

Protecting biodiversity and recovering degraded ecosystems - RECOVER Honduras

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10220

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

☐ CBIT

☐ NGI

Project Title

Protecting biodiversity and recovering degraded ecosystems - RECOVER Honduras

Countries

Honduras

Agency(ies)

UNDP, FAO

Other Executing Partner(s)

Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), UN Environment, Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG), National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy

Certification - International Standards, Mainstreaming, Biodiversity, Focal Areas, Land Degradation, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Productivity, Sustainable Land Management, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Sustainable Pasture Management, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Income Generating Activities, Sustainable Agriculture, Sustainable Livelihoods, Climate Change, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Certification -National Standards, Financial and Accounting, Conservation Finance, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Biomes, Tropical Rain Forests, Wetlands, Species, Threatened Species, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Academia, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Type of Engagement, Participation, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Consultation, Beneficiaries, Communications, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Local Communities, Indigenous Peoples, Private Sector, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Innovation, Knowledge Exchange, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management, Theory of change

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 0

Submission Date

4/16/2021

Expected Implementation Start

10/1/2021

Expected Completion Date

10/1/2028

Duration

84In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

937,075.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1-1	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors	GET	2,637,464.00	65,074,970.00
BD-2-7	Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate	GET	5,500,000.00	31,363,330.00
LD-1-1	Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods through Sustainable Land Management (SLM)	GET	863,242.00	2,410,696.00
LD-1-4	Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses and increase resilience in the wider landscape	GET	863,242.00	2,410,696.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			9,863,948.00	101,259,692.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Promoting the conservation of biodiversity through improved connectivity, reduction of threats, and effective management of protected areas and biological corridors in Northern Honduras

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Enabling a territorial governance framework for the conservation of biodiversity and improved connectivity.	Technical Assistance	<p>1.1. Policy, institutional, and financial frameworks strengthened to sustainably manage production landscapes, including biological corridors, measured by:</p> <p><i>a. National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF) regulation with considerations for the management of agroforestry systems throughout its life cycle</i></p> <p><i>b. 1,000,000 USD available to support restoration actions through agroforestry, prioritizing access for women</i></p> <p><i>c. 335,041 ha under legally recognized biological corridors in Northern Honduras</i></p>	<p>1.1.1. National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF) regulation developed clarifies the extent of agroforestry systems throughout its life cycle, including the contribution to biodiversity conservation, and connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes. <i>Implemented by UNDP and FAO</i></p> <p>1.1.2. At least three (3) subnational biological corridors gazetted in line with the Regulation of the Biological Corridors of Honduras (632-2015). <i>Implemented by UNDP</i></p>	GET	1,262,973.00	10,500,000.00

1.2. Improved management effectiveness of protected areas and biological corridors, measured by:

a. Improved management effectiveness (as measured through the METT) of six (6) PAs covering 295,398 ha: i. Nombre de Dios National Park (NP): from 33 to 58; ii. Pico Bonito NP: from 52 to 75; iii. Texiguat Wildlife Refuge (WR): from 39 to 64; iv. Cuero y Salado WR: from 59 to 75; v. Punta Izopo NP: from 39 to 64; vi. Jeannette Kawas NP: from 58 to 75

b. Reduction from USD 2,495,827/year to USD 2,194,520/year (12% reduction) in the financial gap to cover basic management costs and investments in six (6) prioritized PAs

1.3. Strengthened capacity of the public sector, the private sector, and civil society to manage PAs and biological corridors, measured by:

1.1.3. Enhanced land tenure interinstitutional accreditation system (e.g., collective and private land titles [including indigenous and afro-Honduran peoples], long-term government or private lease-holds) facilitates the following: a) territorial planning to identify key stakeholders and sites for the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable production in prioritized biological corridors; b) support to the regularization of land tenure in prioritized biological corridors; c) access to financing to support biodiversity-friendly production and restoration of degraded lands; and d) support to conflict resolution related to land tenure in selected PAs and prioritized biological corridors; e) protocols on corridors and PAs established with indigenous peoples participation; and f) land tenure definition processes for PAs

<p><i>Change in capacity of PA co-managers, municipal authorities, and palm oil production and cattle farming sectors (technical staff and decision makers, including women) to effectively manage PAs, implement sustainable production and diversification; and control and surveillance in prioritized biological corridors and PAs, as indicated by the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard:</i></p> <p><u><i>National government</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>MiAmbiente+): from 51% to 69%</i> - <i>ICF: from 54% to 63%</i> - <i>SAG DICTA: from 22% to 40%</i> - <i>SAG SENASA: from 5% to 30%</i> <p><u><i>NGO co-managers of PAs</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>PROLANSATE: from 42% to 54%</i> - <i>FUPNAND: from 38% to 46%</i> - <i>FUPNAPIB: from 38% to 40%</i> 	<p>improved. <i>Implemented by UNDP</i></p> <p>1.2.1. At least one (1) protected area management plan updated (Nombre de Dios and Pico Bonito), includes business plans for financial sustainability through sustainable tourism, payment for environmental services, revised entrance fee system, among other options. <i>Implemented by UNDP</i></p> <p>1.2.2. Participatory control and surveillance program for six (6) PAs and three (3) biological corridors operationalized. <i>Implemented by UNDP</i></p> <p>1.2.3. Voluntary goals for land degradation neutrality (LDN) for the prioritized landscape of the project in compliance with the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Drought. <i>Implemented by FAO</i></p>
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Municipalities

Tela: from 29% to -42%

- Esparta: from 29% to 35%

- Arizona: from 25% to 40%

- La Ceiba: from 42% to 44%

- MAMUCA: from 35% to 42%

Palm oil production sector

- PALCASA: from 64% to 73%

- Grupo Jaremar: from 68% to 81%

- AIPAH: from 53% to 58%

Livestock production sector

- AAGAA – La Ceiba: from 15% to 30%

- AGA – San Juan: from 10% to 30%

AGA - Valle de Lean: from 12% to 30%

1.3.1. Regional and local platforms for palm oil and cattle ranching strengthened allows the following: a) enhanced governance for sustainable production value chain; b) support to access technical and financial mechanisms to promote biodiversity-friendly production practice; c) effective monitoring by environmental authorities (e.g., Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment [MiAmbiente+], Municipal Environmental Units, and ICF, SAG, etc.); and d) conducting a census of the palm sector in the area.

Implemented by UNDP and FAO

1.3.2. CONACOBH regional roundtable for biological corridors established include the management committee, the private sector, PA co-managers, national and local government, academia, and civil society, as well as a

financial sustainability strategy. *Implemented by UNDP*

1.3.3. Financial products (credit lines, green bonds, guarantee funds, impact investment funds, payments by results, etc.) established with necessary institutional capacity in place for the financing of biodiversity-friendly production practices, including agroforestry systems, community-based forestry, and sustainable palm oil and livestock production. *Implemented by UNDP*

2. Promoting the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes	Technical Assistance	2.1. Landscape management tools - LMTs (micro-corridors, enrichment of the forests, hedges, live fences, wind barriers, and agroforestry) deliver multiple global environmental benefits (GEBs), measured by:	2.1.1. LMTs (micro-corridors, forest enrichment, hedges, live fences, wind barriers, and agroforestry) implemented enhance connectivity between PAs/ KBAs and include the following: a) 1,000 conservation and good production	GET	4,981,055.00	28,000,000.00
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<p>a. GEF Core Indicator 1: 295,398 ha of terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use</p>	<p>practices agreements signed with the producers of palm oil and beef/dairy products to adopt LMTs that contribute to biodiversity conservation, prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19; b) up to 11 nurseries present in the project landscape strengthened and two new nurseries with cooperatives or producers' associations (including women's groups) established, providing 10,000 to 30,000 seedlings per nursery to be used with the LMTs and the restoration of biological corridors; and c) Restoration Plan for the rehabilitation of biological corridors linking production lands with biodiversity conservation and in line with the National Program for the Recovery of Degraded Ecosystems' Goods and Service 2018-2028 and the National Committee of Biological Corridors of Honduras</p>
<p>b. GEF Core Indicator 3: 30,000 ha a of land restored (ha) (in biological corridors between production landscapes and 6 PAs, including 2 key biodiversity areas [KBAs])</p>	
<p>c. Change in the Ecological Integrity Index for the jaguar (<i>Panthera onca</i>) under the Jaguar Protocol from 1.68 (poor) to 2.00 (moderate) assessed with the participation of women (at least 35% of all participants)</p>	
<p>d. Presence of an established population of indicator species, established with the participation of women (at least 35% of all participants): i. Jaguar (<i>Panthera onca</i>) IUCN: NT; and ii. Baird's Tapir (<i>Tapirus bairdii</i>) IUCN: EN</p>	

e. Reduction by 10% in the annual rate of land degradation by project end

(CONACOBH).
Implemented by UNDP and FAO

2.1.2. At least 15 community-based organizations including the Garífuna, Tolupanes, and women's groups, supported with low-value grants to support biodiversity conservation and the recovery of goods and ecosystem services in the prioritized biological corridors including degraded lands, prioritizing stakeholders impacted by COVID-19. *Implemented by UNDP*

2.1.3. Good practices to reduce conflicts between producers and jaguars (*Panthera onca*) implemented, include the following: a) training of producers; b) handbook of good practices; and c) jaguar and prey (e.g., collared peccary, red brocket, Central American agouti, and lowland paca) monitoring plan which considers the protocol for the monitoring the

jaguar in Honduras.

*Implemented by
UNDP*

2.1.4. Sustainable tourism models implemented include:
a) promotion of bird watching, canopying, rafting, beach tourism, trail enjoyment, etc., in PAs; and community-based tourism (Garífuna and Ladinos) in PAs buffer areas and areas of ecosystem connectivity.

*Implemented by
UNDP*

2.1.5. Payment for Environmental Services (PES) schemes for water services implemented in at least two protected areas.

*Implemented by
UNDP*

2.1.6. A system to monitor of project's environmental benefits defined includes the following:
a) a monitoring plan for key species in six (6) PAs and the prioritized biological corridors, which considers the recommendations of the National Biological Monitoring Board; and

b) modeling tools (e.g., Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model [GLEAM]; Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool [EX-ACT], etc.), and other tools to measure GEBs resulting from the implementation of LMT, including GEBs from Component 3.
Implemented by UNDP and FAO

3. Mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable land management practices into production landscapes	Technical Assistance	<p>3.1. Production landscapes under improved practices increase connectivity between PAs, measured by:</p> <p><i>a. GEF Core Indicator 4: 31,432 ha of landscapes under improved practices (ha)</i></p> <p><i>b. Change in the annual net income of participating small and medium producers of palm oil and beef/dairy, disaggregated by sex (at least 35% women):</i></p> <p><i>i. Small producers of palm oil: baseline + X;</i></p> <p><i>b. Medium producers of palm oil: baseline + X; iii. Small livestock producers</i></p>	<p>3.1.1 Sustainable production training and extension services program implemented benefits 6,000 small and medium producers of palm oil (2,000), beef/dairy (2,000) and basic grains (maize and beans) (2,000) in key conservation areas in the prioritized biological corridors, prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19. <i>Implemented by UNDP and FAO</i></p> <p>3.1.2. At least five cooperation partnerships established with the private sector (buyers and businesses related to agroforestry products [e.g., cocoa,</p>	GET	2,287,644.00	55,437,802.00
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<p><i>(beef/dairy): baseline + X; Medium livestock producers (beef/dairy) : baseline + X</i></p> <p><i>(Baseline and targets will be established during the first year of project implementation)</i></p> <p><i>c. Change in productivity in participating palm oil and beef/dairy farm, including 175 farms owned or run by women: i. Palm oil: from 16 ton/ha to 25 ton/ha; ii. Beef: from 350 lbs./animal to 385 lbs./animal; iii. Milk: from 4.26 liters/cow/day to 5.2 liters/cow/day</i></p>	<p>fruit products, and wood] resulting from the implementation of LMTs), and with processors and retailers to promote biodiversity-friendly products.</p> <p><i>Implemented by UNDP and FAO</i></p> <p>3.1.3. Existing or new incentives (e.g., access to financing, tax exemptions, training, technical assistance, etc.) identified and made available to small and medium producers of palm oil, beef/dairy, and basic grains (maize and beans), including technical support to access credits, and prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19. <i>Implemented by UNDP</i></p> <p>3.1.4. At least five (5) cooperatives or groups of small and medium palm oil producers, including women's groups, with technical support to adopt the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certification prioritizing producers impacted</p>
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by COVID-19.

*Implemented by
UNDP*

3.1.5. 500 small and medium farms supported to implement intensive silvopastoral and basic grains systems with production diversification through agroforestry systems and with verification using the GLEAM tool, prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19. *Implemented by
FAO*

GET	462,532.00	4,821,890.00
Sub Total(\$)	462,532.00	4,821,890.00
Total Project Cost(\$)	9,863,948.00	101,259,692.00

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Private Sector	Industrial Association of Palm Oil Producers of Honduras (AIPAH)	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,250,400.00
Private Sector	Industrial Association of Palm Oil Producers of Honduras (AIPAH)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,250,400.00
Recipient Country Government	Honduran Bank for Production and Housing (BANHPROVI)	Loans	Investment mobilized	63,300,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Foundation for Rural Business Development (FUNDER)	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,100,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Foundation for Rural Business Development (FUNDER)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,400,000.00
Other	HEIFER International Honduras	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Other	HEIFER International Honduras	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Private Sector	Grupo JAREMAR	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,900,000.00
Other	Rainforest Alliance	Grant	Investment mobilized	14,400,000.00
Other	Rainforest Alliance	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,600,000.00
Other	Rikolto/Veco	Grant	Investment mobilized	446,875.00
Other	Rikolto/Veco	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	240,625.00

Civil Society Organization	Solidaridad	Grant	Investment mobilized	187,500.00
Civil Society Organization	Solidaridad	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	562,500.00
Other	National University of Forest Sciences (UNACIFOR)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,600,100.00
Other	National University of Forest Sciences (UNACIFOR)	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,199,900.00
Recipient Country Government	National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Secretariat of Agriculture and Cattle Ranching (SAG)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,348,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	473,392.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				101,259,692.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

AIPH: investment in RSPO certification using the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard, Training, technical assistance, and infrastructure development BANHPROVI: investments through short, medium and long term financing for sustainable production systems in the project landscape FUNDER: investment to promote and implement sustainable oil palm production and agroforestry systems, sustainable value chains and nancing ÈHEIFER International Honduras: investment in the conservation of biodiversity and management of natural resources, and to promote the sustainability of the ecosystem services in the project landscape. Grupo JAREMAR: investment to promote and implement sustainable oil palm production, strengthen the capacities of stakeholders in conservation and protection of biodiversity, strengthen the capacities of small independent producers in sustainability issues, and monitoring of measurement indicators to protect the quality of the water, soil and air. Rainforest Alliance: investment for the implementation of sustainable oil palm production, cattle ranching, and other production systems, and training and monitoring Rikolto/Veco: investment to promote sustainable food systems and agro-forestry models, enhance soil productivity, water resource management on farms, and to promote inclusive business relationships with local and regional markets. Solidaridad: investment to conserve natural resources, facilitate multi-stakeholder platforms, increase knowledge and facilitate decision-making, and promote sustainable national policies. UNACIFOR: investment in PA management, the conservation of biodiversity in situ and ex situ, and Environmental education and awareness.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Honduras	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	8,137,464	773,059
FAO	GET	Honduras	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,726,484	164,016
Total Grant Resources(\$)					9,863,948.00	937,075.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)
PPG Required



PPG Amount (\$)				PPG Agency Fee (\$)		
300,000				28,500		
Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Honduras	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	200,000	19,000
FAO	GET	Honduras	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	100,000	9,500
Total Project Costs(\$)					300,000.00	28,500.00

Please provide justification

It is expected that the preparation period of this project will be a complex process given the presence of indigenous communities and other stakeholders that will need to be consulted during the PPG phase. The PPG phase will make sure not only that free and prior informed consent procedures are properly addressed but also that social and environmental risks and mitigation measures are mainstreamed into the project design. PPG resources will also be invested in establishing baselines and targets for land degradation and biodiversity indicators. This includes socializing the project proposal amongst local stakeholders in remote project sites.

