con las políticas a escala nacional. El marco también asume que los sistemas cambian con el tiempo y que la vulnerabilidad y la adaptación a experiencias actuales no serán necesariamente las mismas en el futuro. Durante la elaboración del marco se prestará consideración especial a estos asuntos al:

- Identificar intervenciones múltiples desde la escala local a la nacional;
- Explorar las conexiones entre estas intervenciones a escalas espaciales y temporales distintas;
- Elaborar como los niveles cambiantes de vulnerabilidad caracterizarán diferentes sistemas humanos en el futuro;
- Examinar específicamente cómo las intervenciones a nivel local pueden influenciar de la mejor manera la política nacional y su formulación.

Los 5 pasos del marco pueden ser divididos después en dos categorías. La primera categoría (Pasos 1 a 3) involucra: evaluación de la vulnerabilidad actual y futura; y consideración de las condiciones técnicas, socio-económicas y políticas. Las evaluaciones nacionales pondrán más énfasis en resolver los vacíos identificados en sus Comunicaciones Nacionales Iniciales. Por ejemplo, la mayoría de los países no evaluó riesgos actuales y futuros, daños y capacidad adaptativa ni evalúa su experiencia en responder a los riesgos del clima actual. La segunda categoría de pasos involucra formulación de políticas (Pasos 4 a 5); es decir, identificación de estrategias y los instrumentos específicos para incorporar la adaptación en los modelos de desarrollo sustentables.

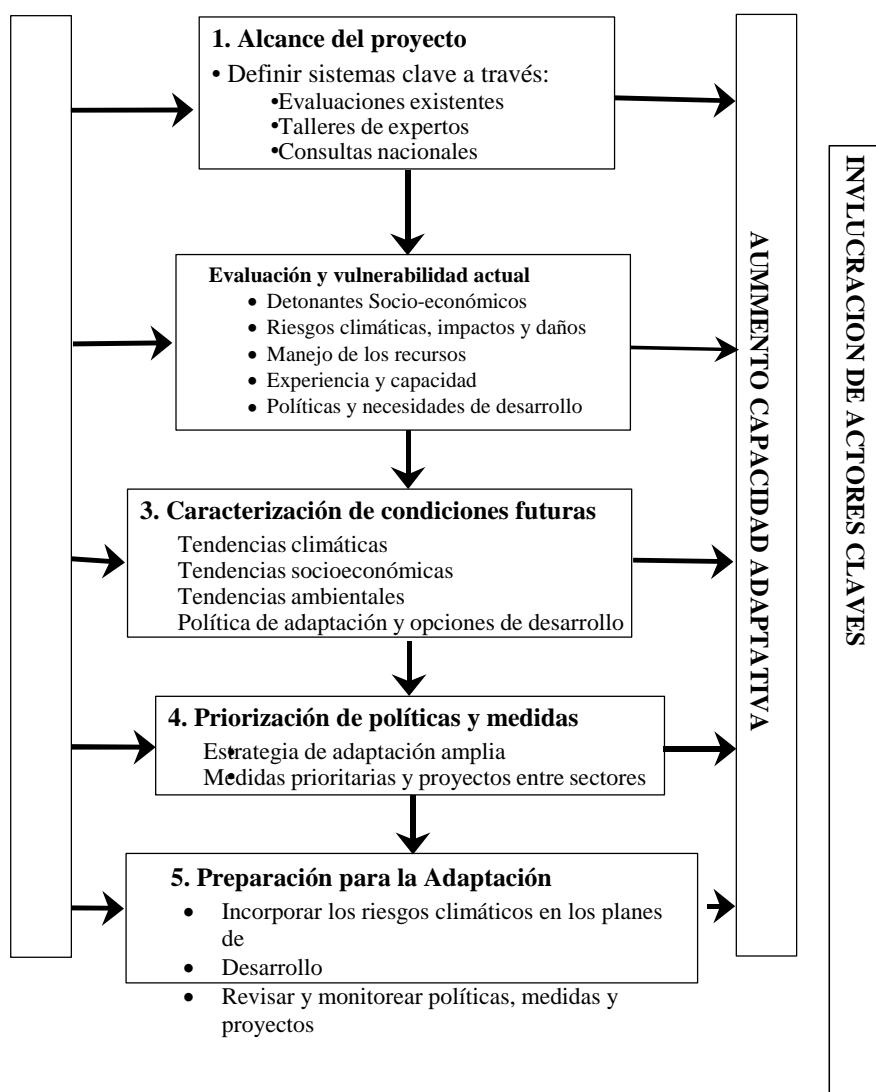


Figura. El Marco de Política de Adaptación para creación de capacidad para la Etapa II Adaptación

Anexo F Matrices Producto-actividades de Países Participantes⁶¹

1. COSTA RICA

OBJETIVO ESPECIFICO 1: Fortalecer la capacidad sistémica, institucional e individual de los actores clave para evaluar la vulnerabilidad y la adaptación a los impactos del cambio climático, incluyendo la variabilidad del clima, los riesgos y eventos extremos, en sistemas prioritarios a nivel regional, nacional y local.

PRODUCTO	ACTIVIDADES	LECCIONES APRENDIDAS
Producto 1.1 Evaluación de la vulnerabilidad al clima actual para un sistema prioritario en cada país.	<p>Se analizaron las estaciones meteorológicas en la zona de estudio. Se seleccionaron aquellas que tuvieran un registro de datos mayor a 30 años, que tuvieran continuidad y la información fuera confiable. En los casos en que fuera necesario se realizaron relleno de datos. Se realizaron análisis estadísticos generales para la cuantificación de medidas de tendencia y de distribución.</p> <p>Con la información analizada se generaron mapas de distribución de los parámetros de temperaturas y de precipitación.</p> <p>La zona de estudio se marcó en tres zonas altitudinales: alta, media y baja.</p> <p>Se llevó a una expresión de Riesgo, donde:</p> <p>Riesgo = f (amenaza, vulnerabilidad)</p> <p>El clima constituye la amenaza, para ello se seleccionaron indicadores climáticos, los cuales fueron recomendados por un grupo de expertos en meteorología, esto con la intención de llegar a un índice climático, el cual fue visualizado a través de un sistema de información geográfico (SIG).</p> <p>La distribución geopolítica utilizada fue el distrito, por cuanto se cuenta con información estadística importante para los indicadores socioeconómicos y biofísicos.</p> <p>El mapa de Índice de Amenaza (IA) permitió conocer los lugares geográficos con mayor amenaza climática.</p> <p>Se generaron indicadores socioeconómicos y biofísicos basados en consultorías. Esto permitió la obtención de muchos indicadores que fueron evaluados por el grupo de actores representantes de los</p>	<p>Los datos faltantes en las series de datos meteorológicos requirieron escoger una metodología que permitiera realizar los rellenos donde fuera necesario.</p> <p>Un aspecto positivo fue la consolidación de un grupo de funcionarios encargado de la elaboración de los mapas necesarios para este estudio.</p> <p>El análisis de la vulnerabilidad actual por medio de la metodología sugerida por la OMM, fue acogida con éxito y algunos países solicitaron ayuda para utilizarla en sus estudios.</p>

⁶¹ Fuente: archivos proporcionados por el proyecto. Fichas originales generadas por Callender complementadas con información posterior.

	<p>diferentes sectores productivos de la zona de estudio. Dichos indicadores debían cumplir con ciertos requisitos que permitieran replicar la investigación en otros lugares del país. Una vez que los indicadores fueron seleccionados y pesados para darles prioridades, se construyó un Índice de vulnerabilidad (IV). Con base en esta información se llegó al Índice de Riesgo, el cual es función del clima y de los indicadores socioeconómicos y biofísicos. Este es el que evalúa la zona de estudio al clima actual.</p>	
Producto 1.2 Evaluación de la vulnerabilidad al clima futuro para un sistema prioritario en cada país.	<p>Se tomaron en consideración los modelos recomendados por el IPCC en sus informes de evaluación.</p> <p>No existe, de acuerdo con estos informes superioridad de un modelo con respecto a otro, razón por lo cual se aprovechó de la infraestructura del Centro de Investigación del clima canadiense para hacer unas corridas de todos los modelos a una escala temporal al 2020, 2050 y 2090, con la intención de tener una idea de la incertidumbre asociada al uso de los diferentes supuestos de las fuerzas de cambio sobre el clima futuro.</p> <p>En vista de lo general de la información, pasar a una escala regional es lo más recomendado, esto se está trabajando con los modelos regionales PRECIS y MAGICC.</p> <p>Los resultados de estos modelos luego son afinados a través de la metodología estadística del “downscaling”. Un mapeo final se ha propuesto utilizando los mapas meteorológicos a nivel mensual que el IMN elabora en su quehacer diario, con la finalidad de incorporar el factor orográfico a estos resultados, los cuales serían las representaciones del clima futuro en la zona de estudio.</p> <p>En el caso de los indicadores socioeconómicos y biofísicos, las representaciones fueron realizadas con base en el análisis de tendencias, muchas de las cuales son generadas por las mismas instituciones que tienen como misión la obtención de esa información, los cuales permiten la elaboración del Índice de Vulnerabilidad a futuro.</p>	<p>La evaluación del clima a futuro ha llevado más tiempo, debido principalmente a la diferencias de opinión respecto de la metodología a utilizar.</p>

