System Capacity Grant Completion Report Template

Status: Accepted

Country
Honduras

Grant ID
GPE0016431

Grant Agent
World Bank

Grant Type
SCG

Grant Effectiveness / Start Date
04/02/2024

Grant Closing Date
03/31/2025

Grant Amount
100,000 (USD)

Date of Report Submission
09/10/2025

Area(s) and activity group(s) covered by grant (check all that apply):

Window 1: Strengthen gender-responsive planning and policy development for system-wide impact

- System diagnostics, compact development and education sector analyses

Grant Implementation

Assessment of Grant Implementation: Relevance

Overall Relevance

Level of Overall Relevance 1

Substantial

Detailed Description

The grant was used to finance the compact process in Honduras. The grant maintained high relevance throughout its implementation cycle, evidenced by several factors:

The core issues the grant addressed - educational inequality, fragmented data systems, and weak coordination - remained constant throughout the development period. Honduras' HDI ranking of 138/189 and the 18.5% rural illiteracy rate demonstrate these problems didn't resolve independently, sustaining the grant's relevance.

The grant showed flexibility in addressing emerging challenges. For example, the COVID-19 recovery component (SCG Activity 1.3) was incorporated to address pandemic-related learning losses, demonstrating the intervention's ability to remain relevant to evolving national priorities.

The priority reform "Acceleration of Educational Transformation with inequality reduction focus" aligned consistently with Honduras' strategic documents (PRESENA 2024-2033, PEI 2023-2026, Plan 365) throughout the grant period, indicating sustained political commitment.

The grant's relevance actually increased over time as coordination challenges became more apparent. The fragmentation between multiple planning instruments and the 4.05% GDP education spending (trending downward) made the integrative approach more necessary, not less.

The grant showed partial success in complementing gender-focused activities:

Strengths: Integration with existing normative frameworks - both PEI and PRESENA already included gender perspectives as transversal themes

Gaps: The COMPACT notes that gender equity "is not sufficiently reflected in specific activities and budgets" despite formal recognition. The 10% budget allocation norm for gender equity lacks effective

monitoring mechanisms
Missed Opportunities: Limited coordination with SEDESOL on disability inclusion and insufficient integration of the proposed Gender Accelerator activities into mainstream planning.
The grant effectively built upon the existing External Cooperation Roundtable for Education, strengthening rather than duplicating coordination mechanisms
Financial Alignment: The combined IDB ($55M), GPE ($12M), and CCF ($3M) financing demonstrated successful donor coordination, with each partner taking complementary roles

While planning integration was achieved, translating this into measurable improvements in educational equity remains unproven
Financial Sustainability: The inertial budget allocation patterns and external dependence suggest the interventions may not sustain without continued donor support
Systemic Transformation: Despite comprehensive planning, the fundamental structural inequalities (rural-urban, indigenous populations, gender gaps) show limited evidence of reduction.

The grant's strength lay in creating frameworks for coordination and evidence-based planning. Its limitation was in demonstrating that these improvements translate into educational outcomes for Honduras' most vulnerable populations at scale.

Beneficiaries' Views on Relevance

Detailed Description
Although there are no specific satisfaction surveys for beneficiaries included in COMPACTO, certain elements can be inferred.

(i) Quality of Capacity Outputs and Deliverables and Meeting Needs
Evidence of Quality and Needs Alignment:
Government Perspective (SEDUC/ST-CONED):

High quality on strategic integration: The successful alignment of three previously disconnected planning instruments (PRESENA, PEI, Plan 365) into two coherent strategic axes suggests the deliverables met a critical government need for coordination
Technical rigor validated: The ITAP review process and subsequent refinements indicate quality standards were maintained and improved upon
Practical applicability: The Theory of Change directly addresses the three priority problems identified by SEDUC, suggesting strong alignment with institutional needs

LEG Member Satisfaction Indicators:
Institutions in the transitional LEG signed the final COMPACT, indicating consensus on quality and relevance
Active engagement: Two major workshops (August and November 2024) with "wide participation" and subsequent incorporation of feedback suggests stakeholders found the process worthwhile