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
299,634.00	295,398.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00


Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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299,634.00	295,398.00	0.00	0.00
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Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Cuero y Salado	18816	Others	13,225.00	13,027.00			59.00		
Jeannette Kawas National Park	30627	National Park	79,382.00	79,382.00			58.00		
Nombre de Dios National Park	555582992	National Park	30,000.00	30,312.00			33.00		
Pico Bonito National Park	18810	National Park	107,300.00	107,107.00			52.00		
Punta Izopo National Park	41024	National Park	22,742.00	18,585.00			39.00		

Texiguat	18845	Wilderness Area	46,985.00	46,985.00	39.00	
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Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
30000.00	30000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
15,000.00	15,000.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
15,000.00	15,000.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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50000.00	31432.00	0.00	0.00
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Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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42,500.00	23,932.00		
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Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
7,500.00	7,500.00		

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certied 7,500 ha. È

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Submitted

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	64,800	10,700		
Male	97,200	15,700		
Total	162000	26400	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1a. *Project Description.*

1) The global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description).

1. Although the global environmental problem, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed are in alignment with the PIF, the global environmental problem and root causes, and barriers were updated as follows.

2. **Threats to biodiversity:** The principal threat to biodiversity in Honduras is habitat loss and fragmentation due to subsistence agriculture, widespread illegal logging, cattle farming, industrial scale agriculture and conversion to monoculture plantations, such as oil palm. The expanding agricultural frontiers have led to fragmentation and loss of native forest habitat and forest degradation. Between 2000 and 2016, approximately 372,856 ha were deforested, at a deforestation rate of 23,304 ha per year. The humid broadleaf forest suffered the greatest deforestation, with 278,520 ha lost during that period (17,407 ha per year); encroachment of agricultural borders (extensive cattle farming and agriculture) and illegal logging were the main causes for the loss of forest cover.[1] In northern Honduras, the humid broadleaf forest and coastal wetlands are negatively impacted by activities associated with African palm cultivation. Oil palm plantations increased from 24,626 ha in 1985 to 114,244 ha in 2015, resulting in the deforestation of 33,598 ha and changes in land use in 56,019.74 ha (from pasture and crops to oil palm). Agricultural policies tend to favor monoculture production. In addition, biodiversity conservation has been not perceived as being directly linked to sustainable economic growth and has low priority at the national and local levels. The projected deforestation from oil palm cultivation and the expansion of cattle ranching over the next 7 years is 7,840 ha and 49,490 ha, respectively. It also leads to the emission of carbon from reduction of forest stocks and to land degradation processes and water and soil pollution. Firewood extraction, forest fires, and illegal timber extraction also contribute to the loss of forest cover. There is a lack of alternative cooking fuels; 65% of domestic energy comes from firewood and 75% of Honduras' population uses firewood for domestic needs. Forest fires are common and in many cases are associated with cattle ranchers and farmers clearing and preparing land for production. On the other hand, approximately 75–85% of broadleaf forest wood and 30–50% of pine forest wood are illegally harvested; control and surveillance is limited as government entities charged with overseeing the proper use of natural resources are weak and operate with very small budgets. Pollution is also a principal threat to biodiversity; the overuse of agrochemicals (pesticides and synthetic fertilizers), and the disposal of untreated wastewater solid waste into natural ecosystems has resulted in the degradation of natural resources and has been closely associated with the clearing of land for agriculture and other uses, including palm oil production. There is a lack of infrastructure for treating wastewater discharges and managing solid waste, as well as a lack of environmental enforcement. Finally, the effects of climate change exacerbate the negative effects on biodiversity, causing incremental shifts in biological communities as a result of elevated temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and increasing frequency and severity of storms, among other factors.

3. **Land degradation:** Land degradation in Honduras is closely related to the degradation of natural resources; that is, reduction or loss of forest cover, degradation of water sources, and soil erosion due to deforestation and unsuitable agricultural production practices and cattle ranching.[2] Land degradation has resulted in the deterioration of biological, physical and chemical soil properties generating important negative environmental impacts that go beyond production. 72% of the country has slopes greater than 15 percent and up to 78% of land used for agriculture is on hillsides. Although slope farming is not suited for the country's soils, which are fragile and acidic, mostly poor farmers who do not have other alternatives for subsistence practice agriculture and cattle ranching on poor-quality lands. Sixty-eight percent of Hondurans living in poverty are landless or live in fragile areas not suitable for agriculture and other livelihoods. In addition, because of dry spells and seasonal water scarcity, secure water provision and soil erosion are major problems facing Honduras.[3] Land degradation and desertification in Honduras would get worse due to climate change and variability. Honduras is among the countries most affected by extreme weather events, including drought[4]. Climate change projections indicate an increase in average temperature by 1 degree Celsius (°C) to 2.5°C by 2050 and 3°C to 4.3°C by 2100, and an annual rainfall decrease of 9 to 14 percent by 2050 and 20 to 31 percent by 2100. The largest reductions in rainfall are expected to occur from June–August and in the southwest regions, and more prolonged, intense canícula and drought are projected. By 2050, heavy rainfall volume is projected to increase by 13%, increasing flood flows by 6%. In addition, the frequency of extreme weather events is projected to increase, especially in the northeast.[5] The impacts of climate variability are already significant in Honduras and are principally affecting the rural poor who depend on rain-fed agriculture. Between 2012 and 2013 there was a 23% decline in coffee production due to a coffee rust outbreak, which was fueled by a more variable climate, changing moisture conditions and higher temperatures. In addition, 2 years of consecutive drought starting in 2014 led to a loss of 96% of maize yields and 87% loss of bean yields in the country's Dry Corridor. On the other hand, more than half of Honduras' total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions come from land use change; the emissions for average deforestation for the period 2000-2016 have been estimated at 6,552,746.47 tCO₂/year.[6]

4. The **root causes** of environmental degradation in Honduras include: a) poverty: many of Hondurans living in poverty (48.3% of people lived in poverty in the country in 2018^[7]) are landless or live in fragile areas not suitable for agriculture. With few economic opportunities, the poor seek to subsist by using the available natural resources, causing multiple environmental impacts. Poverty is aggravated by a lack of adequate education, agricultural inputs and extension services, health care, and other basic services; b) a limiting policy-enabling environment, including limited institutional budgets: The country ranks 1st in climate vulnerability in the world, which means strict budget cuts that do not allow adequate supervision and monitoring of the application of rules and regulations in general. More specifically, it does not allow the application of regulations related to land use planning and those related to reducing the delay in land titling, which requires special budgets to achieve the desired goal. Meanwhile, people exercise a useful control over the land without having the economic resources necessary for the application of mitigation measures as needed. Land use management legislation is mainly related to zoning for various uses, including human settlements and agricultural production; however, there is a lack of legislation regarding the use for each zone; this requires highly specialized technical actions and the country does not have the necessary funds for its development with the exception for some cities of the country; c) weak institutional technical and economic capacity: government entities charged with overseeing land use management and environmental protection need to be strengthened with financial resources to improve their capacity for monitoring, control, or surveillance. This includes PAs in northern Honduras, which still have deficiencies in their management and are far from being financially sustainable. The country has benefited in the past from initiatives aimed at strengthening capacities for planning, management, and monitoring the conservation of biodiversity and the environment (including GEF projects). However, local governments and civil society organizations find financial self-sustainability extremely difficult; an aspect that should be improved through better business plans for PAs. In addition, there is limited understanding and information about ecosystem functions, which results in uninformed decision-making, weak planning and permitting, and limited environmental quality control of development activities; and d) lack of environmental awareness: there is limited knowledge about natural resources among the population, and a lack of environmental education programs increases the threats to biodiversity, the land, and the forests.^[8] In addition, there is the general perception that biodiversity conservation takes place only in protected areas with little or no consideration of biodiversity conservation in the wider landscape, including production lands.

Barriers

Weak territorial governance for the conservation of biodiversity and improved connectivity.	Decision-makers in Honduras operate within a framework of territorial governance where there are some gaps in policy and planning tools, in addition to lack of sustained financial resources, that are needed for more effective conservation of biodiversity in PAs considering the wider landscape. This particularly includes production landscapes between PAs that are critical to maintain ecosystem connectivity, taking into consideration an improved regulatory framework for the implementation of agroforestry systems on production lands that can evolve into the establishment of biological corridors and contribute to restoring degraded ecosystems thereby ensuring the sustainable delivery of related goods and services. There is also room for the legal designation of additional biological corridors as mandated by the Regulation of the Biological Corridors of Honduras (632-2015). In addition, some PAs continue to operate with outdated management plans and the financial gap to cover the basic costs for management of PAs is on average 50%. Territorial governance is also limited by the lack of coordination and mechanisms for cooperation between national-, local-, and private sector-level stakeholders; these institutional constraints limit the quality of territorial planning with environmental benefits, including alternatives to reduce ecosystem degradation and adopt biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices. There is also a legal challenge related to land tenure (60% of producers do not have full control of the land or a land use plan), which only allows the implementation of approximately 40% of long-term strategies for operationalizing conservation-production strategies. On the other hand, it does not allow the application of financial and market incentives to encourage producers to make use of biodiversity-friendly production systems and for the restoration of degraded areas that result from poor farming practices in palm oil, beef/dairy, and staple grains (maize and beans) production. Platforms such as the National Sustainable Palm Oil Platform and the Sustainable Livestock Farming Regional Roundtables, need to be strengthened so that they may promote sustainable production systems among the associated producers and provide them with the support to access needed technical and financial incentives (e.g., credit lines, green bonds, guarantee funds, impact investment funds, payments by results, etc.). Improved participatory control and surveillance programs are also needed both within and outside the PAs. Finally, Honduras has not denied land degradation neutrality (LDN) goals and lacks a framework to move forward in defining these goals.
Limited available tools to improve connectivity between PAs and production landscapes	Despite a national commitment to consolidate biological corridors that will link PAs for biodiversity conservation and reducing habitat fragmentation, there has been limited progress in achieving this goal. The proper landscape management tools (LMTs) are lacking, which would be used to promote ecosystem connectivity between PAs/ KBAs and restore degraded soils and forests using conservation agreements that have producers commit to conservation and sustainable production using financial incentives and market mechanism, as well as small grants to local communities and vulnerable groups that have limited access to the national-level financial mechanisms. In the case of th

	<p>e Honduran Caribbean Biological Corridor, there is a lack of region-specific restoration plans that implement restoration practices already defined in the National Program for the Recovery of Degraded Ecosystems' Goods and Service 2018-2028. Producers, local communities, and vulnerable groups in the region lack the training to implement LMTs for restoration, including the implementation of agroforestry systems that promote production alternatives to traditional agriculture and livestock production practices. In addition and despite past efforts to achieve financial sustainability of the PAs (e.g., GEF5 project - <i>Strengthening the sub-system of coastal and marine protected areas</i> [GEF Project ID 4708]), there is still a need to develop additional strategies to ensure the financial resources needed for effective PA management; currently the financial gap to cover basic management costs in the six PAs prioritized by the project is 85%. Finally, decision makers and other key stakeholders need to improve their knowledge on the use of technical tools for measuring the benefits of biodiversity conservation and reduced land degradation that would result from the restoration of degraded lands using LMTs and from implementing sustainable agroforestry systems.</p>
Limited availability of incentives to mainstream biodiversity and SLM practices into production landscapes	<p>Using incentives to promote sustainable value chains with environmental and social benefits once these are available would require overcoming persisting organizational, technical, and business management limitations among the producers that use them. Honduras has experience in mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes and sectors utilizing GEF support (e.g., GEF5 project - <i>Delivering Multiple Global Environment Benefits through Sustainable Management of Production Landscapes</i> [GEF Project ID 4590]) but has been slow in adopting the lessons learned and replicating best practices. There is a lack of sustainable production skills among small palm oil, beef/dairy, and basic grains producers as well as a lack of partnerships with the private sector that would provide security for the commercialization of biodiversity-friendly products; in addition, extension services to support sustainable value chains are lacking, as traditionally these have focused on supporting conventional forms of production. In the case of small-scale palm oil producers there is no cost effective option for sustainable palm certification as an incentive for environmentally friendly production among small- and medium-scale beef/dairy farmers, there is limited knowledge for implementing intensive silvopastoral systems that would free-up ecologically sensitive areas that have been degraded (e.g., riparian forests and wetlands) so that they may be rehabilitated and to restore ecosystem connectivity between PAs /KBAs, while at the same time increasing productivity.</p>
Lack of mechanisms for sharing best practices and lessons learned regarding biodiversity conservation and friendly production practices limits upscaling in other landscapes and other production sectors, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic	<p>There is a lack of mechanisms or platforms for sharing knowledge or targeted knowledge products in the country that would document and systematize best practices and lessons learned around biodiversity conservation through protected and interconnected areas within biological corridors, biodiversity-friendly production practices, SLM, and gender mainstreaming in production landscapes. As a result, the possibility of replication and upscaling in other landscapes and production sectors is limited. In addition, there is a lack of systematic monitoring of results and limited available data to assess the impact of interventions and to guide future planning and investments. This barrier, as well as the previous barriers, could be exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, causing delays in the execution of some project activities. This includes limited participation of the project stakeholders in some of the project activities that due to the pandemic can only be done remotely. In particular, this represents a challenge in the project landscape as most of the producers of food production systems live in rural areas, with limited access to internet and other communication systems.</p>

2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects.