	<p>Estos productos llevarían a la creación de representaciones del riesgo a futuro, cuya información en mapas permitiría cuantificar las zonas más propensas a la acción del cambio climático.</p>	
Producto 1.3 Conocimiento mejorado de la vulnerabilidad actual y futura compartida y diseminada en cada país.	<p>Esta información fue socializada por medio de talleres de presentación de resultados con participación de los actores claves, distribución de CDs, trípticos, programas de radio, material escrito.</p> <p>Los resultados de estos análisis han permitido establecer una metodología de investigación que ha sido incorporada en la formulación de otros proyectos y establecer sinergias con otros proyectos que se encuentran en ejecución, así como las otras convenciones.</p> <p>Esta información recopilada permitirá maximizar los recursos financieros y logísticos existentes por el gobierno, donde cada municipalidad entre otros actores clave podrán conocer la realidad existente en su zona de influencia, determinar sus prioridades y crear capacidades.</p> <p>Se realizó una encuesta para poder medir el fortalecimiento institucional e individual (Ver Anexo – Resultados de la encuesta para actores clave participantes en el proyecto).</p>	<p>1 .La temática desarrollada en este proyecto ha permitido crear convenios y cartas de entendimiento entre diferentes instituciones, con lo que se fortalece la creación de capacidades, aspecto que es de importancia debido a la limitación del recurso financiero.</p> <p>2. El proceso de construcción de información científica con datos interdisciplinarios e interinstitucionales a nivel distrital ha sido un proceso lento, debido a la dispersión de la información, a los diferentes formatos en que esta se almacena y al celo por dicha información en las diferentes instituciones.</p> <p>3. Constituir un grupo de actores involucrados en la problemática existente del sector hídrico al cambio climático no ha sido una tarea fácil. Ha tomado tiempo para que los actores que están en el grupo de comunicación entiendan el problema y así poder trasmitirlo a la comunidad.</p> <p>4. Muchas de las autoridades involucradas en este tema, no tiene una visión clara de los</p>

		<p>posibles efectos del cambio climático y por ello no lo consideran prioritario y algunas veces le niegan representatividad a sus instituciones o delegan su autoridad en funcionarios que no tienen poder de decisión.</p> <p>5. No todos los actores han participado en las mismas etapas, y la relación personal, es importante. Así lo han expresado a través de encuestas los participantes en los diferentes talleres.</p> <p>Los actores deben visualizar su accionar ligado con su institución para seguir participando. Esto se ha logrado mejor con el grupo de Educación y Comunicación, los cuales han integrado su accionar con la Agenda de su trabajo.</p>
Producto 1.4 Resumen de lecciones aprendidas de actividades que refleja el conocimiento de la vulnerabilidad actual y la participación de los actores claves en el proceso de adaptación al cambio climático.	Ver columna de lecciones aprendidas	<p>Hay un avance en el posicionamiento del IMN con las instituciones y a nivel de otros entes, por la trayectoria realizada con el quehacer de este proyecto.</p> <p>En vista de que el APF era la metodología a seguir, generó una cantidad considerable de incertidumbre sobre los pasos a seguir en donde no se tenían información. Siendo que el proceso era muy participativo, hizo falta tener claro todo el proceso, para que en los</p>

		momentos de incertidumbre, los actores no hubieran tenido que ser obligados a un receso mientras la coordinación del proyecto adquiría el conocimiento necesario para que las actividades de apoyo del grupo de actores se mantuviera activo en todo el proceso.
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OBJETIVO ESPECÍFICO 2: Fortalecer la capacidad sistémica, institucional e individual de los actores clave para desarrollar estrategias para la adaptación al cambio climático en el nivel regional, nacional y local.		
PRODUCTO	ACTIVIDADES	LECCIONES APRENDIDAS
Producto 2.1 Medidas de adaptación priorizadas por cada sector de estudio en cada país, a través de un proceso participativo.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diagnóstico e Inventario de las medidas de adaptación al clima actual realizado por una consultoría y luego se validó en un taller con los actores. Contratación de un consultor para definir criterios que ayuden con la priorización de la propuesta de medidas de adaptación al cambio climático, material que luego se trabajará en un taller. 	Se ha iniciado el proceso de identificación de las medidas al clima actual sin mayor complicación. Sin embargo las medidas para adaptarse al cambio climático futuro no se han podido abordar porque no se ha finalizado la investigación del riesgo futuro y los escenarios.
Producto 2.2 Capacidad del país para la implementación de las medidas de adaptación en el área de estudio.	a) Se cuenta con dos insumos a la fecha: Primer momento, Consultoría sobre la Revisión de las políticas y medidas de adaptación actuales ante la vulnerabilidad del sistema hídrico al clima actual en el área del proyecto, se cuenta con una sección referida a esto. Ver Matriz de Verificación punto de Ind. 2.2 – Ver. 2.2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hay capacidad para la implementación de las medidas de adaptación, lo que faltan son recursos financieros y políticas. 2. En el sector hídrico aunque

	<p>b) Segundo momento, como parte del programa del taller realizado el 03 de mayo (primer taller –Diagnóstico participativo) se realizó una lluvia de ideas como parte de los “Cuestionamientos generadores” para escuchar por parte de los actores si hay, o no capacidad.</p> <p>c) Tercer momento: Pendiente la consultoría (Evaluación de medidas de adaptación – de julio a septiembre 2006) uno de los productos que se espera es para alcanzar la meta del punto 2.2.</p>	<p>existen muchas instituciones involucradas, cada quien trabaja por su lado, falta gobernabilidad.</p> <p>Reto: Cómo lograr que las instituciones visibilicen su accionar (sus fortalezas) para la permanencia durante todo el proceso.</p>
<p>Producto 2.3 Estrategias de adaptación definidas con sus respectivos indicadores y las alternativas políticas para lograr la adaptación para cada sistema prioritario.</p>	<p>Los indicadores fueron seleccionados y validados en talleres temáticos (clima, biofísicos y socio-económicos) con el apoyo de consultores nacionales.</p> <p>Se ha elaborado una metodología para la adopción de una Estrategia que va a contener el Plan de Acción con sus respectivos programas, planes y proyectos.</p> <p>Se realizó un taller para la definición de la misión, imagen objetivo y los ejes estratégicos.</p> <p>Se realizarán tres talleres más para la validación de estas políticas y estrategias.</p>	<p>Inicialmente se recomendó trabajar con un área geográfica a nivel de cuenca, pero no se logró debido a falta de información para esa unidad geográfica. El uso de las estadísticas producto de censos más detallados a nivel de distrito, facilitó conseguir la información necesaria para la elaboración de los indicadores.</p> <p>La metodología para la adopción de la estrategia es compleja, en el entendido de que están involucradas varias instituciones en su manejo.</p>

2. CUBA

OBJETIVO ESPECIFICO 1: Fortalecer la capacidad sistémica, institucional e individual de los actores clave para evaluar la vulnerabilidad y la adaptación a los impactos del cambio climático, incluyendo la variabilidad del clima, los riesgos y eventos extremos, en sistemas prioritarios a nivel regional, nacional y local.

PRODUCTO	ACTIVIDADES	LECCIONES APRENDIDAS
Producto 1.1 Evaluación de la vulnerabilidad al clima actual para un sistema prioritario en cada país.	<p>Levantamiento encuestal que abarcó los tres municipios del norte de Las Tunas y cerca de 900 personas.</p> <p>Finalizada la Síntesis de la Evaluación de la Vulnerabilidad Actual de los Municipios del Norte de Las Tunas. Se encuentra traducido al inglés y está disponible en la página Web de la Oficina del PNUD en La Habana.</p> <p>Se prepara resumen ejecutivo para divulgación.</p> <p>Se prepara CD interactivo para facilitar el acceso a la base de datos sobre sequía meteorológica y agrícola.</p> <p>También se han preparado varios artículos científicos que han sido o serán presentados en conferencias nacionales e internacionales. Dichos artículos aparecerán en revistas científicas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • El trabajo multidisciplinario y el apoyo de la dirección del Gobierno de la Provincia de Las Tunas facilitó la realización de muchas actividades. • Se ha elevado la concepción de que el ordenamiento territorial resulta una herramienta útil en el proceso de preparación para la adaptación al cambio climático. • La población de los municipios conoció del tema del cambio climático mediante la prensa escrita, radial y televisiva. De esta forma se comprobó la efectividad de las acciones en el empleo de estos medios para la divulgación.. • El desarrollo del proyecto en un área afectada por la sequía permitió conocer y considerar varias medidas de adaptación individual, institucional y sistémica que actualmente se ejecuta. • El uso de sistemas de información geográfica es un elemento positivo, sin embargo, la capacitación a nivel regional no fue desarrollada oportunamente.