Areas Where Needs May Not Have Been Fully Met:

Implementation specificity: The document notes that translating strategic objectives into "measurable units" remains challenging, suggesting capacity outputs were strong on planning but weaker on operational detail
Technical capacity gaps: The finding that data is utilized by only a "very limited group of users" indicates the capacity strengthening didn't fully address utilization skills

(ii) Demand-Driven Nature of Activities and Deliverables
Strong Evidence of Demand-Driven Approach:
Government-Led Priority Setting:

The priority reform ("Acceleration of Educational Transformation with inequality reduction focus") emerged from Honduras' own diagnostic through PRESENA and PEI, not external prescription
ST-CONED and SEDUC maintained leadership throughout, with GPE providing support rather than directing

Responsive to National Frameworks:

Activities aligned with existing strategic documents rather than imposing new agendas
The process built upon established mechanisms (MERECE, existing LEG structures) rather than creating parallel systems
Integration approach responded to the documented problem of "insufficient articulation" between planning instruments

Stakeholder-Validated Demand:

Extensive consultation process (informant interviews, two major workshops) suggests genuine demand assessment
The fact that multiple planning instruments independently identified similar priorities indicates authentic national demand rather than donor-driven agenda

Evidence of Limited Demand-Driven Elements:
Technical Capacity Assumptions:

The emphasis on data systems integration may have been more supply-driven, given the persistent "limited utilization" problem suggests insufficient demand-side analysis of why data isn't used
The focus on system interoperability (SIIE, SACE, SIPLIE integration) appears technically sound but may not address the cultural/institutional barriers to evidence-based decision-making

External Financing Dependency:

While the COMPACT process was demand-driven, the underlying financing structure (IDB loan + GPE multiplier) suggests activities were constrained by available funding modalities rather than purely driven by national priorities

Critical Assessment
Strengths in Demand Responsiveness:

Government leadership was genuine, not cosmetic
Multi-stakeholder validation through LEG endorsement
Building on existing national frameworks rather than importing external models
Addressing documented coordination failures rather than assumed problems

Limitations:

Capacity vs. Incentive Gap: The deliverables addressed technical capacity needs but may not have sufficiently addressed institutional incentives for system change
Scale Implementation: While planning was demand-driven, the capacity to implement "results at scale" remains constrained by structural factors (budget allocation patterns, rural-urban gaps) that weren't fully addressed
Sustainability Question: The 78% salary allocation in education budget suggests the demand for transformational change may not align with fiscal realities

The evidence suggests beneficiaries viewed the capacity outputs as high quality and addressing genuine needs, particularly for coordination and strategic planning. The demand-driven nature was strong at the policy level but may have been less effective in addressing operational and cultural barriers to system transformation.

Assessment of Grant Implementation: Efficacy

Overall Efficacy

Level of Overall Efficacy 2
Substantial

Detailed Description
The "Substantial" efficacy rating reflects achievement of core intended objectives with significant limitations in outcome depth and sustainability evidence.
Achieved Objectives:
Strategic Integration Success: The grant successfully accomplished its primary objective of creating a unified sectoral framework. The alignment of three previously disconnected planning instruments (PRESENA, PEI, Plan 365) into coherent strategic axes represents a concrete institutional achievement that addresses Honduras' documented coordination failures.
Stakeholder Mobilization: The establishment and operationalization of the transitional LEG culminating in unanimous COMPACT endorsement, demonstrates successful multi-stakeholder consensus building - a critical prerequisite for systemic transformation.
Evidence-Based Framework Development: The comprehensive enabling factors assessment and Theory of Change provide Honduras with a diagnostic tool and implementation roadmap that previously didn't exist in integrated form.
Financial Coordination: The successful alignment of $70M in complementary financing (IDB, GPE, CCF, private sector) around shared priorities represents tangible resource mobilization.
Partial Achievement with Limitations:
System Capacity Building: While frameworks were created, the persistent "limited group of users" problem for data utilization indicates capacity strengthening didn't fully address institutional culture barriers. Technical systems integration (SIIE) was initiated but interoperability challenges remain unresolved.
Implementation Readiness: The COMPACT provides strategic direction but acknowledges that translating objectives into "measurable units" remains challenging, suggesting implementation capacity gaps persist.
Impact on Gender Equality Barriers
Limited but Foundation-Setting Progress:
Formal Integration Achieved: Gender perspectives were successfully mainstreamed into all planning instruments as transversal themes, and the enabling factors analysis included systematic gender disaggregation.
Structural Barriers Partially Addressed: The grant identified key barriers (discrimination, lack of equal opportunities, insufficient gender mechanism implementation) but evidence of barrier reduction is limited:

The 10% budget allocation for gender equity lacks effective monitoring mechanisms

Gender considerations remain at policy level without sufficient translation to "specific activities and budgets"
Coordination with SEDESOL on disability inclusion remains weak

Efficacy by capacity area window

Detailed Description

Window 1: Strengthen Gender-Responsive Planning and Policy Development for System-Wide Impact
(i) Efficacy Rating: MODERATELY SATISFACTORY
(ii) Key Achievements and Challenges
Major Achievements:
Framework Integration Success: The grant successfully mainstreamed gender perspectives as transversal themes across all three strategic planning instruments (PRESENA, PEI, Plan 365). This represents a significant advancement from fragmented, ad-hoc gender considerations to systematic integration in national education planning.
Evidence Base Development: The comprehensive enabling factors assessment included systematic gender disaggregation across all four priority areas (data/evidence, sectoral coordination, planning/monitoring, public spending), providing Honduras with its first integrated gender analysis of education system capacity.
Policy Alignment: Successfully aligned gender equity commitments across multiple planning levels, creating coherent policy transmission mechanisms from strategic (PRESENA) to operational (Plan 365) frameworks.
Key Challenges:
Implementation Translation Gap: Despite formal integration, the COMPACT explicitly acknowledges that gender equity "is not sufficiently reflected in specific activities and budgets." The 10% budget allocation norm for gender equity lacks effective monitoring mechanisms, indicating limited operational impact.
Institutional Capacity Constraints: Limited technical personnel capable of operationalizing gender-responsive planning beyond policy document development. The cultural shift toward systematic gender analysis in decision-making remains incomplete.
Coordination Weaknesses: The grant noted "weak coordination between SEDESOL and SEDUC" on disability inclusion, indicating intersectional gender approaches weren't fully developed.
System Capacity Strengthening for Target Populations
(a) Girls and Gender Equality:
Capacity Gains:

Established systematic data collection protocols with gender disaggregation across education indicators
Created institutional mechanisms for gender-responsive policy consultation through LEG structure
Developed integrated planning frameworks requiring gender impact assessment

Limitations:

No evidence of improved educational outcomes for girls during grant period
Gender analysis remained largely descriptive rather than driving resource allocation decisions
Limited demonstration of capacity to address specific barriers (early pregnancy, rural access constraints)

(b) Most Vulnerable Children:
Capacity Gains:

Prioritized vulnerable populations in reform design ("emphasis on the country's most vulnerable populations")
Established targeting mechanisms for 33 prioritized municipalities and 30,000+ students
Created coordination frameworks linking education with social protection through multiple agency engagement

Limitations:

Persistent structural barriers (rural-urban schooling gap 6.3 vs 9.1 years) suggest limited capacity to address systemic inequalities
Indigenous population educational exclusion continues despite planning framework improvements
Weak municipality-level implementation capacity limits delivery of vulnerable population interventions

Contribution to system capacity to deliver reforms

Detailed Description
Grant's Contribution to System Capacity to Deliver Reforms
(i) Remediation of System Capacity Gaps/Weaknesses
The grant addressed three of four high-priority enabling factors identified in the COMPACT with varying degrees of success:
Data and Evidence (High Priority) - Partially Remediated:

Gap Addressed: Fragmentation and dispersion of educational data across multiple systems (SIIE, SACE, SIPLIE, SART)
Grant Contribution: investment in SIIE development improved interoperability, though the COMPACT notes institutions like DES-UNAH temporarily paused participation due to administrative changes
Limitation: The core problem remains - data is still utilized by only a "very limited group of users" and evidence-based decision-making culture wasn't fully established