5. The baseline scenario was updated as follows: In addition to the baseline projects reported in the PIF, the Government of Honduras (ICF) will implement the project "Strengthening the National System of Protected Areas of Honduras - SINAPH (Life Web)" with a total budget of 11,805,500 (10 million Euros) provided by the German Government through the German Development Bank (KfW). The project aims to improve the effectiveness of marine-coastal PA management with measures such as updating PA planning instruments and the implementation of management plans, among others activities.

6. Also, a financial gap assessment to cover the annual basic management costs of the six PAs participating in the project was conducted during the PPG using the GEF 6 Financial Sustainability Scorecard (Tracking Tool for GEF-6 Biodiversity Projects) and considering the annual budget of the management plan of each PA. The assessment concluded that the gap for the six PAs is approximately 85% or USD \$2,495,827 annually. The total annual central government (ICF) budget allocated to PA

management (excluding donor funds and revenues generated for the PAs) amounts to USD \$101,709; extra budgetary funding for PA management (donor funds) amounts to USD \$184,886; and site-based revenues (tourism entrance fees, other tourism and recreational-related fees, and PES) amount to USD \$87,787. This annual level of investment as part of the baseline is expected to continue during the duration of the project.

3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project.

7. The project strategy is closely aligned to the original PIF. The structure of the project components closely resembles the PIF approved by the GEF. A more detailed description of the project components is provided in Section V: Results and Partnerships of the UNDP-GEF Project Document. In addition, some changes were made to the project's outputs, which do not represent a departure from the project's strategy as dened Originally in the PIF nor will they have an impact on the funds originally budgeted. These changes are described as follows:

PIF Outputs (Component 1)	CEO Endorsement Outputs (Component 1)
1.2. Three (3) biological corridors gazetted in line with the Regulation of the Biological Corridors of Honduras (632-2015).	<p>1.1.2. At least three (3) subnational biological corridors gazetted in line with the Regulation of the Biological Corridors of Honduras (632-2015).</p> <p>The wording of this output was modified to indicate that the project will aim to gazette <u>at least</u> three subnational biological corridors rather than just three.</p>
1.5. Enhanced land tenure interinstitutional accreditation system (e.g., collective and private land titles [including indigenous and afro-Honduran peoples], long-term government or private lease-holds) enhanced facilitates the following: a) territorial planning to identify key stakeholders and sites for the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable production in prioritized biological corridors; b) regulation of land tenure in prioritized biological corridors; c) access to financing to support biodiversity-friendly production and restoration of degraded lands; and d) conflict resolution related to land tenure in selected PAs and prioritized biological corridors.	<p>1.1.3. Enhanced land tenure interinstitutional accreditation system (e.g., collective and private land titles [including indigenous and afro-Honduran peoples], long-term government or private lease-holds) facilitates the following: a) territorial planning to identify key stakeholders and sites for the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable production in prioritized biological corridors; b) support to the regularization of land tenure in prioritized biological corridors; c) access to financing to support biodiversity-friendly production and restoration of degraded lands; and d) support to conflict resolution related to land tenure in selected PAs and prioritized biological corridors; e) protocols on corridors and PAs established with indigenous peoples participation; and f) land tenure definition processes for PAs improved.</p> <p>The output was modified to include efforts to enhance the land tenure interinstitutional accreditation system related to indigenous lands and PAs so that indigenous peoples (Garífuna and/or Tolupán) participate in decision-making spaces about land and tenure issues that are associated with indigenous peoples within the project landscape. In addition, this will help clarify land tenure issues within the six PAs so that the land tenure structures are compatible with the biodiversity conservation objectives of each PA.</p>
1.3. Two (2) protected areas management plans updated, include business plans for financial sustainability through sustainable tourism, payment for environmental services, revised entrance fee system, among other options.	<p>1.2.1. At least one (1) protected area management plan updated (Nombre de Dios and Pico Bonito), includes business plans for financial sustainability through sustainable tourism, payment for environmental services, revised entrance fee system, among other options.</p> <p>The wording of this output was modified to indicate that the project will update at least one PA management plan.</p>
1.10. Framework for achieving land degradation neutrality (LDN) goals established based on validation of baselines for LDN over 50,000 ha and action plan defined with k	1.2.3. Voluntary goals for land degradation neutrality (LDN) for the prioritized landscape of the project in compliance with the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Drought

ey stakeholders.	<p>ht</p> <p>Although the wording of the output was modified, it will still aim to achieve the same goal; however, the target area where the improved practices will be implemented was reduced from 50,000 ha to 23,932 ha as indicated in Table E. As part of the activities related to this output, the specific LDN baseline for the target area will be defined and a technical proposal/action plan will be prepared to achieve the LDN.</p>
1.6. National and regional platforms for palm oil and cattle ranching strengthened allows the following: a) enhanced governance for sustainable production value chain; b) support to access technical and financial mechanisms to promote biodiversity-friendly production practice; and c) effective monitoring by environmental authorities (e.g., Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment [MiAmbiente+], Municipal Environmental Units, and ICF).	<p>1.3.1. Regional and local platforms for palm oil and cattle ranching strengthened allows the following: a) enhanced governance for sustainable production value chain; b) support to access technical and financial mechanisms to promote biodiversity-friendly production practice; c) effective monitoring by environmental authorities (e.g., Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment [MiAmbiente+], Municipal Environmental Units, and ICF, SAG, etc.); and d) conducting a census of the palm sector in the area.</p> <p>This output was updated to indicate that a census of the palm sector in the project landscape area will be conducted as it was determined during the PPG that the exact number of palm oil producers present is not known.</p>
1.7. Regional Bureau for biological corridors established include the private sector, PA co-managers, national and local government, academia, and civil society.	<p>1.3.2. CONACOBH regional roundtable for biological corridors established include the management committee, the private sector, PA co-managers, national and local government, academia, and civil society, as well as a financial sustainability strategy.</p> <p>This output was modified to indicate that instead of establishing a new structures (i.e., Regional Bureau for Biological Corridors) the project will establish a regional branch of the already existing National Committee of Biological Corridors of Honduras (CONACOBH). The regional roundtable will be formed similar to the National Committee, but will emphasize key regional and local stakeholders. A financial strategy will be defined to ensure the sustainability of the CONACOBH regional roundtable for biological corridors after project end.</p>
1.8. Financial products (credit lines, green bonds, guarantee funds, impact investment funds, payments by results, etc.) established with necessary institutional capacity in place for the financing of biodiversity-friendly production practices, including agroforestry systems, community-based forestry, and sustainable palm oil and livestock production including the following: a) business agreements with international and national buyers through public-private mechanisms (e.g., partnership with the Honduran Bank for Production and Housing (BANHPROVI) and other financial institutions; b) compliance with environmental, social, and gender safeguards; c) link with the monitoring, reporting, and validation (MRV) system of the National REDD+ Strategy	<p>1.3.3. Financial products (credit lines, green bonds, guarantee funds, impact investment funds, payments by results, etc.) established with necessary institutional capacity in place for the financing of biodiversity-friendly production practices, including agroforestry systems, community-based forestry, and sustainable palm oil and livestock production.</p> <p>The wording of the output was simplified and its scope reduced. The participation of the BANHPROVI (a key project co-financier) and other financial institutions is still considered as well as establishing commercial agreements with international and national buyers through public-private mechanisms. However, the link to the National REDD+ Strategy is no longer part of this output, and compliance with environmental, social, and gender safeguards will be achieved as part of UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES).</p>

	and Environmental Standards (SES).
PIF Outputs (Component 2)	CEO Endorsement Outputs (Component 2)
2.1. LMTs (micro-corridors, forest enrichment, hedges, live fences, wind barriers, and agroforestry) implemented enhance connectivity between PAs/ KBAs and include the following: a) 1,000 conservation and good production practices agreements signed with the producers of palm oil and beef/dairy products to adopt LMTs that contribute to biodiversity conservation; b) 11 existing nurseries operated by the ICF strengthened and 2 new nurseries with cooperatives or producers' associations (including women's groups) established, providing 10,000 seedlings per nursery to be used with the LMTs and the restoration of biological corridors; and c) Restoration Plan for the rehabilitation of biological corridors linking production lands with biodiversity conservation and in line with the National Program for the Recovery of Degraded Ecosystems' Goods and Service 2018-2028.	<p>2.1.1. LMTs (micro-corridors, forest enrichment, hedges, live fences, wind barriers, and agroforestry) implemented enhance connectivity between PAs/ KBAs and include the following: a) 1,000 conservation and good production practices agreements signed with the producers of palm oil and beef/dairy products to adopt LMTs that contribute to biodiversity conservation, prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19; b) up to 11 existing nurseries present in the project landscape strengthened and two new nurseries with cooperatives or producers' associations (including women's groups) established, providing 10,000 to 30,000 seedlings per nursery to be used with the LMTs and the restoration of biological corridors; and c) Restoration Plan for the rehabilitation of biological corridors linking production lands with biodiversity conservation and in line with the National Program for the Recovery of Degraded Ecosystems' Goods and Service 2018-2028 and the National Committee of Biological Corridors of Honduras.</p> <p>This output remains largely the same except for the change in the capacity of nurseries for providing seedlings for implementing LMTs and restoration activities. PPG findings indicated that this capacity will need to be larger in order to achieve the desired goals. In addition, reference to ICF was removed so that nurseries operated by other agencies can also be considered, and reference is made to COVID-19 following the GEF guideline <i>Project Design and Review Considerations in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis and the Mitigation of Future Pandemics</i>.</p>
2.2. At least 15 community-based organizations and organizations of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples (for example, Garífuna and Pech), including women's groups, supported with small grants to support biodiversity conservation and the recovery of goods and ecosystem services in the prioritized biological corridors including degraded lands.	<p>2.1.2. At least 15 community-based organizations including the Garífuna, Tolupanes, and women's groups, supported with low-value grants to support biodiversity conservation and the recovery of goods and ecosystem services in the prioritized biological corridors including degraded lands, prioritizing stakeholders impacted by COVID-19.</p> <p>This output was updated to indicate that the indigenous peoples with whom the project will be working, as this information was indicated at the time of the PIF. In addition, reference is made to COVID-19 following the GEF guideline <i>Project Design and Review Considerations in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis and the Mitigation of Future Pandemics</i>.</p>
2.5. Payment for Environmental Services (PES) schemes for water services between tourism operators and PAs implemented in three PAs: Pico Bonito NP, Jannette Kawas NP, and Punta Izopo NP.	<p>2.1.5. Payment for Environmental Services (PES) schemes for water services implemented in at least two protected areas.</p> <p>This output was reworded so that participation in the implementation of PES schemes is not limited to tourism; the PAs where the PES schemes will be implemented will be determined during project implementation and may include PAs where tourism is not the main activity. Other PES schemes may be related to water regulation and supply.</p>
2.5. A system to monitor of project's environmental benefits defined includes the following: a) a monitoring plan for key species in six (6) PAs and the prioritized biological	2.1.6. A system to monitor of project's environmental benefits defined includes the following: a) a monitoring plan for key species in six (6) PAs and the prioritized biological corridors, wh

al corridors, which considers the recommendations of the National Biological Monitoring Board; and b) modeling tools (e.g., Livestock Environmental Assessment Model GLEAM); Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool [EX-ACT]); and the national tools for restoration and sustainable production assessments (currently under construction under the Climate Change Monitoring Unit/MiAmbiente+) used to measure GEBs resulting from implementation of LMTs in the Northern Honduran Corridor (including GEBs from Component 3).	ich considers the recommendations of the National Biological Monitoring Board; and b) modeling tools (e.g., Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model [GLEAM]; Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool [EX-ACT], etc.), and other tools to measure GEBs resulting from the implementation of LMT, including GEBs from Component 3. This output was reworded to provide the opportunity to use other tools to measure GEBs, as the national tools for restoration and sustainable production assessments may not be used.
PIF Outputs (Component 3)	CEO Endorsement Outputs (Component 3)
3.1. Sustainable production training and extension services program implemented benefits 6,000 small and medium producers of palm oil (2,000), beef/dairy (2,000) and basic grains (maize and beans) (2,000) in key conservation areas in the prioritized biological corridors.	3.1.1 Sustainable production training and extension services program implemented benefits 6,000 small and medium producers of palm oil (2,000), beef/dairy (2,000) and basic grains (maize and beans) (2,000) in key conservation areas in the prioritized biological corridors, prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19 This output was updated so that it complies with the GEF guideline <i>Project Design and Review Considerations in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis and the Mitigation of Future Pandemics</i> .
3.3. Existing or new incentives (e.g., access to financing, tax exemptions, training, technical assistance, etc.) identified and made available to small and medium producers of palm oil, beef/dairy, and basic grains (maize and beans).	3.1.3. Existing or new incentives (e.g., access to financing, tax exemptions, training, technical assistance, etc.) identified and made available to small and medium producers of palm oil, beef/dairy, and basic grains (maize and beans), including technical support to access credits, and prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19. This output was updated so that the beneficiaries of new incentives will also receive the technical support needed to facilitate access to these incentives. In addition, the output follows the GEF guideline <i>Project Design and Review Considerations in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis and the Mitigation of Future Pandemics</i> .
3.4. At least three cooperatives or groups of small and medium palm oil producers, including women's groups, supported to comply with Principle 5 (Environmental responsibility and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity) of the RSPO.	3.1.4. At least five (5) cooperatives or groups of small and medium palm oil producers, including women's groups, with technical support to adopt to adopt the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certification, prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19. The project will support RSPO certification using the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard (https://rspo.org/certification/rspo-independent-smallholder-standard) that will be directed specifically to small- and medium-size palm oil producers, and favor producers most impacted by COVID-19 in line with the GEF guideline <i>Project Design and Review Considerations in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis and the Mitigation of Future Pandemics</i> .
3.5. 500 small and medium farms supported to implement intensive silvopastoral and basic grains systems with production diversification through agroforestry systems and with verification using LEAP, GLEAM, Total Factor Pr	3.1.5. 500 small and medium farms supported to implement intensive silvopastoral and basic grains systems with production diversification through agroforestry systems and with verification using the GLEAM tool, prioritizing producers impacted

ductivity-Livestock (L-TFP), and Propensity Score Matching (PSM)	d by COVID-19. LEAP, L-TFP and PSM will no longer be used as verification tools. In addition, the output was complemented following the GEF guideline <i>Project Design and Review Considerations in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis and the Mitigation of Future Pandemics</i> .
PIF Outputs (Component 4)	CEO Endorsement Outputs (Component 4)
4.3 Project gender mainstreaming plan and M&E plan implemented	4.1.3. Project gender action plan, comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan, and M&E plan implemented, including a systematization plan. This output was updated to indicate that the project's comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan will be implemented as part of the output and that a systematization plan will be developed to ensure the lessons learned and targets achieved are periodically systemized to facilitate reporting and decision-making.