Producto 1.2

Evaluación de la vulnerabilidad al clima futuro para un sistema prioritario en cada país.

- Prácticamente se ha completado la elaboración de los escenarios de cambio climático. Los resultados se encuentran accesibles mediante INTERNET para facilitar su empleo.
- Está en proceso el análisis de la evaluación económica presente y futura de los impactos de la sequía con el fin de perfilar las medidas de adaptación identificadas.

Los aspectos metodológicos relacionados con la preparación de los escenarios de cambio climático fue abordado de forma tardía a nivel regional produciendo retrasos en la ejecución de las componentes nacionales.

El proyecto permitió elevar la capacidad del Instituto de Meteorología de Cuba en el uso de Modelos Climáticos Regionales.

La participación de expertos nacionales de distintas instituciones del estado y universidades ha sido muy útil para alcanzar los productos del proyecto y fomento de las capacidades institucionales.

<p>Producto 1.3</p> <p>Conocimiento mejorado de la vulnerabilidad actual y futura compartida y diseminada en cada país.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Se han desarrollado talleres de consulta, validación y divulgación de los resultados obtenidos. • Presentación de resultados en otras actividades organizadas por universidades, sociedad civil y celebraciones ambientales. • Presentación de los resultados del Proyecto al Estado Mayor nacional de la Defensa Civil • Publicación de artículos y reportes nacionales que han facilitado el conocimiento y la adopción de decisiones en el país. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • El empleo del Programa televisivo de Universidad para Todos y las mesas redondas informativas ha contribuido con la divulgación de los resultados. Esta es una fortaleza y experiencia muy positiva de Cuba. • Se logró introducir el tema del cambio climático en las universidades municipales de la región de estudio. • El proceso de desarrollo de talleres interactivos y de validación de resultados constituye una experiencia útil a considerar en el componente de V&A del proceso de la Segunda comunicación Nacional. • La participación de expertos en comunicación debería considerarse para incrementar la promoción de los logros alcanzados por el proyecto.
<p>Producto 1.4</p> <p>Resumen de lecciones aprendidas de actividades que refleja el conocimiento de la vulnerabilidad actual y la participación de los actores claves en el proceso de adaptación al cambio climático.</p>		<p>Esta contenido en este documento</p>

OBJETIVO ESPECÍFICO 2: Fortalecer la capacidad sistémica, institucional e individual de los actores clave para desarrollar estrategias para la adaptación al cambio climático en el nivel regional, nacional y local.

PRODUCTO	ACTIVIDADES	LECCIONES APRENDIDAS
Producto 2.1 Medidas de adaptación priorizadas por cada sector de estudio en cada país, a través de un proceso participativo.	Talleres de validación en los tres municipios del Norte de las Tunas y uno a nivel provincial, donde se realizaron ejercicios de priorización de las medidas identificadas y su compatibilización con el programa de acciones puestas en marcha en medio de la severa sequía.	El ejercicio desarrollado en los talleres permitió confirmar los resultados preliminares obtenidos a partir del levantamiento encuestal
Producto 2.2 Capacidad del país para la implementación de las medidas de adaptación en el área de estudio.	Se preparó la carpeta de entrenamiento “Cambio Climático y sequía. Retos y oportunidades” Se realizaron numerosos talleres orientados a mejorar la capacidad científica y técnica.	Es un hecho que el país posee una notable voluntad política para implementar medidas de adaptación en esta área. Sin embargo, no siempre se cuenta con los recursos financieros para lograr la implementación. Ventajas del involucramiento de los actores claves en el proceso de identificación y priorización de medidas de adaptación viable y confiable.
Producto 2.3 Estrategias de adaptación definidas con sus respectivos indicadores y las alternativas políticas para lograr la adaptación para cada sistema prioritario.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actualmente se evalúan los elementos socio económicos que permitirán identificar, además de los impactos y su magnitud, la posibilidad y viabilidad económica de las medidas de adaptación. De este análisis se espera identificar las debilidades y fortalezas. • Se encuentra en preparación el desarrollo de un ejercicio de planificación estratégica. 	Están pendientes

3. EL SALVADOR

OBJETIVO ESPECIFICO 1: Fortalecer la capacidad sistémica, institucional e individual de los actores clave para evaluar la vulnerabilidad y la adaptación a los impactos del cambio climático, incluyendo la variabilidad del clima, los riesgos y eventos extremos, en sistemas prioritarios a nivel regional, nacional y local.

PRODUCTO	ACTIVIDADES	LECCIONES APRENDIDAS
Producto 1.1 Evaluación de la vulnerabilidad al clima actual para un sistema prioritario en cada país.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Identificación de dos organizaciones contrapartes locales ▫ Identificación preliminar del territorio a estudiar ▫ Definición del marco conceptual: sistemas complejos adaptables ▫ Definición del abordaje metodológico ▫ Consultas locales a través de talleres, entrevistas y grupos focales ▫ Validaciones locales de los análisis de gabinete ▫ Giras de observación de campo con las contrapartes locales ▫ Desarrollo del documento primera fase de la vulnerabilidad actual contenido: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Dinámica histórica natural y social del territorio ▫ Caracterización del entorno social y natural del territorio ▫ Definición de perfiles de vulnerabilidad ▫ Análisis de la dinámica espacial y temporal de la vulnerabilidad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Los criterios para delimitar el territorio de un sistema humano, deben incorporar las dinámicas económica, sociocultural y ambiental (incluye el clima). ▪ La apropiación del proyecto por parte de las contrapartes locales, se garantiza con su participación protagónica en todas las fases del proyecto. ▪ Para definir el sistema de indicadores del territorio a evaluar debe conocerse su dinámica histórica natural y social
Producto 1.2 Evaluación de la vulnerabilidad al clima futuro para un sistema prioritario en cada país.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Redefinición de los límites del territorio incorporando las dinámicas económica, sociocultural y ambiental. ▫ Definición del sistema de indicadores y de la metodología para calcular el índice de vulnerabilidad actual y futuro ▫ Proyección de los escenarios climáticos futuros mediante el uso del SDSM ▫ Definición del índice de amenaza climática 	<p>El trabajo inter-disciplinario es fundamental, indispensable y crítico para todas las acciones de la evaluación integrada de la vulnerabilidad</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Cálculo del valor del sistema de indicadores para la VA ▫ Definición de la metodología para la proyección de los escenarios socioeconómicos futuros y consenso con las contrapartes locales ▫ Desarrollo de los textos de los distintos capítulos del documento 	
Producto 1.3 Conocimiento mejorado de la vulnerabilidad actual y futura compartida y diseminada en cada país.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Talleres de discusión con las contrapartes locales sobre los análisis y resultados de los estudios en el territorio estudiado ▫ Talleres de intercambio de experiencias y resultados entre los puntos focales de biodiversidad, cambio climático, desertificación y humedales, dentro del marco del proyecto de promoción de sinergias entre dichas convenciones. ▫ Reuniones de trabajo dentro del marco del equipo técnico del proyecto ACCII con el Servicio Meteorológico e Hidrológico de SNET. ▫ Reuniones de trabajo dentro del marco de un comité inter-institucional permanente con el Ministerio de Agricultura (MAG). ▫ Divulgación del tema en el marco de eventos de sensibilización pública organizados por ONGs ambientalistas y universidades (UCA y UES) 	<p>El tema de la vulnerabilidad y la adaptación climática puede ser abordado de manera más efectiva, al hacerlo en sinergia con otros temas, tales como aquellos abordados por otras convenciones multilaterales ambientales y el tema forestal.</p> <p>El tema de la vulnerabilidad y la adaptación climática es complejo e interdisciplinario, y demanda de conocimientos, experiencias y capacidades que no existen o son muy escasas en el país.</p>
Producto 1.4 Resumen de lecciones aprendidas de actividades que refleja el conocimiento de la vulnerabilidad actual y la participación de los actores claves en el proceso de adaptación al cambio climático.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ El documento de la fase I de la vulnerabilidad actual se desarrolló sobre la base del conocimiento local, recopilado en los talleres de consulta, entrevistas y grupos focales; complementado con el conocimiento técnico-científico. A lo largo de todo el documento se hace alusión a lo expresado por los pobladores locales, cuyas percepciones y conocimiento transmitido por tradición oral, fue rescatado y estructurado. ▫ En el documento de la fase II de la vulnerabilidad actual y futura, el valor de los indicadores económicos, socioculturales y ambientales fue asignado por los pobladores locales, con base en las orientaciones y criterios proporcionados por el equipo técnico del 	<p>Las percepciones locales sobre los factores que determinan su vulnerabilidad climática, difieren en gran medida de los análisis que sustentan las políticas de desarrollo a nivel internacional o nacional. Esto debe considerarse al momento de definir las estrategias y medidas de adaptación, a fin de que éstas</p>