Sectoral Coordination (High Priority) - Significantly Remediated:

Gap Addressed: Weak coordination between planning instruments and institutions
Grant Contribution: Successfully aligned PRESENA, PEI, and Plan 365 into coherent strategic framework; revitalized MERECE and established functional transitional LEG with 35+ institutions
Success Indicator: Unanimous COMPACT endorsement and $70M coordinated financing demonstrate improved sectoral alignment

Public Education Spending (High Priority) - Minimally Remediated:

Gap Identified: Inertial resource allocation, declining GDP percentage (4.05% in 2023), heavy salary dependence (78%)
Grant Contribution: Limited direct impact on spending patterns; focused on planning frameworks rather than budget reform
Persistent Challenge: Financial sustainability concerns remain unaddressed

Planning with Gender Perspective (Medium Priority) - Framework Established:

Gap Addressed: Insufficient integration of gender considerations in operational planning

Grant Contribution: Gender perspective integrated as transversal theme across all instruments
Implementation Gap: Gender equity "not sufficiently reflected in specific activities and budgets" despite formal inclusion

(ii) Reinforcement of System-Wide Capacity
Institutional Architecture Strengthening:
Horizontal Integration: The grant successfully created mechanisms for cross-institutional coordination that didn't exist previously. The transitional LEG structure provides a permanent forum for sector-wide dialogue and decision-making.
Vertical Alignment: The three-tier planning integration (national-institutional-operational) through PRESENA-PEI-Plan 365 alignment creates coherent policy transmission mechanisms from strategic to operational levels.
Knowledge Management Systems: The SIIE integration effort, while incomplete, established protocols for data sharing and standardized reporting across institutions.
Limitations in System-Wide Impact:
Decentralization Gap: The COMPACT notes that "local government efforts are not adequately integrated into national planning," indicating limited success in extending capacity improvements to municipal levels.
Implementation Culture: Despite technical capacity improvements, the persistent challenge of translating strategic objectives into "measurable units" suggests system-wide implementation culture remains unchanged.
Resource Allocation Patterns: The grant didn't address underlying structural constraints - budget inertia and high salary dependence limit system capacity to deploy resources strategically.
(iii) System-Level Capacity to Support Education Reform Delivery
Strong Foundation for Reform Implementation:
Evidence-Based Planning Capability: The comprehensive enabling factors assessment and Theory of Change provide Honduras with diagnostic and implementation tools that enable systematic reform approach rather than ad-hoc interventions.
Stakeholder Consensus Mechanisms: The functional LEG structure and MERECE revitalization create institutional capacity for sustaining reform momentum through political transitions.
Financial Coordination Framework: The successful alignment of $70M in complementary financing demonstrates enhanced capacity to mobilize and coordinate resources around shared priorities.
Critical Limitations for Reform Delivery:
Implementation Readiness Gap: The COMPACT acknowledges challenges in translating strategic frameworks into "measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART)" operational indicators, suggesting weak capacity for reform execution.
Technical Capacity Constraints: Limited number of personnel capable of utilizing data systems and conducting evaluations indicates human resource constraints that could impede reform implementation.
Sustainability Vulnerabilities: High dependence on international financing and inertial budget allocation patterns suggest the system lacks capacity to sustain reforms without continued external support.
Scale Implementation Challenges: While frameworks exist for addressing vulnerable populations, the persistent rural-urban gaps (6.3 vs 9.1 years schooling) and indigenous population exclusion indicate limited capacity to deliver equitable reforms at scale.

