

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**GreenHotels**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5061 |
| GEF ID | 5446 |
| Title | Energy Efficiency Improvement in the Honduran Hotel Industry |
| Country(ies) | Honduras, Honduras |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Energy, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Medium Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Ms. Ludmilla Diniz (ludmilla.diniz@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Mr. Ernesto Kraus (ernesto.kraus@undp.org) |
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| GEF Operational Focal Point | Ms. Rosibel Martinez (rmarriaga.miambiente@gmail.com) |
| Project Implementing Partner | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

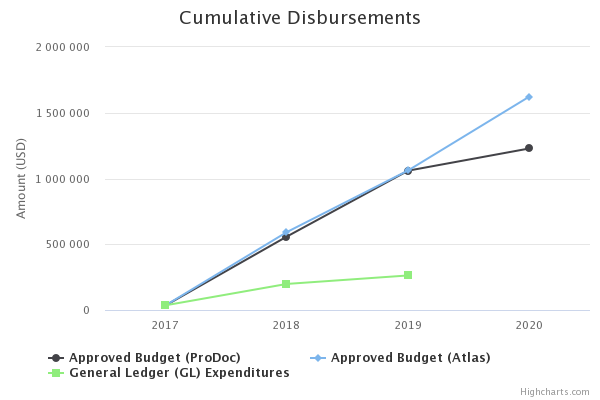
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Moderate |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Remove barriers to the increased commercial use of energy efficient electrical equipment in the small and medium-sized (S&M) hotel** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Energy savings and the corresponding GHG emissions resulting from hotel and restaurants end- uses of electricity | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | • Energy savings: 299,698 kWh as a result of 9 pilot projects at the end of MSP:  • Direct (20-year) GHG emissions (9 hotels): 1,978 tons CO2  Indirect (20-year) GHG emissions (391 hotels): 314,640 tons CO2  Total: 316,318 tons CO2  Note: There is also a GWP gain by switching to low GWP refrigerants in A/C units (Annex 2) | *(not set or not applicable)* | Energy savings totaling 51,600 Kwh, as a result of 9 pilot projects, direct reduction of 18 tons of CO2, and a great reduction in the use of refrigerant gases with low GWP potential.    Based upon a joint analysis with the electrical energy company, in which it was determined that the demand in the hotel industry in 2018 was 56 Gwh, the technical committee of the project will define the indicator for energy savings achieved at the end of the project, decision which will be taken during the next meeting (July) and revised during the midterm evaluation.    Studies on the processes of improvement of air conditioning units in small and medium-sized hotels have been developed, which have yielded energy efficiency results of up to 25% per unit.    Through these studies, a complete implementation can be developed in all small and medium-sized hotels participating in the project, resulting on compliance with the project’s indicators, an impact in energy billing of up to 35%, and a reduction of greenhouse gases and ozone depletion. |
| Number of energy efficiency policies and/or legal normative for commercial electrical equipment enforced | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Conformity assessments and labelling fully implemented for the commercialization of :  • air conditioners,  • lighting (CFL and LED), and  • refrigeration units | *(not set or not applicable)* | Currently, the reference terms to launch an international consulting party are under revision with the purpose of updating the Standards and Labeling of Electrical Equipment in Honduras.  This revision also evaluates the current context of voluntary plans of Standards and Labeling (S&L) of the most frequently utilized electric equipment in small and medium-sized hotels, including air conditioners, lighting, refrigeration units, and water pumps and motors.    These will be applied not only to small and medium-sized hotels but also all commercial industries of the country. |
| Number of related jobs (disaggregated by sex/type) direct / indirectly promoted | 185,481 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 236,725 | *(not set or not applicable)* | According to a study developed by the Honduran Institute of Tourism (Instituto Hondureño de Turismo) based on information provided by the National Institute of Statistics (Instituto Nacional de Estadística), employees in tourism activities increased by 6.4 % in 2017, totaling 264,220 people, and 16.5% in 2018, totaling 307,728 people. As these are global statistics, the breakdown of increase exclusively in the hotel industry is not detailed.  As such is the case, the baseline of direct related jobs produced by tourism activities, especially hotels, will be updated and the new goal of jobs by sex/ type promoted directly or indirectly by tourism will be defined in the next project meeting.    Implementing energy efficiency measures already quantified by these studies will allow a reduction in energy billing, which will generate additional revenues to improve quality of services and, therefore, an increment in hotel occupation rates. This will positively impact national and international tourism. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Progress not set** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Energy efficiency (EE) enabling policy framework enforced and technical capacity strengthened in the Honduran hotel industry** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of standards and labels for commercial electrical equipment enforced | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | • 4 standards, conformity assessments and labelling fully implemented for the commercialization of air conditioners, lighting (CFL and LED), and refrigeration units | *(not set or not applicable)* | The reference terms to launch an international consulting party are under revision with the objective of updating the Standards and Labeling of electric equipment in Honduras and analyzing technical-legal and institutional information of the regulatory sector in the area of energy efficiency.    These will be applied not only to small and medium-sized hotels but also all commercial industries of the country. |