	proyecto.	sean adoptadas por las personas vulnerables y por ende, para que sean efectivas.
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OBJETIVO ESPECÍFICO 2: Fortalecer la capacidad sistémica, institucional e individual de los actores clave para desarrollar estrategias para la adaptación al cambio climático en el nivel regional, nacional y local.		
PRODUCTO	ACTIVIDADES	LECCIONES APRENDIDAS
Producto 2.1 Medidas de adaptación priorizadas por cada sector de estudio en cada país, a través de un proceso participativo.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Definición de los criterios de priorización de las medidas de adaptación a nivel de gabinete, y validación con las contrapartes locales. ▫ Estructuración de las medidas de acuerdo a los entornos económico, sociocultural y ambiental, a fin de mejorar su articulación armoniosa y la gestión sostenible del territorio estudiado. ▫ Clasificar las medidas de acuerdo a las responsabilidades de los actores involucrados: medidas de adopción para las familias y organizaciones locales. Medidas de incidencia, para la agenda municipal y nacional/internacional. ▫ Organización de la estrategia de adaptación en armonía con los planes de desarrollo local de las organizaciones contrapartes. 	<p>Las estrategias de adaptación deben ser definidas y adoptadas por los actores fundamentales del sistema humano vulnerable</p> <p>Las estrategias de adaptación deben ser incorporadas en los planes de desarrollo local a fin de enriquecerlos y fortalecerlos, mediante la adaptación al cambio.</p>
Producto 2.2 Capacidad del país para la implementación de las medidas de adaptación en el área de estudio.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Identificación de los actores determinantes para dinamizar procesos de adaptación a nivel local. ▫ Afinar la estrategia de adaptación para identificar las responsabilidades de cara a adoptar las medidas de la estrategia de 	

	<p>adaptación a nivel familiar, local o comunal, municipal y nacional (internacional).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">□	
Producto 2.3 Estrategias de adaptación definidas con alternativas políticas para lograr la adaptación para cada sistema prioritario	<ul style="list-style-type: none">□ Se han definido los mecanismos y procesos para viabilizar el financiamiento de la estrategia de adaptación, con la participación protagónica de las contrapartes locales	Los actores locales deben asumir el liderazgo en la viabilización de la estrategia de adaptación.

4. HONDURAS

OBJETIVO ESPECIFICO 1: Fortalecer la capacidad sistémica, institucional e individual de los actores clave para evaluar la vulnerabilidad y la adaptación a los impactos del cambio climático, incluyendo la variabilidad del clima, los riesgos y eventos extremos, en sistemas prioritarios a nivel regional, nacional y local.

PRODUCTO	ACTIVIDADES	LECCIONES APRENDIDAS
Producto 1.1 Evaluación de la vulnerabilidad al clima actual para un sistema prioritario en cada país.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _Levantamiento de base de datos de la cuenca -Identificación de actores claves -Socialización del proyecto _Campañas de divulgación y promoción _Diagnósticos Biofísicos socioeconómicos _Socialización de los diagnósticos _Talleres de consulta con expertos _Análisis de la vulnerabilidad actual _Capacitación en la metodología de análisis de VA _Redacción del Documento de la VA _Publicación del documento de la VA 	<p>Durante el primer año del proyecto se estableció un Convenio de apoyo técnico con la UNAH, quien recibió la donación de equipo, pero el proyecto no obtuvo los resultados deseados a tiempo.</p> <p>El compartir con los actores locales la planificación y el desarrollo de los diagnósticos nos brindo información básica para la toma de decisiones.</p> <p>La participación de los actores de las zonas de trabajo durante los talleres de consulta fue enriquecedora del proceso de desarrollo del proyecto</p> <p>El trabajo en equipos multidisciplinario nos permitió presentar un trabajo completo y de calidad</p>
Producto 1.2 Evaluación de la vulnerabilidad al clima futuro para un sistema prioritario en cada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _Taller de capacitación para expertos del SMN _Recolección de información meteorológica 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _La zona de estudio no cuenta con una base de datos meteorológicos completa

país.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _Seguimiento al desarrollo de los escenarios climáticos _Preparación de TDR para el desarrollo de los escenarios Socioeconómicos _Proceso de evaluación y selección del consultor para E.S. _Análisis de la metodología propuesta para los E.S. _Monitoreo y seguimiento a la consultoría _Compilación y análisis de los escenarios climáticos y socioeconómicos -Integración de los Resultados 	<p>No contamos con expertos nacionales en la preparación de escenarios climáticos</p> <p>No hay apoyo ni compromiso del SMN por generar los escenarios climáticos.</p>
Producto 1.3 Conocimiento mejorado de la vulnerabilidad actual y futura compartida y diseminada en cada país.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _Talleres de socialización en la zona de trabajo _Talleres de consulta con expertos _Capacitación recibida por expertos del equipo de trabajo de C.R _16 tesistas involucrados en la realización de los Diagnósticos _Conformación de equipos de trabajo multidisciplinarios _Involucramiento de los actores claves en el desarrollo de las actividades _Capacitación de maestros y alumnos de las comunidades locales en el tema _Distribución de material educativo en la zona de trabajo 	<p>La participación activa y amplia de los actores locales en los talleres de socialización.</p> <p>Apoyo de expertos externos al equipo nacional.</p> <p>Apoyo a los tesistas de las diferentes Universidades.</p> <p>Participación de equipos multidisciplinarios.</p> <p>Apertura e interés de docentes y alumnos en el tema</p> <p>Aun no se ejecuta el proyecto de sinergias entre convenciones, que debe contribuir al mejoramiento del conocimiento institucional, lo cual es de suma importancia a nivel nacional.</p>

Producto 1.4 Resumen de lecciones aprendidas de actividades que refleja el conocimiento de la vulnerabilidad actual y la participación de los actores claves en el proceso de adaptación al cambio climático.		

OBJETIVO ESPECÍFICO 2: Fortalecer la capacidad sistémica, institucional e individual de los actores clave para desarrollar estrategias para la adaptación al cambio climático en el nivel regional, nacional y local.

PRODUCTO	ACTIVIDADES	LECCIONES APRENDIDAS
Producto 2.1 Medidas de adaptación priorizadas por cada sector de estudio en cada país, a través de un proceso participativo.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _Talleres de consulta con los actores locales _Talleres de consulta con expertos nacionales _Análisis y priorización de medidas de adaptación por sector, de acuerdo a información existente _Socialización de las medidas de adaptación priorizadas 	Amplia participación de los actores locales Interés de las autoridades municipales en el tema Involucramiento de los CODEL y CODEM en el proceso de priorización de medidas de adaptación
Producto 2.2 Capacidad del país para la implementación de las medidas de adaptación en el área de estudio.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _Consulta con las Autoridades Municipales y Grupos locales organizados _Consulta con Autoridades nacionales de los sectores involucrados en el estudio _Coordinación con otros proyectos y programas afines _Concientización a los tomadores de decisión 	Interés de las autoridades municipales y locales de participar en el proceso Apoyo recibido de otros proyectos que trabajan en la zona.
Producto 2.3 Estrategias de adaptación definidas con alternativas políticas para lograr la adaptación para cada sistema prioritario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _Preparación de TDR para la elaboración de la Estrategia _Proceso de Selección de la firma consultora _Monitoreo y seguimiento del desarrollo de la estrategia _Elaboración del documento final 	

	<u>Socialización de la Estrategia</u>	
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Siglas Usadas.

UNAH: Universidad nacional Autónoma de Honduras

SMN: Sistema Meteorológico Nacional

TDR: Términos de Referencia

CODEM: Comité de Emergencia Municipal

CODEL: Comité de emergencia Local

5. MÉXICO

OBJETIVO ESPECIFICO 1: Fortalecer la capacidad sistémica, institucional e individual de los actores clave para evaluar la vulnerabilidad y la adaptación a los impactos del cambio climático, incluyendo la variabilidad del clima, los riesgos y eventos extremos, en sistemas prioritarios a nivel regional, nacional y local.