8. In addition to changes mentioned above, there was a redistribution of GEF funding per components that resulted from a more detailed budgeting of project activities as part of the final project design, with slightly more financial resources allocated to project Component 4. There was also increase in financing from USD \$56,200,000 initially indicated in the PIF to USD \$101,259,692. This change was principally through BANHPROVI, which will be investing through short-, medium-, and long-term financing for sustainable production systems in the project landscape.

9. A Theory of Change (ToC) for the project was developed as follows. The ToC (Figure 1) describes the strategy to deliver GEBs through four impact pathways: a) territorial governance pathway; b) conservation and connectivity pathway; c) sustainable production landscapes pathway; and d) knowledge management (KM) and monitoring pathway. A central aspect to achieving the project objective will be to directly collaborate with key public, private sector, and civil society (including women and indigenous peoples) stakeholders; this aspect of the project is linked to the KM and monitoring pathway through the implementation of a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan, although stakeholder participation is embedded throughout all the impact pathways. The identified four barriers described above, the causal pathways, and their key underlying assumptions are as follows.

10. Barrier 1: Weak territorial governance for the conservation of biodiversity and improved connectivity. *Causal pathway 1:* Improved mechanism to promote sustainably managed production landscapes and capacity of the public sector, the private sector, and civil society leads to: better management/financing of PAs; new and participatory management of biological corridors; and additional financial resources to support restoration actions with women's participation; which in turn leads to enhanced ecosystem connectivity with biodiversity and social benefits.

Key assumptions: 1a) there is political will and technical feasibility to establish new regulations and subnational corridors; 1b) there is continued interest from the central and local government, PA co-managers, civil society, and the production sectors to improve the management and financial sustainability of PAs; 1c) there is interest from producers to establish voluntary goals for LDN; and 1d) enhanced capacity timely delivered.

11. Barrier 2: Limited available tools to improve connectivity between PAs and production landscapes. *Causal pathway 2:* Improved participation of producers and local communities, including women and indigenous peoples, in biodiversity conservation and availability of monetary and non-monetary incentives leads to: restoration of ecologically sensitive areas; more effective management of PAs; and reduced pressure/conflicts of key species; which in turn leads to enhanced biodiversity conservation, including stable populations of indicator species.

Key assumptions: 2a) conservation and best production practices agreements build the trust and commitments necessary to improve connectivity and effective PA management; 2b) monetary and non-monetary incentives are made available in a timely manner and are sufficient to facilitate local stakeholder participation in conservation efforts; 2c) restoration efforts are cost-effective; and 2d) sampling efforts are adequate to assess project biodiversity benefits.

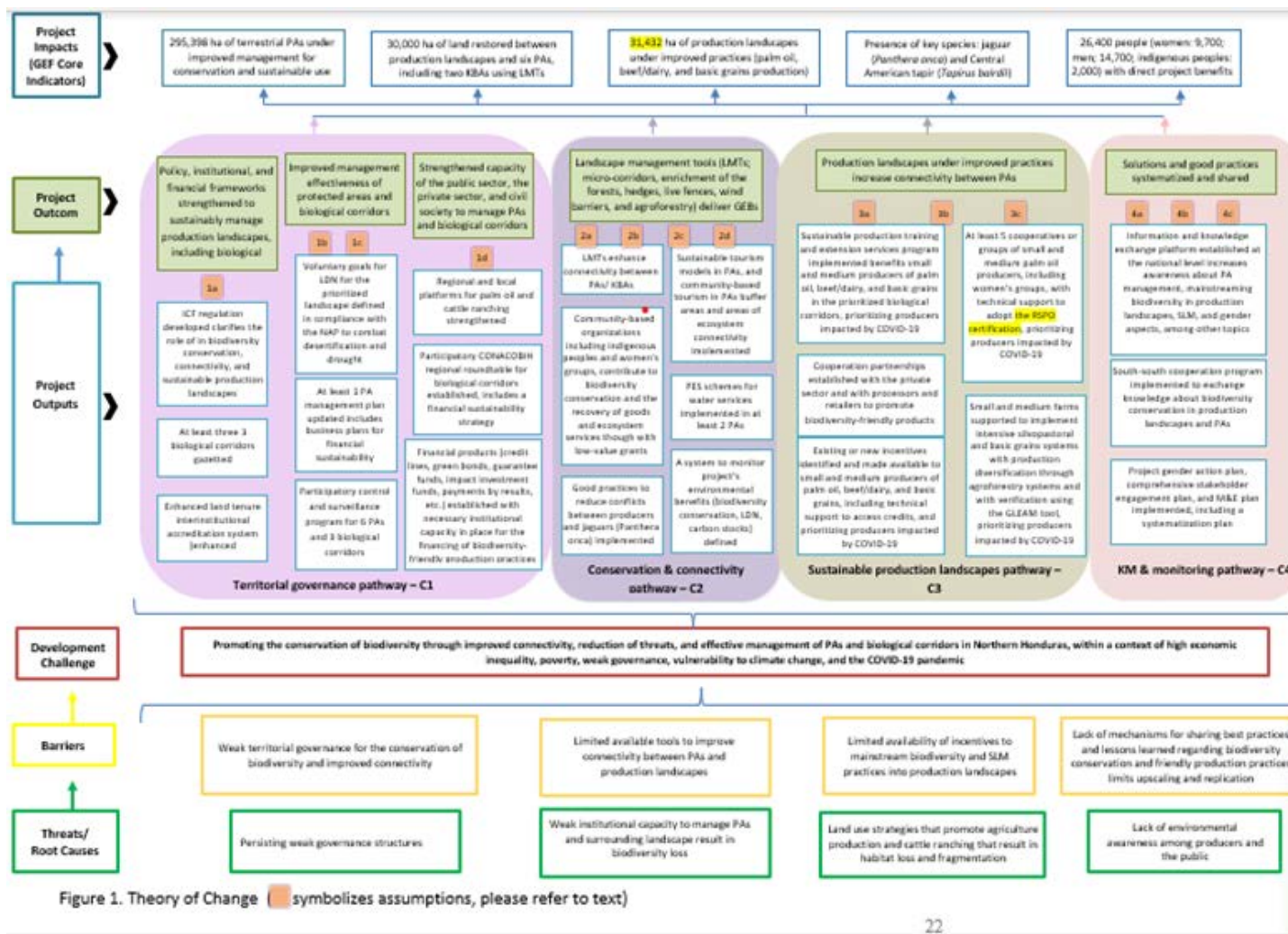
12. Barrier 3: Limited availability of incentives to mainstream biodiversity and SLM practices into production landscapes. *Causal pathway 3:* Responsible and profitable value chains lead to: enhanced productivity of project farms; producers/local community benefits (including women and indigenous peoples); and sustainable production models; which in turn leads to reduced habitat loss and fragmentation, and LDN.

· Key assumptions: 3a) economic incentives to promote best practices are attractive to producers and are available, including the RSPO palm oil certification standard for independent smallholders; 3b) there is more investment by the private sector to promote the adoption of sustainable production practices and responsible value chains; and 3c) there are available markets and stable prices for sustainable products originating from the project landscape.

13. Barrier 4: Lack of mechanisms for sharing best practices and lessons learned. *Causal pathway 4:* Improved monitoring tools, systematization of lessons learned on mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and SLM, and dissemination results in: awareness about best production practices, responsible value chains (palm oil and cattle ranching), gender mainstreaming, and informed decision-makers, which in turn results in replication and scaling-up in other production landscape and biological corridors further reducing habitat loss and fragmentation, and improving connectivity.

· Key assumptions: 4a) there is broad and timely dissemination of information; 4b) the project team and the implementation agency are effective in engaging stakeholders, including women and indigenous peoples; and 4c) effective project implementation including adaptive management.

14. It is also assumed that climate variability will be within ranges that do not significantly affect the outcomes of the project. The identified pathways are based on the analysis of threats/root causes and barriers. The supporting outputs and outcomes for each pathway, and the assumptions that they are built upon, will properly address the problems and barriers described above, allowing for the conservation of biodiversity through improved connectivity, reduction of threats, and effective management of PAs and biological corridors in Northern Honduras. The project's ToC considers the active participation of public, private, and civil society stakeholders, as well as actions to contribute to gender equality and the empowerment of women and the active participation of the Garífuna and Tolupanes indigenous peoples. Other possible courses of action were considered. The proposed option of connecting corridors between PAs combined with sustainable production regimes and mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations is considered more cost-effective and realistic to achieve as opposed to further expanding PA boundaries or investing only in the consolidation of PA management. In addition, this chosen strategy will result in respecting the needs of indigenous people and other vulnerable groups, as well as bringing together a variety of stakeholders with different interests to achieve the same goals. The ToC is a dynamic framework that will be continually managed and appraised during project implementation^[9]



4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies.

15 The alignment with GEF focal areas are consistent with the PIF; there are no changes to be reported.

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF and co-financing.

16 Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF and co-financing are consistent with the PIF. There are no changes to be reported except for an increase in financing from USD \$56,200,000 initially indicated in the PIF to USD \$101,259,692; this is principally through BANHPROV, which will be investing through short-, medium-, and long-term financing for sustainable production systems in the project landscape.

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF)

17. Information regarding the Global environmental benefits was updated as follows:

Current practices (baseline)	Alternative proposed by the Project	Anticipated GEBs
Weak policy, institutional, and nancial Èframeworks for PA management, establishing biological corridors, and mainstreaming biodiversity in production lands	Policy, institutional, and nancial Èframeworks strengthened for effective PA management, consolidation of biological corridors, and biodiversity-friendly production in agricultural landscapes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 295,398 ha of terrestrial PAs under improved management effectiveness - 335,041 ha of biological corridors gazetted
Increase in fragmentation of natural ecosystems due to the expansion of palm oil, beef/dairy, and basic grains production	Enhanced connectivity between six PAs (2 of which are KBAs) using LMTs, including agroforestry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 31,432 ha of palm oil, beef/dairy, and basic grains production under improved practices
Commodity supply chains without consideration of environmental impacts. RSPO certification Èfor palm oil has been introduced into the country only recently; there are no certification schemes for beef/dairy production.	Deforestation-free commodity supply chains enabled through best practices and RSPO palm oil certification Èstandard for independent smallholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30,000 ha of improved biological corridors using LMTs between production landscapes and six PAs, including two KBAs
Incentives are not being considered to promote environmentally friendly production practices in biological corridors and financing Èavailable; BANHPROVI and other nancial Èinstitutions only support conventional agricultural practices.	Use of incentives and nancial Èmechanisms involving BANHPROVI, other nancial Èinstitutions, the private sector, and small and medium farmers to produce deforestation-free commodities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved ecological integrity index of the near-threatened jaguar - Presence of an established population of jaguar (<i>Panthera onca</i>) and Baird's Tapir (<i>Tapirus bairdii</i>)
Limited capacity of public institutions and the private sector to mainstream biodiversity into production lands and reduce land degradation.	Institutional capacity in place to mainstream biodiversity into production landscapes in three biological corridors, use information to support biodiversity conservation and SLM/LDN.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Productivity in participating palm oil and beef/dairy farms enhanced
Limited monitoring of environmental threats to PAs and biological corridors in Northern Honduras	Enhance monitoring of environmental threats to six PAs and three biological corridors in the Northern Honduras Corridor	

7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

18 Although Honduras is already implementing a strategy for the effective management of protected and interconnected areas within biological corridors in southwestern Honduras through the GEF6 project *Agroforestry Landscapes and Sustainable Forest Management that Generate Environmental and Economic Benefits Globally and Locally* (GEF Project ID 9262), this new project is innovative as this strategy will be implemented for the first time in Northern Honduras, enhancing the connectivity between interior mountain PAs and coastal PAs and working closely for the first time with the palm oil and cattle ranching sectors that are key to the country's economy. An intervention will be achieved through this project, in which biodiversity conservation through PAs and biological corridors, biodiversity-friendly agricultural production, and sustainable land management are linked together to deliver GEBs. The project will build upon past experiences supported by the GEF for mainstreaming biodiversity into production sectors (e.g., *Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Sustainable Cattle Ranching* [GEF Project ID 3574]) and using LMTs to promote ecosystem connectivity working with the private sector (e.g., *Mainstreaming Biodiversity in the Coffee Sector in Colombia* [GEF Project ID 3590]). In addition, it will build upon lessons learned and experiences under the Good Growth Partnership regarding the development of business models to manage sustainable commodity production (e.g., palm oil and beef/milk) while conserving forests and ecosystem services. Innovation will also be achieved by supporting the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard to facilitate the certification È of small- and medium-size producers of palm oil and which is affordable for low-income farmers. The project is also innovative as cooperation partnerships will be established with the private sector (buyers and businesses related to agroforestry products) and with processors and retailers to promote the commercialization biodiversity-friendly products. In addition, the use of a variety of tools to verify project performance, including the Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM) and the Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) will add to the project's innovative approach. Further innovations are the stakeholder forums for dialogue, supporting a framework for knowledge management and replication across the country, including the development of a national-level information and knowledge exchange platform that will provide the opportunity to a variety of stakeholders with interest in PA management, mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes, SLM, and gender aspects to have access and share information effectively.

19 Institutional sustainability will be achieved by strengthening governance for the conservation of biodiversity, improved connectivity, and SLM. This will include an enhanced land tenure interinstitutional accreditation system to help resolve land tenure conflicts within and outside PAs, strengthened regional and local platforms for palm oil and cattle ranching, and the creation of a CONACOBIOH regional roundtable for biological corridors with wide stakeholder participation. A new regulation that facilitates the adoption of agroforestry systems, incentives, and financial instruments to promote biodiversity conservation, restore degraded lands, and practice sustainable production will contribute to the project's financial sustainability, together with additional resources to support restoration actions through agroforestry, new income generation mechanisms for PAs, and increased investment from the private sector in sustainable production. Strengthened capacity of public, private sector, and civil society stakeholders at the national and local levels, using improved tools for PA management and control and surveillance, establishing and managing new biological corridors, implementation of LMTs to enhance connectivity, sustainable production of palm oil and beef/dairy and other crops, and improved monitoring through the use of multiple tools and training of environmental authorities will reduce threats to biodiversity and land degradation and will ensure environmental sustainability. The project has a high potential for replicability. The project is designed to be scaled up within Honduras in other biological corridors such as the La Unión Biological Corridor (southeastern Honduras) and the Tolpán Yoro "Lluvia de Peces" Biological Corridor (central Honduras) after the initial demonstration in the selected project area; these already established biological corridors are part of 11 biological corridors proposed for the country. A framework for replicability is already built into the project through Component 4. This will serve both for the project monitoring and to generate knowledge for continuous learning. Good practices and lessons learned will be disseminated to a broader range of stakeholders through communication channels such as websites, information networks, fora and publications, among others, to support replication and scaling-up.