| MSP contributions to national policy and legislation related to project thematic priorities | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | • 1 law EE proposal submitted to the National Congress and if approved, the legal code prepared during MSP execution (2016-2018) | *(not set or not applicable)* | Support is being given to the Secretary of Energy in the activities of the consultants hired by BID to develop an energy efficiency law proposal (law of rational electrical energy use).    The goal is to obtain a legal framework which can allow improvements in the demand of electrical energy, focusing on selecting the best alternatives for the use, consumption, and generation of energy, oriented towards clean sources and use of efficient energy equipment. |
| Number of stakeholders trained on EE and integrating EE electrical equipment and promoting best practices and allocation of EE investments in the hotel sector | 0 hoteliers | *(not set or not applicable)* | • 75 hoteliers  30 hoteliers trained on energy management    20 hoteliers trained on EE best practices    25 technical staff trained on energy audits and EE-related topics    4 hotels gained Green Award | *(not set or not applicable)* | Thirty hotels are participating in the project, ten of which are undergoing energy audits. We have given trainings in energy management, sustainable management of waste and solid residue, and adequate water usage to small and medium hotels, promoting best practices of EE.  With respect to the Green Award, we are coordinating an integral management plan to benefit small and medium-sized hotels.    No advancements have been made in 20 hotels. However, we count with training programs to be developed during the third trimester of year 2019. Another relevant fact is that the project has been able to document that Honduran hotels are already implementing energy efficiency measures due to an increase in electrical energy costs. For this reason, the project is looking for ways to further stimulate these practices.    Three workshops have been coordinated with businessmen of the hotel industry, with the goal of training them in energy management, energy efficiency, and accessing funds to finance investments in both. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Progress not set** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Commercially-driven investment in energy efficient equipment and technology for the hotel industry mobilized (grant and non-grant mechanisms)** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| “Green Scheme” designed, applied and monitored | • (Currently, FOPESIC manages a fund of about US$500k for EE investments and technical assistance in the commercial and industrial sectors) | *(not set or not applicable)* | • 1 financial scheme fully operational to support EE investments for S&M hotels, including FOPESIC`s investment funds and a climate change mitigation Fund able to couple with FOPESIC, of at least US$ 8.6 million | *(not set or not applicable)* | We hired a financial expert who is currently developing an analysis of the present-day conditions in the national financial market.  We already have two reports of analysis of the national financial system.  We are waiting to obtain access to funds at low interest rates to implement energy efficiency measures, and thus reduce carbon footprint.    This will eliminate financial barriers in energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. |
| Number of hotels and restaurants implementing EE measures and best practices, in compliance with national policies (e.g.: AP+L and ENCC) | • 4 hotels  (2 in Roatan, 3 in San Pedro and 1 in Tegus, already have energy audits) | *(not set or not applicable)* | new successful MSP interventions completed | *(not set or not applicable)* | Nine hotels in different locations around Honduras, Gracias Lempira, Comayagua, Francisco Morazán, Cortes, and Atlántida, with intervention of energy audits and studies.    These have evidenced that there is a great potential in the hotel industry for energy savings and implementation of solar photovoltaic and solar thermal energy, which could impact other productive industries of the country. |
| Electricity savings from investments | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 149,849 kWh saved by year 2 and 299,698 kWh accumulative by the end of MSP | *(not set or not applicable)* | Electricity savings totaling 51,600 Kwh, as a result of nine pilot projects, direct reduction of 18 tons of CO2, and reductions in the use of refrigerant gases with a low GWP potential.    This is being done through the intervention of nine pilot projects, which evidence a strong potential for energy savings. |