PRODUCTO	ACTIVIDADES	LECCIONES APRENDIDAS
Producto 1.1 Evaluación de la vulnerabilidad al clima actual para un sistema prioritario en cada país. (3er y 4to trimestres 2004 y 1er trimestre 2005).	<p>Regional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Informe final de la vulnerabilidad actual en la región 1er informe en octubre 2005 2do informe en marzo 2006</i> - <i>Realización de un Taller General (tres sectores) en Tlaxcala 10 – 12 junio 2004</i> <p>Sectores Agua, agricultura y bosques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recopilación y análisis de estudios sobre vulnerabilidad actual por sector a condiciones extremas en el clima en México. - Evaluación de los riesgos, impactos y daños ocasionados por el clima por sector. - Identificación de indicadores e índices sociales, ambientales y económicos; y realización de una valoración cuantitativa de la vulnerabilidad por sector. - Análisis de la magnitud e impacto de anomalías climáticas recientes. - En combinación con las estimaciones de vulnerabilidad, generación de estimaciones del riesgo por variabilidad climática interanual. - Análisis del riesgo regional por sector, considerando su representatividad en el contexto nacional. 	<p>El cumplimiento de las actividades requirió revisar algunas metodologías poco usadas en el trabajo científico (análisis FODA, evaluaciones económicas, etc.). El apoyo de especialistas en la materia enriqueció no sólo a los consultores y a sus colaboradores, sino incluso a algunos actores clave que apoyan el proyecto. Esto puede considerarse un elemento que fortalece las capacidades para el entendimiento y aprovechamiento de capacidades para adaptación al cambio climático.</p> <p>No fue fácil contactar a las autoridades del agua e involucrarlas en un ejercicio que desde su punto de vista es más académico. Si bien tienen interés en el problema de cambio climático, es más su preocupación por las variaciones actuales del clima. Se trabajó en generar mayor entendimiento del problema, explicando que una buena solución a sus problemas actuales debe considerar el futuro y por lo mismo, el factor cambio climático.</p> <p>En el sector bosques se trabajó en extender el dominio de estudio más allá del Parque Nacional La Maliche, en donde se cuenta con la mayor cantidad de información. La razón fue que por ser área natural protegida no enfrenta los problemas que los bosques sin tal condición experimentan en el presente.</p>
Producto 1.2 Evaluación de la vulnerabilidad al clima futuro para un sistema	<p>Regional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Generación de escenarios futuros de población, ambientales, económicos y de tecnología para los tres 	<p>Uno de los retos de generar estimaciones de vulnerabilidad es que es difícil generar estimaciones</p>

<p>prioritario en cada país. (2do, 3er y 4to trimestres 2005 y 1er trimestre 2006).</p>	<p>sectores en la región de estudio. Asimilación de dichos escenarios con los de cambio climático.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Análisis de la tendencia de políticas actuales (planes de desarrollo) en materia ambiental para los tres sectores, con énfasis en el tema clima y sus impactos. - <i>Informe final de la vulnerabilidad en la región 3er informe en agosto</i> - <i>Realización del segundo Taller General (tres sectores) en Tlaxcala 12 y 13 septiembre</i> - <i>Informes finales (febrero 2006)</i> - <i>Elaboración y diseño de un banner para participar en la Feria del Agua del IV Foro Mundial del Agua</i> <p>Sectores Agua, agricultura y bosques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Realización de un taller sobre escenarios, impactos y vulnerabilidad bajo cambio climático por sector. Discusión de la vulnerabilidad y riesgo a futuro del sector - Generación de escenarios futuros de población, ambientales, económicos y de tecnología por sector. Asimilar dichos escenarios en aquellos de vulnerabilidad a cambio climático. - Análisis de la tendencia de políticas actuales (planes de desarrollo) en materia ambiental por sector, con énfasis en el tema clima y sus impactos. 	<p>cuantitativas. El sector oficial, contra el cual se contrastan nuestras proyecciones de condiciones futuras, realiza sólo estimaciones, por lo que el reto es comparar sus proyecciones con aquellas que incorporan el factor cambio climático y su importancia en la disponibilidad o manejo de un recurso.</p> <p>No existen especialistas que en la actualidad traduzcan información de cambio climático en información para diseño de políticas de adaptación en el lugar de estudio de caso. Por ello, se ha trabajado en generar capacidad entre estudiantes de Tlaxcala en materias afines al tema del proyecto.</p> <p>Se espera que con base en el informe de vulnerabilidad actual, un taller de capacitación en generación de escenarios de cambio climático regional futuro y esquemas para estructurar de forma común los escenarios de amenaza y vulnerabilidad futura se defina el formato y contenido del informe de riesgo ante cambio climático.</p>
<p>Producto 1.3</p> <p>Conocimiento mejorado de la vulnerabilidad actual y futura compartida y diseminada en cada país. (2do y 3er trimestres 2006).</p>	<p>Regional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Análisis y establecimiento de la metodología para definir la vulnerabilidad futura. Elaboración de una valoración cuantitativa de la vulnerabilidad futura al cambio climático. - Diseño de una estrategia de comunicación (dirigida a personas de entre 12 y 18 años) que incluye la 	<p>Se trabajó en estimar vulnerabilidad futura con especial consideración a las proyecciones de cambio climático generadas mediante técnicas de reducción de escala. Esencialmente se tomaron en cuenta las tendencias de los sectores en las últimas décadas para hacer estimaciones cualitativas de la vulnerabilidad y se estimó si llevarían a aumentar la vulnerabilidad o a</p>

	<p>elaboración de material de difusión general del proyecto: folletos, video, póster, etc. Evaluación de su impacto. Completar con plan de implementación.</p> <p>- <i>Elaboración de una página en Internet sobre el Proyecto en México.</i></p> <p>Sectores Agua, agricultura y bosques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Análisis y establecimiento de la metodología para definir la vulnerabilidad futura por sector. Identificación de indicadores e índices sociales, ambientales y económicos por sector. - Elaboración de una valoración cuantitativa de la vulnerabilidad futura al cambio climático por sector. 	<p>reducirla. En el caso de los sectores bosques y agua se concluyó que se avanza en la dirección correcta pero es probable que a un paso muy lento por lo que el cambio climático hará la condición del sector más difícil. En el caso de agricultura, las políticas sugieren que su vulnerabilidad aumentará considerando políticas comerciales (eg TLC), cambio climático, pérdida de suelo y condiciones sociales desfavorables (envejecimiento de la población campesina, problemas de género, migración)</p>	
Producto 1.4	<p>Resumen de lecciones aprendidas de actividades que refleja el conocimiento de la vulnerabilidad actual y la participación de los actores claves en el proceso de adaptación al cambio climático. (4to trimestre 2006).</p>	<p>Por definirse</p>	<p>El trabajo desarrollado en materia de conocimiento de la vulnerabilidad actual y futura ha llevado a los actores clave a considerar el cambio climático y plantearse la necesidad de reducción de su vulnerabilidad a través de la adaptación. Tal condición es particularmente cierta en el caso del sector bosques y el agrícola. El sector agua no considera aun con profundidad la importancia del cambio climático en su planeación a largo plazo, aunque con la experiencia del presente proyecto se plantean algunos trabajos que resuelvan el problema actual y el futuro.</p>

OBJETIVO ESPECÍFICO 2: Fortalecer la capacidad sistémica, institucional e individual de los actores clave para desarrollar estrategias para la adaptación al cambio climático en el nivel regional, nacional y local.

PRODUCTO	ACTIVIDADES	LECCIONES APRENDIDAS
<p>Producto 2.1 Medidas de adaptación priorizadas por cada sector de estudio en cada país, a través de un proceso participativo. (2do, 3er y 4to trimestres 2005 y 1er trimestre 2006).</p>	<p>Regional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identificación de medidas de adaptación a la variabilidad climática implementadas. - Definición de al menos tres medidas de adaptación en los tres sectores, surgidas del análisis con los involucrados en el tema. Considerar de manera especial aquellas que han funcionado bajo variabilidad climática. <p><i>- Informes preliminares (febrero 2006)</i></p> <p>Sectores Agua, agricultura y bosques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identificación de medidas de adaptación a la variabilidad climática implementadas por sector, ya sea que se trate de políticas oficiales o de adaptación empírica por sector, algunas veces referida como adaptación autónoma. - Realización de un taller para presentar resultados del diagnóstico por sector y analizar “Medidas de Adaptación”. - Definición de al menos tres medidas de adaptación por sector, surgidas del análisis con los involucrados en el tema. Considerar de manera especial aquellas que han funcionado bajo variabilidad climática. 	<p>Los insumos para desarrollar algunas medidas de adaptación no son siempre fáciles de conseguir aun y cuando en teoría se dispone de suficiente información en México. Existe en general poca capacidad para probar nuevas tecnologías en sectores de la agricultura dedicados al autoconsumo. Se requiere generar capacidad regional y a nivel país en el diagnóstico de efectividad de algunas medidas de adaptación (riego por goteo, invernaderos, cambio de cultivo). Muchas de las estrategias de reducción de vulnerabilidad en los sectores bajo estudio han terminado por abandonarse por falta de apoyo técnico continuo.</p> <p>La implementación de las medidas de adaptación en el sector agrícola ha requerido de mucho trabajo con actores clave. Se tuvo un retraso en la construcción de los invernaderos, debido por un lado, a que los requerimientos de material no fueron satisfechos en su totalidad, desde el punto de vista técnico y financiero, por lo que fue necesario durante todo el periodo de trabajo interrumpir o posponer actividades para hacer la compra de los mismos. Por otro lado, los productores y la mano de obra prometida no funcionaron como se esperaba, ya que el inicio de lluvias implicó que los productores se fueran al campo desde temprana hora a sus compromisos de trabajo normales. Sin embargo, la ocurrencia de un retraso en las lluvias de este año ha aumentado las expectativas de algunos agricultores que solicitan mayor asesoría en el trabajo con invernaderos. Se considera que la generación de capacitación en gran medida se basa en el trabajo con actores clave por lo que profundizaremos en el uso de esta estrategia para definir de mejor manera las medidas de adaptación.</p>