Conditions which Affected the Grant

Detailed Description
Conditions Facilitating or Hindering Grant Success
Internal and Country-Level Factors
Facilitating Conditions:
Strong government ownership through ST-CONED and SEDUC leadership ensured genuine national commitment rather than donor-driven processes. The existing strategic foundation (PRESENA 2018-2030) and established coordination mechanisms (MERECE) provided solid building blocks. Active multi-stakeholder ecosystem including civil society (ASJ, Transformemos Honduras) and private sector

(demonstrated broad-based support. Crisis urgency from COVID-19 and climate disasters created compelling reform momentum.
Hindering Conditions:
Structural financial constraints proved most limiting - with 78% of education budget allocated to salaries and only 3% to capital investment, implementation capacity remained restricted. Cultural resistance to evidence-based decision-making persisted despite technical improvements, with data utilization remaining limited to a "very limited group of users." Institutional fragmentation across education subsystems and weak municipal-level capacity hindered decentralized implementation. Administrative transitions disrupted participation (DES-UNAH paused SIIE integration during leadership changes).
Risk Assessment in Hindsight
Accurately Identified Risks:
Data fragmentation and coordination challenges were correctly prioritized and substantially addressed through SIIE integration and LEG establishment. External dependence vulnerability was recognized, though mitigation focused more on institutional frameworks than underlying fiscal constraints.
Underestimated Risks:
Implementation culture barriers proved more resistant than anticipated. While technical systems improved, changing institutional decision-making practices required deeper interventions than planned. Scale-up sustainability was partially assessed but the structural budget constraints (inertial allocation patterns, congressional modification authority) were insufficiently addressed.
Unforeseen Risks:
Administrative transition disruptions weren't anticipated, requiring adaptive management when leadership changes affected institutional participation. COVID-19's compounding impact on vulnerable populations necessitated additional recovery planning (SCG Activity 1.3).
Critical Gap:
Documentation lacks explicit SEAH risk assessment and mitigation protocols despite focus on vulnerable populations including girls and rural communities, representing a significant oversight in comprehensive risk management.
The grant succeeded in addressing technical and coordination challenges but was hindered by deeper structural constraints that proved more resistant to planning-level interventions than initially assessed.ReintentarClaude puede cometer errores. Verifique las respuestas.

Lessons and recommendations, successful practices and innovative interventions

Detailed Description
Key Lessons Learned
Strategic Integration vs. Operational Implementation Gap:
The grant successfully aligned three planning instruments (PRESENA, PEI, Plan 365) into coherent strategic axes but struggled to translate this into operational capacity. While institutional coordination improved dramatically, the persistent challenge of converting strategic objectives into "measurable units" reveals that technical integration doesn't automatically generate implementation culture change.
Financial Architecture Determines Implementation Reality:
Despite strategic improvements, the underlying budget structure (78% salary allocation, Data Systems vs. Data Culture Disconnect:
Technical improvements to SIIE integration and interoperability didn't resolve the core problem that data remains utilized by only a "very limited group of users." Building systems without simultaneously addressing institutional incentives for evidence-based decision-making yields limited impact.
Successful Practices and Innovations
Adaptive Grant Design:
The incorporation of COVID-19 recovery components (SCG Activity 1.3) demonstrated responsive programming that addressed emergent national priorities while maintaining core objectives.
Resource Coordination Model:
The successful alignment of $70M across multiple partners (IDB, GPE, CCF, private sector) around shared strategic framework represents effective financing coordination that maximized impact while reducing fragmentation.

Government-Led Prioritization Process:
Rather than imposing external frameworks, the grant supported Honduras in identifying its own transformation priority through national diagnostic processes, ensuring authentic ownership and political sustainability.
Recommendations for Future Grant Cycles
Implementation Culture Focus:
Future grants should invest equally in technical capacity building and institutional incentive alignment. Include specific activities targeting decision-maker behavior change, not just system improvements.
Fiscal Integration Strategy:
Address budget structure constraints explicitly from design phase. Include ministry of finance as core stakeholder and develop specific interventions to modify resource allocation patterns.
Extended Timeline for Culture Change:
Plan longer implementation periods for system transformation grants. Institutional culture change requires 3-5 years, while technical improvements can be achieved in 1-2 years.
Municipality-Level Capacity Building:
Include explicit decentralization components addressing local implementation capacity. The gap between central coordination improvements and local delivery capacity proved more significant than anticipated.
Sustainability Planning from Onset:
Develop clear transition strategies from external to domestic financing before grant implementation begins. Create specific benchmarks for government assumption of financial responsibility.
Gender Integration Operationalization:
Move beyond policy-level gender mainstreaming to include specific budget allocation mechanisms and implementation accountability measures for gender equity outcomes.
Continuous Adaptive Management:
Build formal adaptation protocols into grant design allowing for mid-course corrections based on emerging evidence rather than waiting for formal reviews.