[1] Análisis de Causas de Deforestación y Degradación de Honduras. ONU REDD Honduras. 2018.

[2] <http://www.miambiente.gob.hn/blog/view/mapa-nacional-de-degradacion-de-tierras>.

[3] Plan de Acción Nacional de Lucha Contra la Desertificación (PAN) Honduras 2005-2021.

[4] Global Climate Risk Index 2018. <https://germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/publication/20432.pdf>.

[5] <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/honduras/climate-data-projections>

[6] Propuesta Nivel de Referencia de las Emisiones Forestales por Deforestación en la República de Honduras. Gobierno de la Republica de Honduras, 2017.

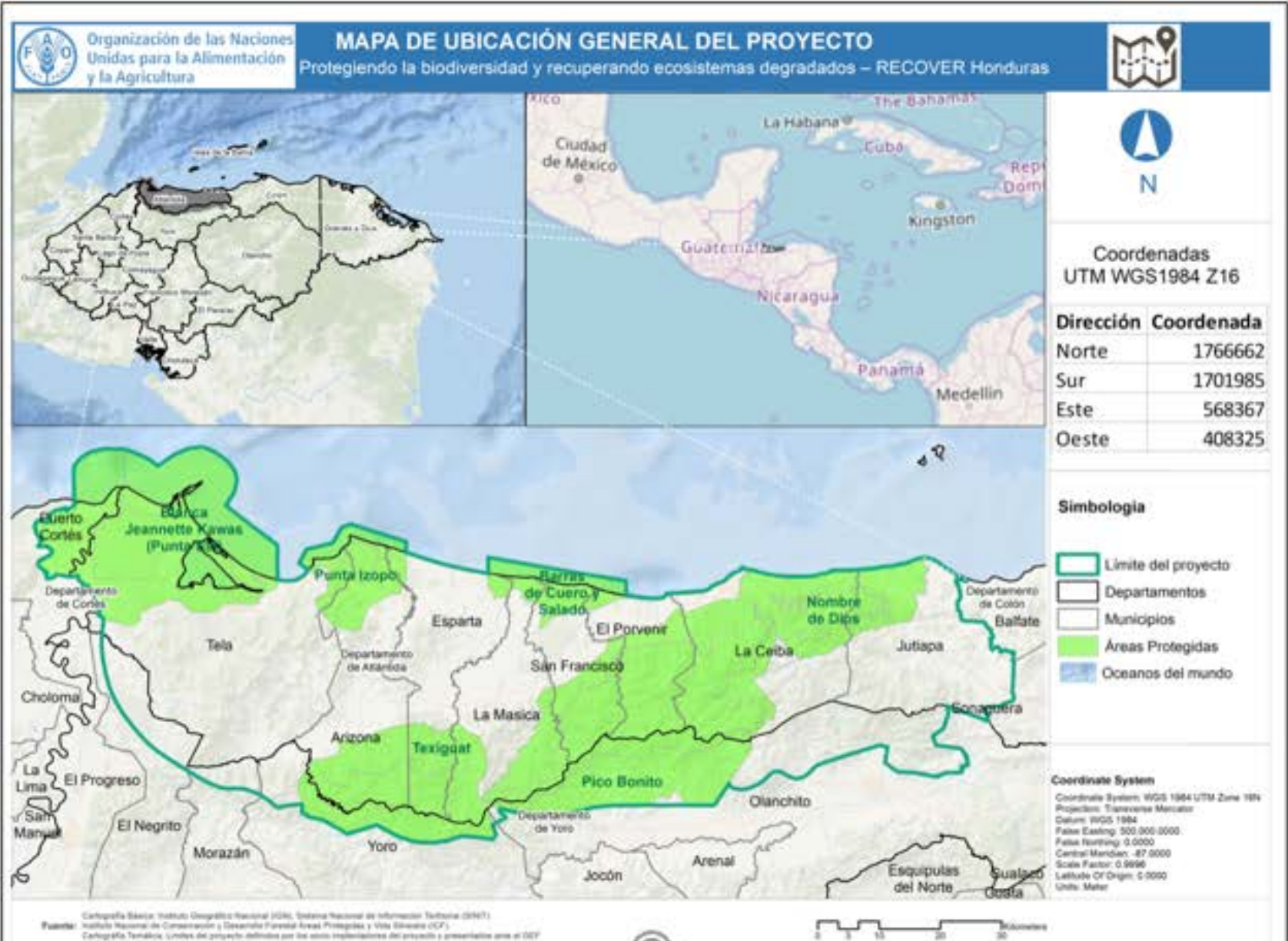
[7] <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/honduras/overview>

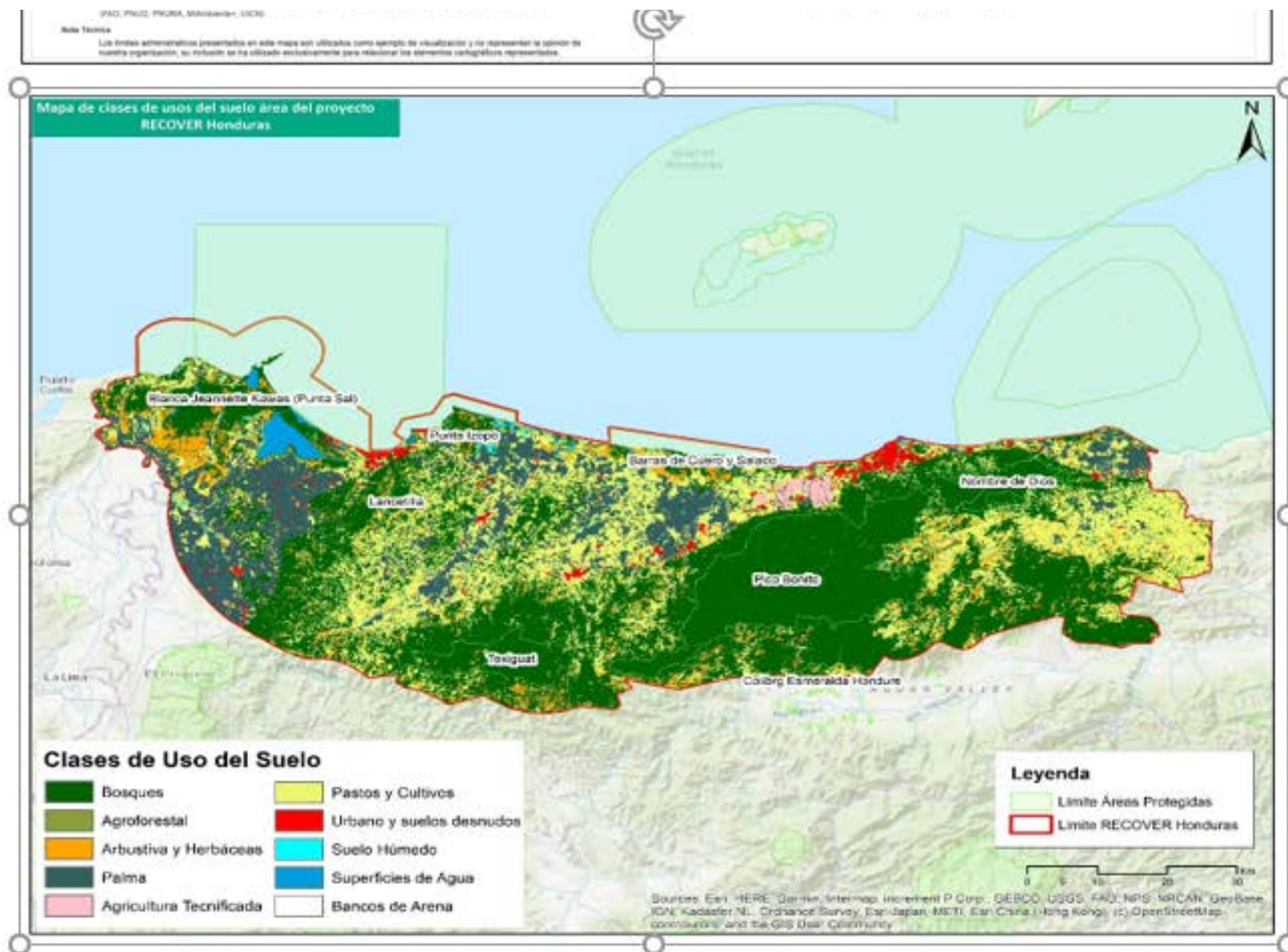
[8] DiBio. 2017. Estrategia Nacional de Diversidad Biológica y Plan de Acción 2018-2022. Dirección General de Biodiversidad (Mi Ambiente). Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

[9] The ToC was constructed following the recommendations of the Theory of Change Primer (STAP document 2019).

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.





Land use classes in the project landscape (based on the land use map for 2018 developed by ICF with support from FAO and MiAmbiente +)

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

No.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

21. The successful implementation of the project will largely depend on effective communication and coordination with the multiple project stakeholders and the implementation of mechanisms to ensure their participation in project's activities. The key national stakeholders include MiAmbiente+), ICF, SAG, and the National Agrarian Institute, the Property Institute, among others. At the local level, the most relevant stakeholders are the municipalities, PA co-managers, small and medium ranchers, small and medium producers of basic grains, producers of palm oil, women's groups, local communities, indigenous peoples, and NGOs, among others. The private sector includes companies such as Grupo Jaremar de Honduras, Palmas Centroamericanas, S.A. de C.V. (PALCASA), and national banks (for example BANHPROVI and FUNDER), all of which will play an active role in the implementation of sustainable production practices and value chains that will contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and SLM.

22. During the PPG, a stakeholder analysis was conducted, which served as the basis for the development of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (included as Annex 8 of the UNDP-GEF Project Document) and where the main stakeholders of the project, participation mechanisms and consultations during project formulation, governance aspects of the project, the communication and information management strategy, dispute resolution mechanisms, among others, are identified. In addition, the role of each stakeholder in project implementation is detailed.

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Stakeholder engagement plan is included as a separate document.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

23. The stakeholder consultations and engagement that began during the PPG phase will be continued throughout project implementation. To achieve this, the project will make use of several mechanisms, including: a) Project Inception Workshop: the project will be presented to both direct stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, and the public; b) Project Board: comprised of representatives of the government agencies and representatives of direct project beneficiaries, it will be responsible for approving the work plans, participating in the recruitment processes, and providing overall strategic guidance to the project; c) Project Management Unit (PMU): responsible for the implementation of the comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan, gender action plan, indigenous peoples plan, grievance redress mechanisms, and M&E; d) Communication and Information Management: MiAmbiente+ will be responsible for maintaining fluid communication with the stakeholders through traditional means and new informational technologies. This communication will be duly recorded on a monthly basis in scorecards that indicate the type of communication, the reason, and the responsible parties; e) Governance role for project target groups: project target groups will be represented on the Project Board; f) Gender Action Plan: will secure the involvement of both genders, especially women; a Gender Expert will be hired to review and update the implementation of the Gender Action Plan on a periodic basis; g) Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP): to ensure indigenous peoples participation an IPP will be developed during project implementation following an Indigenous Peoples Framework develop as part of the PPG; g) Grievance Mechanism: the project will establish a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for addressing complaints or grievances that might arise during the implementation of the Project; the grievance mechanism will be published so that all stakeholders are aware of its existence, documenting any potential grievances and ensuring they are addressed in a timely manner; h) Opportunities to increase the participation of interested parties at the local level: by facilitating knowledge, awareness-raising, and dissemination of information about the importance of biodiversity conservation, PAs, the value of ecosystem

services, and LDN; and i) Decentralized M&E: this will include meetings and interviews with direct beneficiaries, and meetings with special groups such as women to verify gender –based indicators.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

24. Please refer to Annex 10 of the UNDP-GEF Project Document for the Gender Analysis

Gender Action Plan						
Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Budget	Timeline	Responsibility
Component 1. Enabling a territorial governance framework for the conservation of biodiversity and improved connectivity.						
Outcome 1.1. Policy, institutional, and nancial Eframeworks strengthened to sustainably manage production landscapes, including biological corridors.						
Provide gender awareness and mai nstreaming training to key stakehol ders in the project, including policy and local decision-makers to main stream the gender perspective into project-related activities, including an ICF regulation to be promoted b y the project and the establishment of at least three (3) biological corri dors	Number of training events for raising awareness and gender mainstreaming.	6	0	4,000	Years 1 and 2	Project Gender an d Participation Sp ecialist
Develop gender-sensitive tools for collecting relevant gender-specific data on land use, biodiversity, natur al resource management, and the use of ecosystem services in proje ct landscape to inform policy devel opment and financial tools.	Number of gender-sensitiv e tools for data collection, considering the different n eeds of women and men.	6	0	Cost included as part of the Proje ct Gender and P articipation Spe cialist (Compon ent 4)	Years 1 and 2	Project Gender an d Participation Sp ecialist Women's groups a nd networks in the project landscape (e.g., Mariposas Li bres en Tela y Red de Mujeres de La Masica)
Conduct a land tenure assessment for the project landscape disaggre gated by gender to facilitate acces s of women to finance to impleme nt sustainable production and rest oration of degraded land, and the r esolution of land tenure conicts Èt hat involve women	Percent of beneficiaries of an enhanced land tenure i nterinstitutional accreditat ion system that are wome n	At least 35%	0	15,000	Years 1 and 2	Project Gender an d Participation Sp ecialist Municipal Offices f or Women Women's groups a nd Networks in the project landscape
Outcome 1.2. Improved management effectiveness of protected areas and biological corridors.						
Collect and use gender data and di saggregated by sex related to the management of protected areas a nd biological corridors	Number of management p lans for protected areas c onsidering the role of wom en	At least one (1)	0	5,000	Years 1 and 2	Project Gender an d Participation Sp ecialist
Carry out a nancial Eanalysis with a gender focus to develop PA busi ness plans to ensure that local wo men benefit (including indigenous women) from sustainable tourism, payment for environmental service	Number of business plans for PAs that consider the p articipation of women and economic benefit	At least three (3)	0	7,000	Years 1 and 2	Project Gender an d Participation Sp ecialist