Producto 2.2 Capacidad del país para la implementación de las medidas de adaptación en el área de estudio. (2do y 3er trimestres 2006).	Regional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determinación de la viabilidad de las estrategias de adaptación propuestas para los tres sectores a partir de la identificación de los alcances y limitaciones, oportunidades y riesgos de las medidas de adaptación propuestas y de los compromisos para pruebas piloto por parte de los actores clave y las necesidades. - Síntesis de los resultados estrategias de adaptación en los tres sectores. Sectores Agua, agricultura y bosques: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Realización de talleres de trabajo regionales por sector para identificar los alcances y limitaciones, oportunidades y riesgos de las medidas de adaptación propuesta; los compromisos para pruebas piloto por parte de los actores clave y las necesidades - Determinación de la viabilidad de las estrategias de adaptación propuestas por sector. - Síntesis de los resultados de estrategias de adaptación por sector. Y comunicación de resultados a los involucrados en el problema por sector. - Realización de un Taller para definir estrategias de comunicación a actores clave por sector. 	Debido a que la generación de capacitación en gran medida se basa en el trabajo con actores clave, se definió que la identificación y definición de las medidas de adaptación ha requerido de mayor trabajo con actores clave del originalmente previsto por lo que se profundizo en la definición y análisis de estrategias para definir de mejor manera las medidas de adaptación. Como en ocasiones anteriores, los cambios en la parte gobierno de los sectores bajo análisis hacen difícil dar seguimiento a una relación establecida. Por ello, uno de los retos es establecer relaciones de trabajo institucionales más que personales en el sector oficial. Se espera que con empleados en el sector gubernamental de carrera en el gobierno mexicano, la relación con actores clave especialistas se vuelvan más estables.
Producto 2.3 Estrategias de adaptación definidas con alternativas políticas para lograr la adaptación para cada sistema prioritario. (3er trimestre 2006).	Regional: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Síntesis final de las estrategias de adaptación - Elaboración de una estrategia nacional de Adaptación del cambio climático. 	En agricultura: cambios de estrategia considerando recuperación de suelo, invernaderos, cambios de estrategias comerciales. En agua, cultura del agua, reducción de los flujos contaminados, riego mejorado, manejo de información climática. En bosques, planes de manejo, apoyos de gobierno para conservación y manejo sustentable, reforestación que considere el calentamiento para los próximos 20 y 30 años.

6. NICARAGUA

OBJETIVO ESPECIFICO 1: Fortalecer la capacidad sistémica, institucional e individual de los actores clave para evaluar la vulnerabilidad y la adaptación a los impactos del cambio climático, incluyendo la variabilidad del clima, los riesgos y eventos extremos, en sistemas prioritarios a nivel regional, nacional y local.

PRODUCTO	ACTIVIDADES	LECCIONES APRENDIDAS
Producto 1.1 Evaluación de la vulnerabilidad al clima actual para un sistema prioritario en cada país.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finalizada la Síntesis de la Evaluación de la Vulnerabilidad Actual de los sistemas recursos hídricos y agricultura de la Cuenca No. 64. ▪ Preparada versión resumen de 20 Págs. para impresión y divulgación. ▪ También se elaboraron informes síntesis de: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Vulnerabilidad actual socioeconómica; ☞ Vulnerabilidad componente climática; ☞ Vulnerabilidad ambiental. ▪ Análisis de Línea de Base de Vulnerabilidad Actual. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Escasez y a veces inexistencia de datos e información relacionada con el tema, por lo tanto es necesario el fortalecimiento de las instituciones responsables de aplicar todas aquellas leyes y normas establecidas con el objeto de monitorear, estudiar, conservar y proteger el medio ambiente. ▪ Falta de coordinación interinstitucional. ▪ Muy pocas instituciones estatales incluyen dentro de sus presupuestos anuales, una partida para acciones que aumenten la capacidad de adaptación de las poblaciones vulnerables. ▪ Proceso de descentralización de las instituciones es aún incipiente en la Cuenca en estudio.
Producto 1.2 Evaluación de la vulnerabilidad al clima futuro para un sistema prioritario en cada país.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Se encuentra en proceso de contratación la elaboración de los escenarios climáticos y socioeconómicos. ▪ Se espera tener finalizados los estudios de los escenarios climáticos y socioeconómicos a finales de agosto/06. ▪ Ver en el informe país el acápite de Limitantes en la Pág. 12; así como la problemática observada por la Sra. Teddy Callender en reuniones sostenidas con la Directora de la ONDL-MARENA y con el oficial de proyectos del PNUD-Nicaragua Sr. Javier Galaz. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Definición tardía en la socialización de metodologías para los 8 países de la región, tanto para la vulnerabilidad futura como para identificación de medidas de adaptación. ▪ El involucramiento de expertos nacionales de distintas instituciones del estado y universidades ha sido muy útil para alcanzar los productos del proyecto y fomento de las capacidades institucionales.

Producto 1.3 Conocimiento mejorado de la vulnerabilidad actual y futura compartida y diseminada en cada país.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Desarrollo de talleres de consulta y validación de los resultados obtenido. ▪ Presentación de resultados en otras actividades organizadas por universidades, sociedad civil y celebraciones ambientales. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limitaciones para la contratación de expertos nacionales que han sido entrenados en los talleres regionales organizados por el Proyecto, debido a su estatus de empleado público. ▪ Desarrollar un programa de comunicación a nivel de los 10 municipios, en todos los medios (radial, escrito y T.V.).
Producto 1.4 Resumen de lecciones aprendidas de actividades que refleja el conocimiento de la vulnerabilidad actual y la participación de los actores claves en el proceso de adaptación al cambio climático.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ver Informe País Pág. 6. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ El involucramiento de los actores en el territorio ha sido de gran utilidad para poder identificar las áreas vulnerables de la cuenca, para capitalizar las medidas autónomas de adaptación.. ▪ A pesar de los talleres realizados para mejorar el conocimiento sobre la vulnerabilidad actual en la cuenca, todavía son insuficientes para alcanzar un mayor grado de apoderamiento, por lo que se necesita continuar con esta tarea después de finalizado el proyecto.

OBJETIVO ESPECÍFICO 2: Fortalecer la capacidad sistémica, institucional e individual de los actores clave para desarrollar estrategias para la adaptación al cambio climático en el nivel regional, nacional y local.		
PRODUCTO	ACTIVIDADES	LECCIONES APRENDIDAS

Producto 2.1 Medidas de adaptación priorizadas por cada sector de estudio en cada país, a través de un proceso participativo.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ver Informe País matriz de medidas de adaptación preliminares, Pág. 30. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acercamiento a los grupos empresariales de la Cuenca No. 64, que desarrollan actividades de responsabilidad civil y empresarial en la cuenca (ingenios azucareros, etc.).
Producto 2.2 Capacidad del país para la implementación de las medidas de adaptación en el área de estudio.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cantidad de expertos y organizaciones que trabajan en la cuenca en estudio. ▪ Involucramiento de los actores claves en el proceso de identificación y priorización de medidas de adaptación viable y confiable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ La Cuenca No. 64, es un territorio priorizado por el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo en particular por Programa Rural Productivo.
Producto 2.3 Estrategias de adaptación definidas con alternativas políticas para lograr la adaptación para cada sistema prioritario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Convenio de colaboración con el CIRA-UNAN para la aplicación del Modelo WEAP y la herramienta WEAP-MCA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Validación y consenso de las medidas de adaptación seleccionadas con la herramienta WEAP.