| Number of permanent job created through social responsibility bind to the Green Scheme as well as the promotion of women-led entrepreneurial activities in the hotel sector | • 113 jobs retained at 60% occupancy rate in 9 pilot projects (9 pilot hotels x 25 rooms x 0,5 direct and indirect jobs per room) | *(not set or not applicable)* | • 113 direct and decent jobs retained at the end of the MSP thanks to an increase in occupancy rates of 63%, enforcing social responsibility bind as well as the promotion of women-led entrepreneurial activities | *(not set or not applicable)* | By August, we plan to revise and update the baseline of direct jobs at the end of the project, for the political conflicts in the country have reduced occupation rates in the hotel industry.    The intervention of nine pilot projects has maintained 113 jobs with occupation rates of 48%. We project an increase in occupation rates in small and medium-sized hotels with a reduction in electrical energy expenses. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Progress not set** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Increased practice and application of energy efficient technologies in the Honduran hotel industry** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of hotels with restaurants implementing EE measures and best practices, in compliance with national policies (e.g.: AP+L and ENCC) from:  - MSP  - Replication | • 6 hotels  Existing projects at CANATURH`s subsidiaries level:   Tegus: 1   San Pedro: 3   Bay Islands: 2  (Barefoot and Coco Beach hotels) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 24 new hotels and restaurants have adopted and implemented EE plans | *(not set or not applicable)* | Thirty small and medium-sized hotels participate in the energy efficiency project, nine of which have been selected and are being studied to develop a complete analysis of energy consumption and determine opportunities for further electrical energy savings, such as power generation through renewable solar photovoltaic and solar thermal sources.  These hotels have evidenced that the hotel industry presents opportunities for energy savings and power generation through renewable sources, achieving a reduction in carbon footprint.  The project has also found that some hotels are already implementing measures to reduce energy use, sometimes due to increasing energy expenses, which is directly positive for the project. |
| Lessons learned systematized and disseminated | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | • 9 case studies prepared, validated by MSP stakeholders and widely disseminated through promotional campaigns aiming inclusive green tourism | *(not set or not applicable)* | Energy savings have been obtained primarily in air conditioning units in different hotels, attaining up to 25% energy savings per unit.  These measures of energy efficiency have been developed in accordance with the integral environment plan devised by the project Inclusive Green Tourism-Energy Efficiency in the Hotel Industry (Turismo Verde Inclusivo Eficiencia Energética en la Industria Hotelera) and the Technical Ozone Unit (Unidad Técnica de Ozono), in activities such as management of water resources and the sustainable use of wastes and harmful residues. They have generated positive impacts in emission reductions, as one of the project’s important indicators of efficiency.  . |
| Number of contributions from MSP to national and international publications and media | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | • 12 press releases and formal and informal publications released at the national and international levels, on EE measures and opportunities and achievements in the S&M hotel business, during the lifetime of the MSP | *(not set or not applicable)* | Fifteen publications have been developed to inform about the work done in small and medium-sized hotels participating in the project, setting forth campaigns which raise awareness about adequate energy efficient practices.    In addition, there have been three press releases with the purpose of communicating the project’s progress to national media, supporting the country’s sustainable tourism and promoting energy saving opportunities. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Progress not set** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 21.39% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 24.8% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 262,759 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 50,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 1,228,538 |
| Co-financing | 8,730,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Mar 31, 2014 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Nov 2, 2015 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Aug 24, 2017 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Apr 16, 2018 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Jun 30, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Sep 30, 2020 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-12-12 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The document pertaining to this project established the project’s start to be July 2017. However, the startup workshop took place in March 2018. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| There was an important delay in the initial activities of the project, taking almost 9 months for the inception workshop. The counterpart is making important efforts to recover these lost months, however , during the last steering commettee the dealy in disbursments was raised by UNDP. The overall agreement in the Commette was to speed up and move forward with consultancies and adquisitions before the end of 2019.  It is to be esxpected to receive a formal request to extend the project due to the initial delay. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Project experienced many delays to kick off implementation activities, starting from a considerable delay of almost two years to sign PRODOC (Aug 2017) after CEO endorsement (Nov 2015) and then to undertake Inception workshop, which took place on April 2018. This progress report relates to almost 2 years of project implementation. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | During this period (2018-2019), “Green Tourism including Energy Efficiency at the Honduras Hotels Industry Project” (EEHH), has strengthened technical capacities for implementation of energy efficiency measures in the areas where derives the increased consumption of energy of small and medium-sized hotels. Through the studies of energy audits, which shows results of opportunity to develop pilot projects in the areas of higher consumption, these have been developed under the coordination of the project with different units and directions to the Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment, and with the support of the Empresa Nacional de Energía Eléctrica (ENEE).  Regarding energy studies, it is to be highlighted that the project does not currently have teams (network analyzers) respective, however in conjunction with ENEE analysis has been developed in the sector of small and medium-sized hotels. Through these studies, it was deduced by specifically intervention of 9 pilot projects it could lead to savings of 51,600 Kwh energy, and the consequent reduction of their carbon footprint in 18 tons of CO2, a direct and great impact of reduction by the use of refrigerants with low potential of GWP (Potential Global Warming).  In several hotels this project has reached energetic savings in a 25% in air conditioner units; this measures have developed an integral environmental plan, coordinated by: Green Tourism Project including Energy Efficiency at the Hotels Industry; Technical Ozone Unit of Ministry of Natural Resources and environment; Management of water resources and sustainable use of their waste and hazardous waste, generating positive impacts reducing emissions as part of one of the most important indicators of the Project.  In the same way within the framework of the platform of dialogue to develop the Project profile about promotion and efficient use of energy, the project has provided support to the current created Ministry of Energy, supporting the activities of consultants hired by the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB) to develop the proposal of law on energy efficiency. This law is intended to make this platform inclusive with all sectors involved, having a draft of law of efficient use of electric energy reviewed and evaluated which will be submitted for approval for Honduras Congress, as soon as possible.  30 hotels are participating in the project of which 9 are developing studies of energy audits, and have built capacities in energy management, sustainable management of their waste and solid waste, and proper use of water, training of 20 technical people working in small and medium-sized hotels in best practices of energy efficiency.  The project is also working on the design of a financial mechanism through a consultancy that is currently developing the analysis of existing conditions of the domestic financial market, where there are two progress reports of the consultancy which consists in the diagnosis of the national financial system, hoping to have a tool with access to soft funds to implement measures of energy efficiency, and thus have a carbon footprint reduction.  Regarding small and medium-sized hotels that are actively participating in the project, the project has developed awareness campaigns and implementation of good practices in energy efficiency. In addition, 3 press releases, have been generated in order to communicate to the national media on the progress of the project activities, for sustainable tourism of the country, which will generate energy savings opportunities.  In spite of the project presents a gap of 18 months, it strongly began to implement its activities from January of the year 2019, which included a review of the results of the project framework.  The Technical Committee conducted a review of some indicators of the results of the project framework, which is considered an update to occur approved at the next meeting of project and validated in the evaluation of medium term.  In order to make up make up for this lost time, the project has developed acquisitions of specialized equipment to analyze the conditions of energy saving in the hotel sector, has been hired several consultants such as the design of the financial mechanism, creation the web platform, specialized technical personnel, preliminary assessments, to obtain baselines of energy to develop the implementing measures. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The Inclusive Green Tourism project, Energy Efficiency in the Hotel Sector of Honduras, has a moderately satisfactory rating, in the last year the project managed to improve its level of technical and financial implementation, progress was made in incorporating the beneficiaries, mainly aimed at small and medium hotels, which can make the decisions to operate with greater Energy Efficiency.    In order to move the barriers that prevent the commercial use of low consumption electrical equipment in the small and medium hotel industry in Honduras, the project has achieved to develop alliances with the Secretariat of State for Electric Power (New governmental institution of the Electric Power, and will be responsible to present the Energy Efficiency Law before the National Congress), the Honduran Office of Standards and the Ministry of Energy, who support processes such as energy audits, review of legal norms of interest to the energy sector and accompany the creation of a financial entity green, mechanism, which national authorities can promote through financing windows in commercial and national banks.    As strategic aspects, the project has achieved to promote greater interest in the governance spaces to analyze the legal instruments that can support an energy efficiency policy, counting to date with opportunities for a national dialogue for the rational use of electric energy. The project has also promoted a whole innovative energy efficiency campaign, where all sectors are increasingly aware of the importance of making changes in their energy consumption patterns and ways of improvement.    