Impact stories

Detailed Description
N.A

Other Effects

Detailed Description
N.A

Tangible outputs and knowledge products

#	File Name	Document Type	Description

The documents listed were submitted with the progress report. If you'd like access to them, please contact the grant operations officer for your country.

Efficiency, Sustainability and Grant Management

Assessment of Project Implementation: Efficiency

Overall Efficiency

Level of Overall Efficiency 3

High

Detailed Description

All the activities finish on timeThe grant demonstrated exemplary timeliness across all phases of implementation. The six-phase development process was completed within the planned timeline, with each milestone achieved on schedule. The structured approach from priority reform identification through COMPACT finalization maintained consistent momentum without delays.

Timeliness

Detailed Description

No delays. No

Detailed Description

N.A

Grant costs

Detailed Description

N.A

Partnerships and Inclusive Dialogue

Detailed Description

Sector dialogue demonstrated high inclusivity through the transitional LEG structure incorporating institutions representing government, civil society, and international partners. The two-workshop validation process (August and November 2024) ensured broad stakeholder input in COMPACT development.
Coordination mechanisms proved effective - MERECE revitalization provided structured donor coordination while LEG enabled systematic multi-stakeholder consensus building. The unanimous COMPACT endorsement indicates genuine inclusive dialogue rather than consultation theater.
However, municipal-level inclusion remained limited, with local government integration in national planning identified as insufficient, representing a significant gap in comprehensive sector dialogue inclusivity.ReintentarClaude puede cometer errores. Verifique las respuestas.

Use of data and Evidence for Improvement

Detailed Description

N.A

Use of GPE Processes

Detailed Description

The six-phase development process (identification through finalization) provided clear progression milestones that enhanced both grant quality and stakeholder accountability. This systematic approach prevented scope drift while ensuring comprehensive technical coverage.

Sustainability

Detailed Description

The six-phase development process (identification, preparation, diagnosis, analysis, refinement, finalization) provided structured progression that enhanced grant quality. Each phase built systematically on previous outputs, ensuring comprehensive stakeholder engagement and technical rigor through ITAP review.

Flexible Adaptive Management: The System Capacity Grant (SCG) structure allowed mid-course additions like COVID-19 recovery components (Activity 1.3), demonstrating responsive programming that maintained relevance without compromising core objectives. This flexibility enhanced both quality and timeliness.

Extended Consensus-Building Requirements: While inclusive, the comprehensive stakeholder consultation process (August and November 2024 workshops plus continuous engagement) created timeline pressures. The need for unanimous LEG endorsement, though valuable for legitimacy, extended development cycles beyond initial projections.

Technical Complexity vs. Implementation Culture Gap: The emphasis on technical system integration (SIIE interoperability, data harmonization) required significant transaction costs for limited utilization impact. The persistent "limited group of users" problem suggests process focus on technical solutions rather than behavioral change mechanisms.

Multi-Institutional Coordination Burden: Managing coordination across ST-CONED, SEDUC, MERECE, LEG, and international partners created substantial transaction costs. Administrative transitions (DES-UNAH withdrawal) demonstrated system fragility requiring additional management investment.

Quality Assurance Iterations: The ITAP review process, while ensuring technical quality, required multiple refinement cycles that extended timelines and increased transaction costs, particularly for complex multi-stakeholder documents like the COMPACT.

Grant Management and Use of Funds

Unspent Funds

Amount of funds that were not spent by grant closing

0

Detailed Description

N.a

Management Performance

Level of Management Performance 4

Highly Satisfactory (HS)

Detailed Description

N.A

Annexes

Annex 1: List of Acronyms

Acronym	Description

Annex 2: Efficacy by Grant Window

Capacity Area Window

Window 1: Strengthen gender-responsive planning and policy development for system-wide impact

Level of Achievement at End of Grant

Substantial

Detailed Description:

The development and successful completion of the Honduras Partnership COMPACT 2025 directly achieved all core objectives of Window 1: Strengthen Gender-Responsive Planning and Policy Development for System-Wide Impact.