7. PANAMÁ

OBJETIVO ESPECIFICO 1: Fortalecer la capacidad sistémica, institucional e individual de los actores clave para evaluar la vulnerabilidad y la adaptación a los impactos del cambio climático, incluyendo la variabilidad del clima, los riesgos y eventos extremos, en sistemas prioritarios a nivel regional, nacional y local.		
PRODUCTO	ACTIVIDADES	LECCIONES APRENDIDAS
Producto 1.1 Evaluación de la vulnerabilidad al clima actual para un sistema prioritario en cada país.	<p>Reunión inicial con el equipo de ANAM Veraguas y Herrera para presentar el Proyecto, luego se realiza la contratación de consultores para realizar los estudios previos identificados por la unidad producto del análisis del Marco de las Políticas de Adaptación, a continuación se desarrollaron los talleres de consulta con los resultados de los estudios que sirvió como retroalimentación a los mismos y finalmente se presentaron los cuatro documentos generados.</p> <p>Cuatro estudios de vulnerabilidad actual realizados (hidrometeorológico, socioeconómico, geofísico y medio biótico)</p>	A falta de metodologías y directrices claras para realizar los estudios se tomó la decisión de no esperar más por una orientación de la coordinación regional y trabajar por nuestra iniciativa.
Producto 1.2 Evaluación de la vulnerabilidad al clima futuro para un sistema prioritario en cada país.	Desarrollo de los escenarios de cambio climático, identificación de los conductores (drivers) de vulnerabilidad para los escenarios socioeconómicos a futuro.	Participación en los talleres de Downscaling para la generación de escenarios de clima futuro y del taller de WEEAP-MCA para identificar medidas de adaptación prioritarias, en el desarrollo de este taller no se tenía todavía una claridad de los insumos necesarios para poder utilizar esta herramienta por lo que no podíamos concluir si la utilizaríamos o no. En la actualidad se ha definido que si se utilizará dicha herramienta.
Producto 1.3 Conocimiento mejorado de la vulnerabilidad actual y futura compartida y diseminada en cada país.	<p>El resultado de los estudios de vulnerabilidad actual ha servido de base para la generación de los perfiles de otros proyectos.</p> <p>De igual forma estos resultados han servido y sirven de base para realizar otras investigaciones en temáticas como manejo integrado de recursos</p>	Cambiar o aumentar el círculo de difusión de los resultados y/o consultas cada vez que se realicen estas actividades.

	<p>hídricos y desertificación.</p> <p>Se tiene disponible en la Internet (http://www.anam.gob.pa/cambio%20climatico/index.htm) los documentos de vulnerabilidad actual generados por el proyecto. Además se ha socializado el tema en forma de trípticos y afiches.</p> <p>Se han realizado charlas y presentaciones de los resultados de la vulnerabilidad actual en Universidades, Instituciones y eventos organizados por la sociedad civil (Ferias).</p> <p>A la Unidad de cambio climático se le han realizado consultas en el tema de ACC frente a la elaboración de la nueva Ley de Recursos Hídricos que realiza el Estado a través de la institución.</p> <p>Intercambio con el IDIAP (Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias de Panamá) con el fin de definir zonas adecuadas para el proyecto de agroexportación que el IDIAP está realizando.</p>	<p>Se adolece de una estrategia formal de divulgación y promoción del tema de ACC que permita ampliar el círculo de participantes en las actividades que desarrolle el proyecto.</p>
Producto 1.4 Resumen de lecciones aprendidas de actividades que refleja el conocimiento de la vulnerabilidad actual y la participación de los actores claves en el proceso de adaptación al cambio climático.	<p>Las lecciones aprendidas están comprendidas en esta matriz, la cual se incorporarían en un análisis final del proyecto.</p>	

OBJETIVO ESPECÍFICO 2: Fortalecer la capacidad sistémica, institucional e individual de los actores clave para desarrollar estrategias para la adaptación al cambio climático en el nivel regional, nacional y local.

PRODUCTO	ACTIVIDADES	LECCIONES APRENDIDAS
Producto 2.1 Medidas de adaptación priorizadas por cada sector de estudio en cada país, a través de un proceso participativo.	Pendiente	Identificar las medidas de adaptación autónomas descritas en los estudios preliminares, sintetizar y realizar una evaluación de las mismas.
Producto 2.2 Capacidad del país para la implementación de las medidas de adaptación en el área de estudio.	Pendiente	
Producto 2.3 Estrategias de adaptación definidas con sus respectivos indicadores y las alternativas políticas para lograr la adaptación para cada sistema prioritario.	Pendiente	

Anexo G Matriz de Monitoreo y Verificación Regional

OBJETIVO ESPECIFICO 1: Fortalecer la capacidad sistémica, institucional e individual de los actores clave para evaluar la vulnerabilidad y la adaptación a los impactos del cambio climático, incluyendo la variabilidad del clima, los riesgos y eventos extremos, en sistemas prioritarios a nivel regional, nacional y local.		
PRODUCTO	ACTIVIDADES	LECCIONES APRENDIDAS
Producto 1.1 Evaluación de la vulnerabilidad al clima actual para un sistema prioritario en cada país.	<p>Realización de:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Talleres regionales de capacitación: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 talleres en 2003 - 1 taller 2004 - 2 talleres en 2005 - Talleres/reuniones nacionales de capacitación: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 38 eventos con actores clave y locales en todos los niveles <p>Informes finales regionales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sobre Obtención de Escenarios de Clima regional - sobre la creación de un protocolo para la atención y obtención de escenarios socioeconómicos - 8 Informes sobre la Vulnerabilidad Actual - Síntesis sobre la vulnerabilidad actual regional <p>Difusión y disseminación de la información:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentación del proyecto en la COP 12 en Montreal - Realización de sitio en Internet - 2 participaciones en eventos Foros de Ministros, Foro Mundial del Agua y eventos regionales. - Realización de folletos y material interactivos nacionales sobre temas relacionados al proyecto. 	<p>Para lograr una mayor sinergia con los países participantes, será necesario considerar la contratación de consultores bilingües o preferentemente, expertos con conocimiento de la región y con la capacidad de generación/análisis de nuevas metodologías encaminadas a una visión regional.</p> <p>Lo anterior podrá mejorar el proceso intercambio de experiencias que retroalimenten a los distintos enfoques nacionales para la atención de los temas prioritarios.</p> <p>Mantener sistemáticamente un grupo de trabajo nacional/regional para monitoreo y seguimiento de actividades de competencia del proyecto.</p> <p>Será conveniente que todas las partes involucradas en la implementación, gestión y realización del proyecto, logren establecer acuerdos y canales de comunicación directos y expeditos con mandos medios y altos de las entidades gubernamentales, a fin de evitar interrupciones en las actividades relacionadas a las componentes nacionales.</p> <p>No fue fácil el contactar ni establecer un vínculo de trabajo directo entre los actores clave, pues en algunos casos se sigue pensando que el tema es de carácter académico. La falta de transmisión de conceptos y temas a un lenguaje sencillo y</p>

		<p>cotidiano representa aun un reto para incrementar el conocimiento del tema en la cultura y educación nacional y regional. Actualmente, ya existen esfuerzos de realización de material de difusión para niveles básicos, medios y en grados avanzados en menor medida.</p> <p>En la mayoría de los casos en los niveles de gobierno y de la sociedad en general, a pesar de tener interés en el problema del cambio climático, es mayor la preocupación por las variaciones actuales del clima que ante su ocurrencia, tienden a agravar su situación socioeconómica.</p> <p>Será conveniente mejorar los mecanismos administrativos de contratación de expertos nacionales, pues en algunos casos, sólo existe un experto regional para más de dos países.</p> <p>La necesidad de partidas presupuestarias nacionales y contratación de recursos humanos es reflejada en la falta de coordinación interinstitucional para la atención de temas sobre el Cambio Climático. Poco a poco, dado el interés por el tema en actores clave de gobierno, se comienzan a institucionalizar temas prioritarios para su atención.</p>
Producto 1.2 Evaluación de la vulnerabilidad al clima futuro para un sistema prioritario en cada país.	<p>Realización de Talleres de Capacitación:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 talleres 2006 <p>Informes regionales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - En proceso de elaboración. - A la fecha, los informes nacionales tienen un grado de avances sustantivo, esperando ser integrados para el análisis de las medidas de adaptación. 	<p>Dados los inconvenientes por las asesorías técnicas y material bilingües, se presentan definiciones y aplicaciones tardías de metodologías o esquemas que permitan llevar a cabo los objetivos marcados.</p> <p>La falta de infraestructura institucional y de información representan un obstáculo al momento de realizar estudios y análisis</p>

	<p>Realización de talleres/reuniones nacionales de capacitación:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12 reuniones con actores clave sobre el tema <p>Difusión y diseminación de la información</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Realización de folletos sobre el estado del proyecto - Participación en 2 eventos Internacionales para intercambio de experiencias (Foro Mundial del Agua, y Adaptacion al CC de Bosques) 	<p>cualitativos/cuantitativos en materia de cambio climatico.</p> <p>Aun no existen en la región especialistas que traduzcan información de cambio climático en información para diseño de políticas de adaptacion en los sitios de estudio. Ante ello, será necesario trabajar en el fortalecimiento de las capacidades a través de las universidades o centros de estudios cercanos a la región/zona de estudio.</p>
Producto 1.3 Conocimiento mejorado de la vulnerabilidad actual y futura compartida y diseminada en cada país.	<p>Difusión y diseminación de la información:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actualización de la información en el sitio en Internet - Participación en el Foro Mundial del Agua - Realización de folletos tanto nacionales como regional (en proceso) 	<p>La disposición y participación pública deberá tener una mayor interacción por parte de los gobernantes, así como considerar el tema como parte de la agenda de gobierno para fortalecer aun más las medidas a tomar para beneficio mutuo.</p> <p>Con excepción de Cuba, particularmente el sector hídrico en la región aun no se considera con profundidad, la importancia del cambio climático en su planeación a largo plazo, aunque con la experiencia del presente proyecto, se espera marcar la pauta para futuras iniciativas tendientes a resolver el problema actual y futuro.</p> <p>Por la naturaleza del proyecto, es necesaria la amplia diseminación los resultados obtenidos, siendo estos como punto de referencia para la aplicación de otras iniciativas de adaptación en la región, tanto para su aplicación como para el manejo de las agencias de implementación y agencias donantes.</p>

Producto 1.4	(ver productos 1.1, 1.2 y 1.3)	
Resumen de lecciones aprendidas de actividades que refleja el conocimiento de la vulnerabilidad actual y la participación de los actores claves en el proceso de adaptación al cambio climático.		