s, revised entrance fee system, among other options.						
Develop a training program for judges and prosecutors to investigate and prosecute crimes against biodiversity and the forest, so that threats are reduced and governance is improved	Percent of judges and prosecutors that benefit from the training program that are women	At least 35%	0%	4,875	Years 1, 2, and 3	Project Gender and Participation Specialist
Develop a gender sensitive control and surveillance program, including the training of women for their effective and safe participation	Percent of women participating in control and surveillance program for six 6 PAs and 3 biological corridors	At least 35%	0%			
Outcome 1.3 Strengthened capacity of the public sector, the private sector, and civil society to manage PAs and biological corridors.						
Ensure women participation, including indigenous women, in the CONACOBH regional roundtable for biological corridors	Percent of members of the CONACOBH regional roundtable for biological corridors that are women	At least 35%	0%	2,100	Years 2 and 3	Project Gender and Participation Specialist Project Coordinator MiAmbiente+
Ensure that guidelines to facilitate access to different financial products to nance Environmentally friendly production practices (palm oil, meat / milk, and basic grains) prioritize women producers (including indigenous women)	Percent of nancial Éproducts promoted by the project that favor the participation of women producers (including indigenous women)	100%	0%	3,000	Years 1 and 2	Project Gender and Participation Specialist Project Coordinator MiAmbiente+
Component 2. Promoting the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes.						
Outcome 2.1 Landscape management tools - LMTs (micro-corridors, enrichment of the forests, hedges, live fences, wind barriers, and agroforestry) deliver multiple global environmental benefits (GEBs).						
Ensure that conservation and good production practices agreements signed with the producers of palm oil and beef/dairy products to adopt LMTs that contribute to biodiversity conservation, include women (including indigenous women)	Percent of conservation and good production practices agreements signed with women producers (including indigenous women)	At least 35%	0%	Cost included as part of the budget of Output 2.1.1	Years 2 to 7	Project Coordinator MiAmbiente+
Establish new nurseries with cooperatives or producers' associations, including women's groups	Number of new nurseries established with women's groups	At least one (1)	0		Years 2 to 7	Project Coordinator
Support to Garífuna and Tolupán women groups to receive low-value grants to support biodiversity conservation and the recovery of goods and ecosystem services in the prioritized biological corridors including degraded lands	Number of low-value grants awarded to Garífuna and Tolupán women groups	At least five (5)	0	Cost included as part of the budget of Output 2.1.2	Years 3 to 7	Project Coordinator MiAmbiente+ Indigenous women groups
Participation of women, including indigenous women, in the implementation of community-based tourism initiatives in PAs buffer areas and areas of ecosystem connectivity	Percent of community-based tourism initiatives with women participation, including indigenous women	At least 35%	0%	Cost included as part of the budget of Output 2.1.4	Years 3 to 7	Project Gender Specialist Project Coordinator
Participation of women. including indigenous women	Percent of people the parti	At least 35%	0%	Cost included as	Years 2 to 7	Proiect Gender Sp

ndigenous women, in the monitorin g of project's environmental benefi ts	cipating in the monitoring of project's environmental benefits that are women			part of the budg et of Output 2.1. 6		ecialist Project Coordinato r
Training of women and women gro ups, including indigenous women t o promoting the conservation of bi odiversity and improving connectiv ity between protected areas and pr oduction landscapes (implementat ion of LMTs, management of nurse ries, monitoring, etc)	Number of women trained	At least 200 (Target will be verified during first year of proj ect implementation)	0	8,000	Years 2 and 3	Project Gender Sp ecialist Project Coordinato r Trainers as neede d
Component 3. Mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable land management practices into production landscapes.						
Outcome 3.1 Production landscapes under improved practices increase connectivity between PAs.						
Provide training and extension serv ices to small and medium women producers, including indigenous w omen for the implementation of ag ricultural sustainable production	Number of women trained and benefiting from extens ion services.	2,100 (palm oil: 700; be ef/dairy: 700; and basi c grains: 700).	0	Cost included as part of the budg et of Output 3.1. 1	Years 2 to 7	Project Gender Sp ecialist Project Coordinato r Trainers and exten sion officers/SAG as needed
Facilitate access to small and med ium women producers to existing or new incentives (e.g., access to fi nancing, tax exemptions, training, t echnical assistance, etc.)	Percent of small and medi um women producers ben efiting from existing or ne w incentives	At least 35%	0%	Cost included as part of the budg et of Output 3.1. 3	Years 2 to 7	Project Coordinato r MiAmbiente+
Provide technical support to coope ratives or groups of small and med ium women producers of palm oil	Number of women groups with technical support	At least two (2)	0	Cost included as part of the budg et of Output 3.1. 4		Project Coordinato r, project team Extension officers/ SAG as needed
Support small and medium farms owned or managed by women, incl uding indigenous women, to imple ment intensive silvopastoral and b asic grains systems with productio n diversification through agroforest ry systems	Number of women small a nd medium farms owned or run by women supporte d by the project	175	0	Cost included as part of the budg et of Output 3.1. 5		Project Coordinato r, project team Extension officers/ SAG as needed
Outreach to women to promote the ir participation conservation activit ies and in sustainable agricultural production practices in the project landscape, including provide assist ance with daycare and safe places for meetings and work	Number of training events in local communities wher e child care and assistanc e are provided	At least six (6)	0	3,000	Years 2 and 4	Project Gender Sp ecialist
Component 4. Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)						
Outcome 4. Solutions and good practices systematized and shared.						
Ensure that women, including indig enous women, benefit from knowle dge management / awareness abo ut PA management, mainstreamin g biodiversity in production landsc apes, SLM, and gender aspects, a mong other topics	Percentage of users of an information and knowledg e exchange platform that a re women	At least 35%	0%	Cost included as part of the budg et of Output 4.1. 1	Years 1 to 7	Project Coordinato r MiAmbiente+

among other topics.						
Participation of women in the south-south cooperation program to exchange knowledge about biodiversity conservation and SLM	Percentage of participants in the south-south cooperation program that are women	At least 35%	0%	Cost included as part of the budget of Output 4.1.2	Years 2 to 7	Project Coordinator MiAmbiente+
Monitor indicators in the project results framework, including gender-related indicators/disaggregated by sex	Number of women benefiting from the project over seven years	9,700; 1,000 indigenous women	0%	Cost covered under Component 4	Years 1 to 7	M&E and KM Expert Project Coordinator
Publications on lessons learned and experiences on gender mainstreaming in PA management, improved connectivity, sustainable production practices, SLM, etc.	Number of publication on gender mainstreaming	At least seven (7), one per year	0	Cost included as part of the budget for the development of knowledge management products under Component 4	Years del 1 al 7	Project Gender Specialist Project Coordinator
TOTAL				51,975		

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

25. Private sector stakeholders participating in the project include Grupo Jaremar de Honduras, Rikolto / Cacao Producers, Industrial Association of Palm Oil Producers, Honduras (AIPAH), Palmas Centroamericanas, S.A. de C.V. (PALCASA), Association of Ranchers and Farmers, among others. During the PPG, discussions were held with representatives from these organizations regarding their role in the project; the private sector actively participated in project-related events such as the project results framework workshop and the validation workshop, in addition to multiple bilateral meetings. Private sector engagement will continue during the implementation phase of the project through their participation in regional and local platforms for palm oil and cattle ranching and in the CONACOBH regional roundtable for biological corridors, and through cooperation partnerships to promote biodiversity-friendly products. In addition, the project will involve financial institutions (e.g., BANHPROVI and FUNDER), to provide loans to producers to implement sustainable production practices. Details regarding the involvement of the private sector in the project are provided in Annex 8: Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan of the UNDP-GEF Project Document.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

26. During the PPG, the project risks were updated and mitigation measures were proposed based on UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) and other risks identified at the time of the PIF, including climate change. The project has been classified as high risk; project activities have been designed to ensure that adverse social and environmental risks and impacts are avoided, minimized, mitigated and managed. The risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved are as follows: a) vulnerable or marginalized groups, including indigenous people (Garífuna and Tolupán), might not be involved in project implementation and therefore not engaged in, supportive of, or benefiting from project activities. FPIC has not yet been applied; b) activities related to palm oil and beef/milk production, agroforestry, and basic grains (maize and beans) production could inadvertently support child labor and other violations of international labor standards; c) the project could restrict the access of small palm oil, cattle, and basic grains farmers to natural resources (land and water) within PAs/KBAs due to increased enforcement of landscape protections and new approaches to land management, potentially causing economic displacement; d) existing conflicts related to land use and/or ownership could be exacerbated or reignited by project activities; e) local governments (municipalities) and cooperatives or producers' associations (e.g., Associations of Ranchers and Farmers of Atlántida [AGAA]) might not have the capacity to implement project activities successfully; f) the proposed project may have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls, including women farmers; g) poorly designed or executed project activities could damage critical or sensitive habitats, including within and adjacent to protected areas and KBAs and through the introduction of invasive alien species (IAS) during restoration activities; h) policy changes could have unintended negative social and/or environmental impacts if poorly designed or executed (upstream impacts); i) project activities and outcomes will be vulnerable to the potential impacts of climate change; j) workers in palm oil and beef/dairy production who are supported by the project might be exposed to hazards common to these activities, including exposure to chemical inputs (pesticides, fertilizers) that might be subject to international bans; k) the release of non-hazardous and potentially hazardous pollutants and the significant consumption of water could result from project support to agriculture and cattle ranching production practices; l) the proposed project may result in actions that would potentially adversely impact ceremonial sites or traditional cultural practices; m) Sub-projects supported by the project (e.g. low-value grants under Output 2.1.2) cannot be screened for environmental/social risks at this stage (CEO ER) because they will be designed during project implementation; n) representatives of the Garífuna indigenous people have expressed that they may not participate in the project in the absence of a national FPIC law; o) Project activities may result in exposure of staff and stakeholders to COVID-19; p) PA co-managers may request support from local police and the army to control illegal activities such as timber extraction and the safety of communities and/or individuals; q) drug trafficking may have a negative effect on forest loss and on project activities and outcomes; r) the lack of agreement and cooperation between the government, PA co-managers, civil society, and the production sectors may limit efforts for promoting biodiversity conservation and SLM; s) monetary and non-monetary incentives made available by the project are not attractive enough to facilitate local stakeholder involvement in conservation efforts; and t) The economic benefits for small and medium producers cannot be achieved due to market limitations (low demand, unfavorable prices, etc.).

27. In addition to SESP-related risks, the following risk was identified as per STAP's suggestion: drug trafficking may have a negative effect on forest loss and on project activities and outcomes. The mitigation measures considered is: the project will strengthen national and local governance for biodiversity conservation and PA and biological corridor management (Component 2) and will contribute to clarifying land tenure regimes (Component 1); evidence suggests that involving local communities and producers in resource management may strengthen their capacities to deal with drug-trafficking land use change.

28. Risks and risk management measures have been fully incorporated into UNDP's Risk Register (please see Annex 6 of the UNDP-GEF Project Document for details), as well as risk monitoring mechanisms. As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Coordinator will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office, which will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk register. Risk mitigation measures are also addressed through the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (please see Annex 8 of the UNDP-GEF Project Document for details), a Gender Action Plan (please see Annex 10 of the UNDP-GEF Project Document for details), and an Environmental and Social Management Framework that includes an Indigenous Peoples Framework (ESMF/IPPF; please see Annex 9 of the UNDP-GEF Project Document for details) all of which were developed during the project design; additional plans (e.g. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment [ESIA], Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment [SESA], Environmental and Social Management Plan [ESMP], and Indigenous Peoples Plan, will be developed during project implementation as needed. The SESP is included as Annex 5 of the UNDP-GEF Project Document and will be periodically updated during project implementation.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

29. Institutional arrangements are described in Section VIII: Governance and Management Arrangements of the UNDP-GEF Project Document.
30. Actions will be coordinated with the GEF6/UNDP project (2018-2025) *Agroforestry Landscapes and Sustainable Forest Management that Generate Environmental and Economic Benefits Globally and Locally* (GEF Project ID 9262), which aims to strengthen the connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes to generate environmental, social, and economic benefits in the dry-humid biological corridor of south-western Honduras. Lessons learned and experiences will be exchanged regarding the implementation of sustainable production systems, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem connectivity, and restoration strategies. Similarly, information will be exchanged regarding the process for gazettement biological corridors and stakeholder engagement, including indigenous peoples and women's groups. When considered appropriate, complementarity between the two projects will be sought, which will contribute to the cost-effectiveness of the two interventions.
31. Lessons learned and best practices for the GEF5/UNDP project *Strengthening the sub-system of coastal and marine protected areas* (GEF Project ID 4708) will be considered. This project is aimed at promoting the conservation of biodiversity through the expansion of the effective coverage of marine and coastal PAs in Honduras. In particular, lessons learned regarding the improvement of the management effectiveness of PAs will be relevant, including the development of management plans for the Cuero y Salado WR and the Jeannette Kawas NP, which are also part of this new project. Also, experiences regarding the piloting/demonstration of tourism as a tool for supporting financial sustainability in PAs will be considered.
32. Actions will also be coordinated with the GEF5/UNDP project (2018-2025) *Delivering Multiple Global Environment Benefits Through Sustainable Management of Production Landscapes* (GEF Project ID 4590), which aims to mainstream biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, and carbon sequestration objectives into production landscapes and sectors in humid broadleaved and dry zone agroecosystems. Best practices and lesson learned working with platforms of producers, establishing agreements between purchasers and farmers and marketing of sustainable products (e.g., beef dairy products) generating GEBs in production landscapes, and providing technical assistance and training to farmers will be considered.
33. The project will also consider lessons learned from the implementation of the GEF/World Bank project *Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Sustainable Cattle Ranching* (GEF Project ID 3574) regarding the use of agro-silvopastoral systems that combine trees, shrubs, and various herbaceous plant species to improve the sustainability and productivity of farms combining agriculture and cattle production, while creating an environment that is vastly more hospitable to biodiversity and is carbon-friendly. In particular, best practices and lesson learned regarding agro-silvopastoral systems would be used in the implementation of intensive silvopastoral combined with agroforestry (Output 3.5).
34. The project will also make use of lessons learned and best practices resulting from the implementation of the GEF Small Grants Program (SGP) in Honduras. These will include experiences in biodiversity conservation on cattle farms, diversification of production, biodiversity habitat conservation, and restoration of degraded lands, among other related topics. Through Output 2.2, the project will make use of the SGP long experience in Honduras in biodiversity conservation and sustainable production working with CBOs, including women's groups and organizations of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples.
35. Likewise, actions will be coordinated with the project "Strengthening the National System of Protected Areas of Honduras - SINAPH (Life Web)" implemented by ICF with funds from the German Cooperation, through KfW. The project aims to improve the effectiveness of marine-coastal PA management with measures such as updating PA planning instruments and the implementation of management plans, among others. This project will be executed under the modality of payment by results and is still in early stages of implementation.
36. The project will also coordinate actions with the Jaguar Corridor Initiative for the preservation of the genetic integrity and future of the jaguar by connecting and protecting core jaguar populations from Mexico to Argentina.
37. Finally, the Project will include its achievements in the platform designated by MiAmbiente+ to comply with the objectives of the new "Digital Government" regulations. This may be a new platform created by MiAmbiente+ or one of the existing platforms such as the Platform for the Clearinghouse Mechanism (CHM) of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Honduras or the Platform of the Information System for Forest Management and Monitoring (SIGMOF) of ICF.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