Specific Objective Achievements

Gender-Responsive Planning Integration:

The COMPACT successfully mainstreamed gender perspectives as transversal themes across all strategic planning instruments (PRESENA, PEI, Plan 365). This represents a fundamental shift from fragmented gender considerations to systematic integration in national education planning frameworks, directly fulfilling Window 1's planning strengthening mandate.

Policy Development for System-Wide Impact:

The unanimous endorsement by 35+ institutions in the transitional LEG demonstrates that gender-responsive policy development achieved genuine system-wide consensus. The two strategic axes framework (Governance and Institutional Management; Access, Coverage, Promotion and Permanence) explicitly incorporates gender equity as a cross-cutting principle affecting all system components.

Institutional Capacity for Gender Analysis:

The comprehensive enabling factors assessment included systematic gender disaggregation across all four priority areas, providing Honduras with enhanced analytical capacity for gender-responsive decision-making. The COMPACT's focus on "most vulnerable populations" with explicit attention to girls and women establishes operational frameworks for targeted interventions.

Coordination Mechanisms:

The revitalized LEG structure and MERECE coordination now include protocols for gender-responsive planning consultation, creating permanent institutional mechanisms for ongoing gender integration in education sector planning.

System-Wide Impact Evidence

The COMPACT's reform priority - "Acceleration of Educational Transformation with inequality reduction focus" - positions gender equity as central to Honduras' education transformation strategy. The successful alignment of $70 million in complementary financing around this gender-inclusive framework demonstrates that Window 1 objectives translated into concrete resource mobilization and stakeholder commitment.

The COMPACT represents the definitive deliverable proving Window 1's successful completion, establishing sustainable institutional architecture for gender-responsive education planning at national scale.

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1 High - There were no shortcomings or at most minor shortcomings in the continued alignment between grant activities and the capacity needs/priorities. The grant provided clear evidence of such alignment. If

circumstances changed, the objectives were changed accordingly to keep objectives fully relevant. Substantial - There were moderate shortcomings in the continued alignment between grant activities and the capacity needs/priorities. The grant provided limited information on such alignment. If circumstances changed, the objectives were changed accordingly to keep objectives fully relevant. Modest - There were significant shortcomings in the continued alignment between grant activities and the capacity needs/priorities. The project provided limited information on such alignment. If circumstances changed, the objectives were not changed accordingly to keep objectives fully relevant. Negligible - There were severe shortcomings in the continued alignment between grant activities and the capacity needs/priorities. The grant differed from those current needs or did not provide information to assess such alignment. If circumstances changed, the objectives were not changed accordingly to keep objectives fully relevant.

2 High-The project exceeded or fully achieved its objectives (intended outcomes) or is likely to do so. Substantial -The project almost fully achieved its objectives (intended outcomes) or is likely to do so. Modest- The project partly achieved (or is expected to partly achieve) its objectives (intended outcomes). Negligible-The project barely achieved or did not achieve (minimal achievement, if any) its objectives (intended outcomes).

3 High-Efficiency exceeded expectations. Substantial-Efficiency was what would be expected in the sector.Modest-Efficiency was below expectations in the sector. Negligible- Efficiency was very low compared to both the benefits (if any) and recognized norms in the sector.

4 Highly Unsatisfactory – Overall grant management performance prevented the achievement of one or more outputs. Unsatisfactory – Overall grant management performance limited or jeopardized the achievement of one or more outputs. Moderately Unsatisfactory – Overall grant management performance delayed the achievement of one or more outputs, but issues were resolved during the grant life cycle. Moderately Satisfactory – Overall grant management performance supported the grant to achieve most of its major outputs efficiently with moderate shortcomings. Satisfactory – Overall grant management performance supported the grant to achieve almost all of its major outputs efficiently with only minor shortcomings. Highly Satisfactory – Overall grant management performance supported the grant to achieve or exceed all of the major outputs efficiently without significant shortcomings.