OBJETIVO ESPECÍFICO 2: Fortalecer la capacidad sistémica, institucional e individual de los actores clave para desarrollar estrategias para la adaptación al cambio climático en el nivel regional, nacional y local.
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PRODUCTO	ACTIVIDADES	LECCIONES APRENDIDAS
Producto 2.1 Medidas de adaptación priorizadas por cada sector de estudio en cada país, a través de un proceso participativo.	Talleres regionales: - A realizarse en sep-oct sobre la integración de resultados y obtención de medidas de adaptacion priorizadas.	Los insumos para el desarrollo de algunas medidas de adaptacion no son siempre fáciles de conseguir aun y cuando se dispone de información. Existe en general poca capacidad para probar nuevas tecnologías en sectores dedicados al autoconsumo como el de agricultura. Se requiere generar capacidad tanto a nivel local como nacional en el diagnóstico de la efectividad de algunas medidas de adaptación. La experiencia en otras iniciativas y proyectos como el presente, indican que las estrategias de reducción de la vulnerabilidad en los sectores bajo estudio han terminado por abandonarse por la falta de apoyo y técnico continuo. Por ello, se contempla la creación de una estrategia de seguimiento a posteriori.

<p>Producto 2.2</p> <p>Capacidad del país para la implementación de las medidas de adaptación en el área de estudio.</p>		<p>Aun no existen en la región especialistas que traduzcan información de cambio climático en información para diseño de políticas de adaptacion en los sitios de estudio. Será necesario fomentar y crear capacidad en niveles de educación media superior relacionando los temas y prioridades nacionales a las áreas temáticas de CC.</p> <p>La interacción de los actores claves y comunidad en general dentro del área de estudio, han comenzado un proceso de apropiación del proyecto para su beneficio. No obstante, los cambios en la parte de gobierno de los sectores bajo análisis hacen difícil darle seguimiento a procesos de mediano y largo alcance. Por ello, uno de los retos es el establecimiento de relaciones institucionales más que individuales en el sector oficial.</p>
<p>Producto 2.3</p> <p>Estrategias de adaptación definidas con sus respectivos indicadores y las alternativas políticas para lograr la adaptación para cada sistema prioritario.</p>	<p>Por diversas situaciones emergentes, el aprovechamiento del conocimiento de los actores locales y por la interacción con otras iniciativas, principalmente, ha sido posible identificar algunas opciones de adaptacion. Actualmente, sólo algunos países (Méjico, Cuba) están en el proceso de validarlas.</p> <p>Algunos países, aprovechando del conocimiento y necesidad locales, han comenzado a avanzar hacia planes sectoriales de Adaptación, así como la generación de una Estrategia Nacional de Adaptación.</p> <p>Se planea realizar un taller en sep-oct donde a partir de la validación de las opciones de adaptación, así</p>	<p>La necesidad de promover la institucionalización para coordinar actividades multisectoriales relacionadas a la adaptacion al cambio climático en niveles ministeriales.</p> <p>Aun es necesario un mayor apoderamiento del tema por parte de los actores locales, así como una mejor comprensión de las medidas efectivas de adaptación para ayudar a hacerlas viables y factibles. Lo anterior se relaciona con la falta institucionalidad para apropiación y negociación del uso de medidas de adaptación.</p>

	como el intercambio de experiencias se puedan integrar los resultados como lineamientos para la generación de una estrategia de adaptación para el sitio de estudio.	
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Anexo H Cuestionarios

Como parte de la misión, el Evaluador preparó el siguiente cuestionario que fue enviado a los ENI. Se recibieron respuestas de todos los países, con excepción de Cuba. El objetivo principal del cuestionario fue, obtener una base uniforme sobre la cual valorar las apreciaciones de los países. Las preguntas han sido formuladas de manera abierta para captar posibles diferencias de interpretación y de énfasis.

Las respuestas integrales de los países a este cuestionario han sido incluidas en un informe separado que puede solicitarse a PNUD Panamá.

CUESTIONARIO PARA PAISES

EVALUACION FINAL DEL PROYECTO REGIONAL PNUD/GEF RLA/01/G31/1G/99

FOMENTO DE LAS CAPACIDADES PARA LA ETAPA II DE ADAPTACIÓN AL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO EN CENTROAMÉRICA, MÉXICO Y CUBA

Cuestionario a los Enlaces Nacionales de Implementación (ENI) del Proyecto “Fomento de Capacidades” para la Evaluación Final

Favor responder brevemente a cada una de las siguientes preguntas. Las respuestas serán usadas por el Evaluador Final como insumo y medio de validación para finalizar la Evaluación Final del proyecto. El tiempo estimado para completar este cuestionario es de apróximadamente 1 hora.

1.Por favor indique brevemente (o con un organigrama) la estructura de su unidad de trabajo (ENI). Cuántas personas trabajaban en su unidad antes de proyecto, durante el proyecto y cuántas son ahora? Cuántas personas fueron contratadas con presupuesto de este proyecto, y cuántas por el el Gobierno de su país?

2.Qué instituto supervisó la Primera Comunicación Nacional en su país y cómo se relaciona con su unidad de trabajo (la/el “ENI”)? Quién estará a cargo de la Segunda Comunicación Nacional?

3.Cómo considera que el proyecto “Fomento de Capacidades” ha contribuido a la capacidad de preparar las Comunicaciones Nacionales en su país, específicamente para el componente de Vulnerabilidad y Adaptación?

4.De qué manera pueden aprovecharse los resultados del proyecto para realizar un trabajo semejante en otro sector prioritario de adaptación en su país? (Favor de abordar los siguientes aspectos: existencia de una “curva de aprendizaje”; la generación sistemática de datos climatológicos, geofísicos, socioeconómicos; desarrollo de metodologías; fortalecimiento de relaciones de trabajo entre instituciones.)

5.Describa brevemente las debilidades -en cuanto a la preparación de las Comunicaciones Nacionales,

componente Vulnerabilidad y Adaptación- que siguen presentes en su país.

6.Cómo evalúa Usted la calidad de la estrategia final que se elaboró como resultado de este proyecto (en una escala de 1 ("muy mala") a 10 ("excelente"))? Cuál ha sido el mayor logro? Cuál es la principal debilidad de la estrategia?

7.Indique de qué manera la estrategia de adaptación (producto del Proyecto) ha sido recibida a nivel político en su país? Por ejemplo: inserción en estrategias y planes de desarrollo a nivel de país o regional (estado, departamento o distrito). Hubo eventos o logros importantes que puede mencionar (por ejemplo lanzamiento de campañas, decisiones políticas importantes, cambios institucionales)?

8.Qué tan importante ha sido el carácter regional del proyecto "Fomento de Capacidades"? De qué manera ha aprovechado su país del trabajo en los otros países, para la elaboración de los productos? Qué tan útiles fueron los talleres regionales organizados por CATHALAC?

9.Cuál podría ser el valor agregado de una estrategia de adaptación regional? Cuáles son, según Usted, los principales dos impedimentos para definir e implementar un plan de adaptación regional?

10.Cómo evalúa Usted (en una escala de 1 mínimo a 10 máximo):

- (a) la relevancia del proyecto para el tema cambio climático en su país;
- (b) la agilidad de ejecución del proyecto;
- (c) la sostenibilidad de la capacidad creada en su país.

11.Si su unidad ha propuesto actividades o proyectos de seguimiento, favor de mencionarlos aquí.

12.En el curso del proyecto, se revisó el marco lógico y se implementó un mecanismo de monitoreo y verificación. Indique qué efecto tuvo esto sobre el proyecto (positivo/negativo/indiferente).

13.Finalmente, escriba dos observaciones acerca de la preparación, la organización o la ejecución del proyecto "Fomento de Capacidades" que considere más relevantes.

Cuestionario llenado por: _____ (Su Nombre y Cargo)

Fecha: _____

Annex I Comentarios de Actores Claves