38. The project is consistent with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) within the framework of the CBD ratified by Honduras on 29 October 1995, and particularly with objectives relevant to Protected Areas and In Situ Conservation, Sustainable use of Biodiversity and Incentives. The NBSAP recognizes biodiversity conservation as a pillar for development and the reduction of the poverty and promotes the creation of biological corridors to generate connectivity between KBAs and production landscapes. The NBSAP also prioritizes agrobiodiversity to transform food production systems, including the sustainable use of livestock, forestry, and agricultural resources. The project will contribute to achieve these goals of the NBSAP. The project is also consistent with the Strategic Plan for the National System of Protected Areas and its objectives, namely, 0.1. "Ensure coordination between different actors involved with the SINAPH", 0.3 " Develop and update management Plans for Protected Areas according to Management Categories", 0.4. "Establish conditions for the marketing of environmental services in Protected Areas" and "Developing and implementing business plans for the sustainable use of environmental goods and services in PA", and 0.6 " Ensure that the state guarantees the allocation of budget resources to feed and strengthen the SINAPH". In addition, it is consistent with the National Action Program (NAP) 2005-2021 under the UNCCD ratified by Honduras on 25 June 1997, which aims at facing in a comprehensive and sustained way the causes of the degradation of natural resources that promote land degradation and desertification. The project is consistent with the NAP's pillars for generating local resilient food production systems; planning, conservation, and reforestation in watersheds; and institutional strengthening and development of local capacities.

39. Honduras ratified the UNFCCC on 19 October 1995. Honduras is one of the first countries in Latin America to join the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Partnership and develop a road map for the fulfillment of its NDCs as part of the Paris Agreement/UNFCCC. This includes the commitment to reduce GHG emissions from the agricultural production sector by 15% and to restore 1 million ha affected by deforestation and forest degradation, including 480,000 ha associated with sustainable oil palm and cattle farming nationwide. The project is consistent with the NDC and will contribute to achieving the related country's commitments.

40. The project is aligned with the Regulation of the Biological Corridors of Honduras 632-2015, which promotes the creation of biological corridors as a strategy to conserve biodiversity, reduce habitat fragmentation, improve connectivity between ecosystems, and promote sustainable production processes that improve the quality of life for local populations who use, manage, and conserve biodiversity. The project is also consistent with EN-REDD+, which promotes the restoration of landscapes that have been degraded and deforested due to the production of commodities such as palm oil and beef/milk. The project restoration actions will contribute to the fulfillment of the national commitment to restore one million hectares under the Bonn Challenge. Finally, the contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and 15 (Life on Land).

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

41. Knowledge management will be achieved through a national-level platform for information and knowledge exchange, which will increase awareness about PA management, mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes, SLM, and gender aspects, among other topics. In addition, a south-south cooperation program will be implemented to exchange knowledge about biodiversity conservation in production landscapes and PA best management practices through different global platforms such as the Panorama Portal "Solutions for a Healthy Planet," and the Community of Good Growth Practices, and with other countries in the Central America region and beyond. The project will systematize and disseminate knowledge and lessons learned through various means, including documents that will allow replication and scaling-up of successful experiences in other biological corridors in the country (at least 11 biological corridors are planned to be established nationally in the line with the Regulation of the Biological Corridors of Honduras 632-2015). As part of the project results framework, the following targets have been set: a) at least three global platforms (e.g., Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Panorama Portal "Solutions for a Healthy Planet," and Good Growth Community of Practice) through which information about best practices and knowledge resulting from the project is shared; and b) at least one document produced on knowledge and lessons learned per value chain for the replication and expansion of successful experiences in other production landscapes and biological corridors. In addition, USD \$35,000 has been allocated to operationalize the information and knowledge exchange platform in coordination with MiAmbiente+), and to conduct an awareness-raising campaign to publicize the platform during the first two years of project implementation. In addition, USD \$18,000 has been budgeted to develop knowledge management products (e.g., knowledge management platform, project web page, publications, and webinars) during the life of the project. The knowledge management strategy for the project is included as part of Component 4.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

42. The projects' M&E strategy is included in Section VII: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan of the UNDP-GEF Project Document. The budgeted M&E plan is presented below.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	8,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework	56,467	Annually and at mid-point and closure.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	None	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring of IPPF/IPP, Gender Action Plan, Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan, and ESMF.	247,800	On-going.
Supervision missions	None	Annually
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	40,000	03/2024
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	60,000	12/2027
TOTAL indicative COST	412,267	

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

43. The socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project are multiple. Benefits include enhancing the capacity of staff from public institutions (e.g., MiAmbiente+), ICF, SAG, and DICTA) to effectively manage PAs, implement sustainable production and diversification; and control and surveillance in prioritized biological corridors and PAs. At the local level, municipalities, PA co-managers, and palm oil producers and cattle ranchers (including women) will also benefit from capacity development. The project will also strengthen the governance framework to sustainably manage production landscapes, including biological corridors. This will include an enhanced land tenure interinstitutional accreditation system to help solve land tenure conflicts within and outside PAs, strengthening regional and local platforms for palm oil and cattle ranching, and establishing a participatory CONACOBIOH regional roundtable for biological corridors, all of which will empower local stakeholders in decision-making processes. Other benefits include making available financial products (credit lines, green bonds, guarantee funds, impact investment funds, payments by results, etc.) with necessary institutional capacity in place for the financing of biodiversity-friendly production practices, including agroforestry systems, community-based forestry, and sustainable palm oil and livestock production, which will benefit 6,000 small and medium producers of palm oil (2,000), beef/dairy (2,000) and basic grains (maize and beans) (2,000) in key conservation areas in the prioritized biological corridors. Similarly, 500 small and medium farms will be supported to implement intensive silvopastoral and basic grains systems with production diversification through agroforestry systems. In addition 1,000 conservation and good production practices agreements will be signed with the producers of palm oil and beef/dairy products that will allow them to adopt LMTs that contribute to biodiversity conservation while generating economic benefits through agroforestry, prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19. At least 15 community-based organizations including indigenous peoples (Garífuna and Tolupanes) and women's groups, will be supported with low-value grants to implement actions that will contribute to biodiversity conservation and the recovery of goods and ecosystem services in the prioritized biological corridors including degraded lands, also prioritizing stakeholders impacted by COVID-19. The project will support RSPO palm oil certification standard for independent smallholders that will be directly primarily to small and medium producers of palm oil making certification more affordable and adding value to their product. In total, the project will directly benefit 26,400 people (women: 9,700; men: 14,700; and indigenous peoples: 2,000, 50% men and 50% women).

44. Other project benefits include improved water supply for producers and other stakeholders through the implementation of PES schemes for water services in at least two PAs. Finally, through knowledge management activities and products, the project will benefit multiple stakeholders nationally by increasing awareness about PA management, mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes, SLM, and gender aspects, among other topics; this will serve as a mechanism for replication and scaling-up of successful experiences in other production landscapes and biological corridors in the country.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>			<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>
Risk Description	Impact and Probability (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate, High)	Comments	Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.
<p>Risk 1: Vulnerable or marginalized groups, including indigenous people (Garífuna and Tolupán), might not be involved in project implementation supportive of, or benefitting from project activities. FPIC has not yet been applied.</p> <p>(Principle 1: q2, q4, q6; Standard 6: 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.6)</p>	<p>I = 4 P = 3</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>The project will involve small farmers and indigenous peoples engaged in palm oil, beef/milk production, agroforestry, and basic grains (maize and beans) production in the target landscape.</p> <p>Regarding FPIC, representatives of the Garífuna have expressed that they may not participate in the project in the absence of a national FPIC law. Representatives of the Tolupanes have expressed their interest in participation even though</p>	<p>As the project is High risk with potential downstream impacts and upstream impacts in Components 1, 2, and 3; an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is required for the field-level activities and an Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) is required for the policy-level activities.</p> <p>The ESIA will inform the development of the required Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), and the SESA will be the means through which that particular Outcome is delivered.</p> <p>During the PPG, this screening (SESP) was revised based on further assessments and on information/details gathered in the course of the development of the project. Based on that updated screening, an ESMF was written, and to ensure the preparation of the ESIA and ESMP during the project’s implementation.</p> <p>In addition, during the PPG phase of the project, a preliminary analysis was made of indigenous people’s</p>

			<p>gh there is no national FPIC law. These views should be further explored during project inception.</p>	<p>participation in the production of palm oil, beef/milk production, agroforestry, and basic grains (maize and beans) in the prioritized landscape within the Honduran Caribbean Biological Corridor. A comprehensive analysis will be carried out during the initial phase of project implementation, per the ESMF and IPPF. FPIC was determined to be a requirement, and consultations will be conducted during project implementation to obtain consent from specific rights holders, as appropriate and in accordance with the requirements of Standard 6. FPIC will be obtained, following the steps outlined in the ESMF and the IPPF.</p> <p>The following were prepared during the PPG to meet SES requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · ESMF · Stakeholder analysis and Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan · IPPF · Gender analysis and Gender Action Plan
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<p>Risk 2: Field activities related to palm oil and beef/milk production, agroforestry, and basic grains (maize and beans) production could inadvertently support child labor and other violations of international labor standards.</p> <p>(Principle 1: q1; Standard 3: 3.8)</p>	<p>I = 5 P = 2</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Although Honduras made an important advancement in efforts to eliminate child labor, children in Honduras are still engaged in child labor, including in agriculture.</p>	<p>Per the ESMF, this risk, along with all others, will be fully assessed during the ESIA (and as part of the SES A if determined necessary). The required measures to avoid supporting child labour, directly or indirectly, will be identified and implemented via that Implementation-stage work.</p>
<p>Risk 3: The project could restrict the access of small palm oil, cattle, and basic grains farmers to natural resources (land and water) within PAs/KBAs due to increased enforcement of landscape protections and new approaches to land management, potentially causing economic displacement.</p> <p>(Principle 1, q3; Standard 1, q1.3, Stand</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Some small palm oil cattle, and basic grains farmers may be conducting production activities within PAs/KBAs and access to these areas, or other ecologically sensitive areas may be limited; however, no physical displacement is anticipated.</p>	<p>During the development of the project, consultations were held with small palm oil, cattle, and basic grains farmers and preliminary restrictive measures were identified jointly with farmers and EPA/environmental authorities. During the initial phase of project implementation, management measures will be developed through a more complete and meaningful consultation process, including consultation to achieve FPIC.</p> <p>The risk is covered within the ESMF and further asse</p>

ard 5, q5.2, q5.4, and Standard 6, q6.3)				ss during the ESIA. A Livelihood Action Plan will be included in the ESMP as needed. In addition to the mandatory Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP).
<p>Risk 4: Existing conflicts related to land use and/or ownership could be exacerbated or reignited by project activities</p> <p>(Principle 1, q8; Standard 5, q5.4, and Standard 6, q6.3)</p>	<p>I = 3</p> <p>P = 3</p>	Moderate	Land tenure in Honduras is often insecure due to unreliable cadastral and legal information, weak inter-institutional coordination, and inadequate conflict resolution mechanisms. Rural areas faced the most significant challenges.	<p>During design of the project activities were defined through a participatory process to enhance the existing land tenure interinstitutional accreditation system (e.g., collective and private land titles [including indigenous and afro-Honduran peoples], long-term government or private lease-holds) to reduce this risk. This will facilitate territorial planning, the regularization of land tenure, access to financing to support sustainable production and restoration of degraded lands, conflict resolution related to land tenure, the development of protocols on corridors and PAs with indigenous peoples participation; and the improvement of land tenure definition processes for six prioritized PAs.</p> <p>This risk has been covered in the ESMF and the IPPF. Accordingly, it will be evaluated in the course of the ESIA, and included in the ESMP and IPP as determined necessary. The upstream aspect of this risk will be covered by the SESA.</p>
<p>Risk 5: Local governments (municipalities) and cooperatives or producers' associations (e.g., Associations of Ranchers and Farmers of Atlántida [AGAA]) might not have the capacity to implement project activities successfully.</p> <p>(Principle 1: q5)</p>	<p>I = 3</p> <p>P = 3</p>	Moderate	Currently there is weak implementation of national policies at the municipal and community levels due to capacity limitations. This results in inadequate land and other natural resources governance, and weak enforcement of agricultural and environmental regulations.	The project design through Component 1 includes several outputs related to strengthening capacity of the public sector, the private sector, and civil society to manage PAs and biological corridors. During the PPG, a capacity analysis was carried out using the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard with several of the partner institutions including five municipalities within the project landscape as well as producer associations (AGAA). This analysis identified weaknesses and proposed actions to strengthen the capacity of these stakeholders for the successful implementation of project activities. This risk will be further examined in the course of the ESIA and measures will be included in the ESMP as determined necessary.
<p>Risk 6: The proposed project may have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls, including women farmers</p>	<p>I = 3</p> <p>P = 2</p>	Moderate	Due high levels of poverty in Honduras (60.9 percent of the population), particularly in rural areas, women and girls may suffer the most marginalization and deterioration of	This risk was assessed as part of the gender analysis for the target landscape, and which includes sex segregated data. This risk will be managed through the Gender Action Plan that was developed during the

cluding women farmers (Principle 2 Gender, q2 and q4)			most marginalization and deterioration of their living conditions.	the Gender Action Plan that was developed during the final project formulation, and which includes specific activities (and budget) to ensure gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment, and gender-based indicators. This risk will be further examined in the course of the ESIA and measures will be included in the ESMP as determined necessary (or in an updated GAP). The upstream aspect of this risk will be covered by the SESA
Risk 7: Poorly designed or executed project activities could damage critical or sensitive habitats, including within and adjacent to protected areas and KBAs and through the introduction of invasive alien species (IAS) during restoration activities. (Standard 1: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6)	I = 5 P = 3	High	The project targets to restore 30,000 ha of degraded ecosystem between selected protected areas and KBAs to build ecosystem connectivity. There are risks of introducing IAS if the restoration plans for selected areas are not properly formulated.	The project design includes activities to minimize this risk, particularly through Component 2, including reference to the fact that the restoration actions will mostly use native species after analyzing the capacity of the existing nurseries in the project landscape to provide the necessary native vegetative material for to implement the restoration actions. Besides native species, timber and fruit species that are not considered invasive will also be produced as part of agroforestry systems. This risk will be further examined in the course of the ESIA and included in the ESMP and SESA as determined necessary. -
Risk 8: Policy changes could have unintended negative social and/or environmental impacts if poorly designed or executed (upstream impacts). (Standard 1: 1.11)	I = 3 P = 3	Moderate	The project will develop a regulation to clarify activities related to agroforestry systems and their contribution to biodiversity conservation and to enhance connectivity between PAs and production landscapes. It will also allow drafting emergency decrees / PCMs to regulate commercial agreements between producers and agreements related to payment for environmental services (PES)	The development of a National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF) regulation regarding agroforestry systems will be done through a participatory process that includes inter-institutional working groups to reduce this risk. The need to develop PCMs will be determined based on a feasibility assessment of the PES schemes as an incentive mechanism to be used by the project and that will be conducted during project implementation. In addition, this risk will be managed in the course of the SESA, per the ESMF.
Risk 9: Project activities and outcomes will be vulnerable to the potential impacts of climate change. (Standard 2: 2.2; Standard 3: 3.5)	I = 3 P = 3	Moderate	The project area is susceptible to hurricanes, tropical storms, landslides, and drought	The project will rely on the National Risk Management System (SINAGER) to provide timely information to reduce risks associated to natural disasters. In addition, this risk will be managed through the project's system to monitor of project's environmental benefits, which includes the use of tools such as the Global Li