At the level of capacities for the beneficiaries, the project has managed to train small hoteliers on best practices and safe investments of energy efficiency, which already results in energy savings, which are also accompanied by investments in more efficient technologies. The above has been achieved in synergies with private companies and guilds in the hotel sector.    The project presents challenges in the framework of enabling policies since it depends on the political will, and the SEN, which is the designated authority to promote the Energy Efficiency Law, has just been newly created. There are also project indicators that, to achieve its fulfillment, actions must be carried out with medium hotels, since these generate more energy consumption, and are those that, based on compliance with efficiency and investment measures, can report greater savings. Another challenge corresponds to the empowerment of the financial sector, for the adoption of a green scheme, which will lead to a stronger governance process and greater inclusive financing. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | energy savings totaling 51,600 Kwh, as a result of 9 pilot projects, direct reduction of 18 tons of CO2, and a great reduction in the use of refrigerant gases with low GWP potential.  Based upon a joint analysis with the electrical energy company, in which it was determined that the demand in the hotel industry in 2018 was 56 Gwh, the technical committee of the project will define the indicator for energy savings achieved at the end of the project, decision which will be taken during the next meeting (July) and revised during the midterm evaluation.  Currently, the reference terms to launch an international consulting party are under revision with the purpose of updating the Standards and Labeling of Electrical Equipment in Honduras.  This revision also evaluates the current context of voluntary plans of Standards and Labeling (S&L) of the most frequently utilized electric equipment in small and medium-sized hotels, including air conditioners, lighting, refrigeration units, | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the first PIR of the project Green Hotels in Honduras which objective is to remove barriers to increase the commercial use of energy efficient electrical equipment in the small and medium-sized (S&M) hotels in the country. Project experienced many delays to kick off implementation activities, starting from a considerable delay of almost two years to sign PRODOC (Aug 2017) after CEO endorsement (Nov 2015) and then to undertake Inception workshop, which took place on April 2018. This progress report relates to almost 2 years of project implementation.  Relative to the indicators of main objective of the project - Energy savings and the corresponding GHG emissions resulting from hotel and restaurants end- uses of electricity - project reported totaling 51,600 Kwh, as a result of 9 pilot projects and direct reduction of 18 tons of CO2. This seems to be the yearly reductions of CO2 and should be adjusted to the cumulative reductions generated by the technology change (20 years according to PRODOC, and probably 10 years considering technology life spam ). Project also reported a ‘great reduction in the use of refrigerant gases with low GWP potential’ and these figures must describe exactly the monitored amount of gases replaced to which specific lower GWP refrigerant. These actions can improve considerably the results of CO2 reductions already mitigated by the project. A verification of the already undertaken measures on conditioning units in small and medium-sized hotels is needed to acknowledge the real results in emissions (claimed to be 25% per unit). The targets related to the number of related jobs (disaggregated by sex/type) can change only if there is a consolidated change/update of the baseline of direct related jobs produced by tourism activities, especially hotels. Please share the reference analysis that will be used to support steering Committee decisions, as targets on the objective level cannot be change without strong evidence.  Outcome 1 related to: Energy efficiency (EE) enabling policy framework enforced and technical capacity strengthened in the Honduran hotel industry. The review of EE normative for updating the Standards and Labeling of Electrical Equipment in Honduras has not yet started (ToR in revision). Overall, the report lacks evidences and details of which support is being given to the Secretary of Energy in the activities of the consultants hired by BID to develop an energy efficiency law proposal. Training activities must be also better evidenced with lists of participants in implemented activities with the thirty hotels that are participating in the project.  Regarding the outcome 2 - Commercially-driven investment in energy efficient equipment and technology for the hotel industry mobilized – project has hired financial expert who is currently developing an analysis of the present-day conditions in the national financial market to structure the envisioned “Green Scheme”. Two reports have been developed according to project team, but no specific details were expressed regarding the strategy, partners and framework defined to prospect the access to funds at low interest rates to implement energy efficiency measures. Again, the amount of electricity savings from investments must be reviewed and adjusted to the correct time of accounting (to yearly/cumulative results and technology lifetime results).  Outcome 3 aims to increase practices and application of energy efficient technologies in the Honduran hotel industry. Project reports that thirty small and medium-sized hotels participate in the energy efficiency project, nine of which have been selected and are being studied to develop a complete analysis of energy consumption to determine opportunities for further electrical energy savings. As efficiency measures varies considerably in scope (managements measures, punctual equipment replacement, full retrofits) a more detailed description of the EE plans implemented is needed to report to this outcome’s indicators. The same applies to publications, knowledge products and press releases that disseminate these activities and the results achieved.  Given the ongoing activities reported, RTA in line with project Manager considers development objective rating as Moderately Satisfactory as project might be able to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only. However project is not completely on track and cannot be presented as good practice yet given the inconsistencies and lack of evidences in this reporting period.  Project’s original planned closing date is September 2020, so there is a bit more than a year to deliver more than 70% of project budget. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track (no risks were mentioned this report period) and cumulative delivery against total approved amount in PRODOC to date is 21.4%. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately and higher support to advance on projects objectives is needed(outcome 2 mainly). RTA therefore disagrees with Programme officer and rates implementation as (MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory.  Close coordination with financial stakeholders in the country, as national and regional development banks is key to streamline the intended outcomes related to the Green Scheme for financing energy efficiency in the country. In this sense, investment level energy audits can create a pipeline of projects to be financed in the short and midterm, allowing greater sustainability. An overarching strategy to address gender issues in the project should be established even if GEF5 did not officially demanded a Gender plan, as this element will be assessed in terminal evaluation.  Safeguards related to the correct disposal of equipment replaced by new technology is also essential to guarantee the project activities will not generate negative externalities with its activities. Electric equipment and appliances such as lamps and air conditioning (due to refrigerants) need specific management measures for disposal and storage to not release toxic and polluting substances. Training materials should be made available on line in project platform and communication should keep up with the elaboration of videos and campaigns intended to reach the open public. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN0:** no noticeable contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| We have had no such experiences, either directly or indirectly. |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| A survey has been developed to analyze gender dynamics in small and medium-sized hotels in Honduras, in conjunction with the association of small hotels (HOPEH), which obtained timely data, as observed by the different classifications of these hotels. Sample sizes for the survey were as detailed: 19 small hotels, 33 for medium hotels, and 1 large hotel. For small hotels, the average number of employees is 10, of which 40% are male and 60% are female. For medium-sized hotels, the average number of employees is 16, of which 44% are male and 56% are female. For a large hotel with 19 employees, 35.71% are male and 64.28% are female. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| The survey determined the following statistics regarding workers in different areas of the hotel industry: in laundry services, 88.24% are female and 11.76% are male, in kitchen services, 69.64% are female and 30.36% are male, in restaurants, 59.18% are female and 40.82% are male, in room services, 91.49% are female and 8.51% are male, waiter/waitress services, 54% are female and 46% are male, and in janitor services, 11.43% are female and 88.57% are male. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **SESP:** *not available*  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| Energy audits in small and medium-sized hotels |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| The project is based on intervention in small and medium-sized hotels of the country with the purpose of improving energy usage by adopting better practices in energy management, management of solid residues, reduction of ozone depleting substances, and adaptation to climate change. These practices aim for the conservation of natural capital, reduction of economic losses and losses in hotelier’s income, and reduction of carbon footprint, among other benefits. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| The website, which aims to spread information related to the project, is currently under development.  Visit the following link:  http://eenergetica.miambiente.gob.hn/ |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

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| **Request for MSP Approval:** [PIMS 5061 Honduras EE Hotels CEOER 20-Oct-2015 (EK).docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5061/213769/1679195/1679495/PIMS%205061%20Honduras%20EE%20Hotels%20CEOER%2020-Oct-2015%20%28EK%29.docx) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.