				<p>vestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM) and the Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) that will allow determining changes in carbon stocks. Also, the project will coordinate actions with the ICF National Forest Monitoring Unit to ensure the flow of information and establish measurement mechanisms, including those related to climate change. In addition, management plans for PAs to be developed by the project, will include mechanisms to manage climate change. This risk will be further examined in the course of the ESIA and included in the ESMP as determined necessary, and considering climate projections for the project landscape developed by institutions such as IHCIT and UNAH.</p>
<p>Risk 10: Workers in palm oil and beef/dairy production who are supported by the project might be exposed to hazards common to these activities, including exposure to chemical inputs (pesticides, fertilizers) that might be subject to international bans.</p> <p>(Standard 3: 3.7; Standard 7: 7.3, 7.4)</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	Moderate	<p>The use of chemical inputs (pesticides, fertilizers) is common practice in agricultural production in the prioritized landscape of the Northern Honduras Corridor.</p>	<p>The final design of the project includes training activities for agricultural producers and cattle ranchers on the application of Best Agricultural Practices (BAPs) on farms. As part of BAPs, farmers will be trained to appropriately equip themselves against exposure of hazardous materials. Additionally, BAPs will prescribe appropriate types and doses of agrochemicals that are not internationally banned or pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health. This risk will be further assessed in the course of the ESIA, and included in the ESMP as determined necessary.</p>
<p>Risk 11: The release of non-hazardous and potentially hazardous pollutants and the significant consumption of water could result from project support to agriculture and cattle ranching production practices.</p> <p>(Standard 7: 7.1, 7.2, 7.5)</p>	<p>I = 2 P = 3</p>	Moderate	<p>Palm oil and beef/dairy production may generate wastes and may use large volumes of water is not properly managed and under drought conditions.</p>	<p>Issues related to overuse of water and the potential release of non-hazardous and hazardous pollutants into the environment from food production systems will be assessed in the course of the ESIA, and included in the ESMP as determined necessary.</p>
<p>Risk 12: The proposed project may result in actions that would potentially adversely impact ceremonial sites or traditional cultural practices.</p> <p>(Standard 4: 4.1; Standard 6: 6.9)</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	Moderate	<p>There may be ceremonial sites in the project area.</p>	<p>This risk was updated during the project design phase as a result of preliminary consultations with indigenous peoples, which were cut short due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As part of the mitigation measures during the project implementation phase, this risk will be considered as part of the FPIC to minimize, if not avoid, activities in these places or in their vicinity; this</p>

				risk will be evaluated in the course of the ESIA, and included in the ESMP and IPP as determined necessary.
<p>Risk 13: Sub-projects supported by the project (e.g. low-value grants under output 2.1.2) cannot be screened for environmental/social risks at this stage (CEO ER) because they will be designed during project implementation.</p> <p>(Principles and Standards TBD; possibly including Standard 6: 6.5)</p>	<p>I = 4</p> <p>P = 2</p>	Moderate		Procedures for screening and managing the potential risks associated with these activities have been included in the ESMF.
<p>Risk 14. Representatives of the Garífuna indigenous people have expressed that they may not participate in the project in the absence of a national FPIC law</p> <p>Standard 6: 6.4</p>	<p>I = 2</p> <p>P = 4</p>	Moderate	A national FPIC law has been under discussion; however, there is no guarantee the law will be approved during the life of the project, and the project does not include activities to promote such law.	<p>To mitigate this risk, the project team and MiAmbiente will continue explaining to the Garífuna during the initial phase of the project, that FPIC is required for the implementation of activities that are agreed to with their participation and according to UNDP SES requirements, in particular with Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples. In case FPIC is not granted, the project will be implemented without the participation of the Garífuna and outside their lands.</p> <p>The ESMF/IPPF includes activities to conduct consultation and achieve FPIC.</p> <p>This risk will be evaluated in the course of the ESIA, and included in the ESMP and IPP as determined necessary</p>
<p>Risk 15. Project activities may result in exposure to of staff and stakeholders to COVID-19.</p> <p>(Standard 3: 3.6)</p>	<p>I = 3</p> <p>P = 3</p>	Moderate	The COVID-19 pandemic may still not be under control by the time the project is implemented	<p>To mitigate this risk and taking into account the government regulations, meetings with partners (e.g., Project Board) at the central level will be held through virtual platforms.</p> <p>If it is not possible to work in the field, activities will be rescheduled and carried out remotely, as feasible (telephone communications, forums, online/Website, network exchanges, etc.). The planned activities will be evaluated quarterly with the project partners; adaptive management will be used, as needed.</p> <p>In addition UNDP corporate tools for COVID-19 risk management, including UNDP's response offer on green recovery will be applied. Also, GEF Guidelines regarding</p>

				<p>in recovery will be applied. Also, IFC Guidelines regarding Project Design and Review Considerations in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis and the Mitigation of Future Pandemics have been considered.</p> <p>This risk will be evaluated in the course of the ESIA, and included in the ESMP and IPP as determined necessary</p>
Risk 16. PA co-managers may request support from local police and the army to control illegal activities such as timber extraction and the safety of communities and/or individuals	I = 4 P = 1	Moderate	All six PAs participating in the project are under co-managers with NGOs or CSOs, which must rely on local police or the army to control illicit activities within the PAs.	<p>To mitigate this risk, monitoring and control will be achieved with the participation of co-managers, members of local community, and local police and the army when needed. PA co-managers on SES/social and environmental safeguards, and I in the preparation, implementation, monitoring of specific social and environmental management plans/measures, and legal framework of indigenous peoples' rights.</p> <p>This risk will be evaluated in the course of the ESIA, and included in the ESMP and IPP as determined necessary</p>
-	Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments
	<i>Low Risk</i> <input type="checkbox"/>			
	<i>Moderate Risk</i> <input type="checkbox"/>			
	<i>High Risk</i> X			The project is considered of high risk at this stage (CEO Endorsement Request). FPIC has not yet been applied and stakeholder engagement process at the local level has not been completed in great part due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, project field activities related to palm oil and beef/milk production, agroforestry, and basic grains production could inadvertently support child labor and other violations of international labor standards. Finally, poorly designed or executed project activities could damage critical or sensitive habitats, including within and adjacent to protected areas and KBAs and through the introduction of invasive alien species (IAS) during restoration activities

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
PIMS 6295 SESP_26 March 2021	CEO Endorsement ESS	
PIMS 6295 SESP	CEO Endorsement ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Annex A: Project Results Framework

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): 5, 6, 12, and 15				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD): Populations in conditions of poverty and vulnerability to food insecurity in prioritized regions e increase production and productivity, gain access to decent work, increase income and responsible consumption, while taking into account climate change, conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems.				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Project Objective: Promoting the conservation of biodiversity through improved connectivity, reduction of threats, and effective management of protected areas and biological corridors in Northern Honduras.	Mandatory Indicator 1 (GEF Core Indicator 11): # of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and ethnicity (individual people)	- 0	- 9,240 (Women: 3,395; Men: 5,145; Indigenous Peoples: 700, 50% men and 50% women)	- 26,400 (Women: 9,700; Men: 14,700; Indigenous Peoples: 2,000, 50% men and 50% women)
	Mandatory Indicator 2 (GEF Core Indicator 1): Area of terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (ha)	- 0	- 295,398 ha	- 295,398 ha
	Mandatory Indicator 3 (GEF Core Indicator 3): Area of land restored (ha) (in biological corridors between production landscapes and 6 PAs, including 2 key biodiversity areas [KBAs])	- 0	- 10,500 ha	- 30,000 ha
	Mandatory Indicator 4 (GEF Core Indicator 4): Area of landscapes under improved practices (ha)	- 0	- 11,000 ha	- 31,432 ha
Component 1:	Enabling a territorial governance framework for the conservation of biodiversity and improved connectivity.			
Outcome 1.1 Policy, institutional, and financial frameworks strengthened to sustainably manage production landscapes, including biological corridors	Indicator 5: Regulation that facilitates the use of resources on agroforestry farms throughout their life cycle, within the framework National Program for the Recovery of Degraded Ecosystems' Goods and Services 2018-2028	- National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF) regulation without considerations for the management of agroforestry systems throughout its life cycle	- National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF) regulation with considerations for the management of agroforestry systems throughout its life cycle	- National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF) regulation with considerations for the management of agroforestry systems throughout its life cycle
	Indicator 6: Financial resources (USD) available to support restoration actions through agroforestry, prioritizing access for women	- 0 USD	- 350,000 USD	- 1,000,000 USD
	Indicator 7: Area (ha) under legally recognized biological corridors in Northern Honduras	- 0 ha	- 0 ha	- 335,041 ha (connectivity area: 39,643 ha; terrestrial PAs: 295,398 ha)

Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	<p>1.1.1. National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF) regulation developed clarifies the extent of agroforestry systems throughout its life cycle, including the contribution to biodiversity conservation, and connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes. <i>Implemented by UNDP and FAO</i></p> <p>1.1.2. At least three (3) subnational biological corridors gazetted in line with the Regulation of the Biological Corridors of Honduras (632-2015). <i>Implemented by UNDP</i></p> <p>1.1.3. Enhanced land tenure interinstitutional accreditation system (e.g., collective and private land titles [including indigenous and afro-Honduran peoples], long-term government or private lease-holds) facilitates the following: a) territorial planning to identify key stakeholders and sites for the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable production in prioritized biological corridors; b) support to the regularization of land tenure in prioritized biological corridors; c) access to financing to support biodiversity-friendly production and restoration of degraded lands; and d) support to conflict resolution related to land tenure in selected PAs and prioritized biological corridors; e) protocols on corridors and PAs established with indigenous peoples participation; and f) land tenure definition processes for PAs improved. <i>Implemented by UNDP</i></p>			
Outcome 1.2 Improved management effectiveness of protected areas and biological corridors	Indicator 8: Improved management effectiveness (as measured through the METT) of six (6) PAs covering 295,398 ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nombre de Dios National Park (NP): 33 - Pico Bonito NP: 52 - Texiguat Wildlife Refuge (WR): 39 - Cuero y Salado WR: 59 - Punta Izopo NP: 39 - Jeannette Kawas NP: 58 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nombre de Dios NP: 42 - Pico Bonito NP: 62 - Texiguat WR: 48 - Cuero y Salado WR: 69 - Punta Izopo NP: 48 - Jeannette Kawas NP: 68 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PN Nombre de Dios: 58 - Pico Bonito NP: 75 - Texiguat WR: 64 - Cuero y Salado WR: 75 - Punta Izopo NP: 64 - Jeannette Kawas NP: 75
	Indicator 9: Annual financial gap (USD) to cover basic management costs and investments in six (6) prioritized PAs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,495,827 USD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,371,1036 USD (5% reduction) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,194,520 USD (12% reduction)
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2	<p>1.2.1. At least one (1) protected area management plan updated (Nombre de Dios and Pico Bonito), includes business plans for financial sustainability through sustainable tourism, payment for environmental services, revised entrance fee system, among other options. <i>Implemented by UNDP</i></p> <p>1.2.2. Participatory control and surveillance program for six (6) PAs and three (3) biological corridors operationalized. <i>Implemented by UNDP</i></p> <p>1.2.3. Voluntary goals for land degradation neutrality (LDN) for the prioritized landscape of the project in compliance with the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Drought. <i>Implemented by FAO</i></p>			

Outcome 1.3 Strengthened capacity of the public sector, the private sector, and civil society to manage PAs and biological corridors	<u>Indicator 10:</u> Capacity of PA co-managers, municipal authorities, and palm oil production and cattle farming sectors (technical staff and decision makers, including women) to effectively manage PAs, implement sustainable production and diversification; and control and surveillance in prioritized biological corridors and PAs, as indicated by the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard	<u>National government</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MiAmbiente+): 51% - ICF: 54% - SAG- Agricultural Science and Technology Directorate (DICTA): 22% - SAG- National Service of Agrifood Health and Safety (SENASA): 5% <u>NGO co-managers of PAs</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PROLANSATE: 42% - FUPNAND: 38% - FUPNAPIB: 38% <u>Municipalities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tela: 29% - Esparta: 29% - Arizona: 25% - La Ceiba: 42% - MAMUCA: 35% <u>Palm oil production sector</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PALCASA: 64% - Grupo Jaremar: 68% - AIPAH: 53% <u>Livestock production sector</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Association of Ranchers and Farmers of Atlántida (AGAA) – La Ceiba: 15% - Association of Ranchers and Farmers (AGA) – San Juan: 10% - Association of Ranchers and Farmers (AGA) – Valle de Lean: 12% 	<u>National government</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MiAmbiente+): 60% - ICF: 58% - SAG DICTA: 30% - SAG SENASA: 15% <u>NGO co-managers of PAs</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PROLANSATE: 48% - FUPNAND: 42% - FUPNAPIB: 39% <u>Municipalities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tela: 35% - Esparta: 32% - Arizona: 32% - La Ceiba: 43% - MAMUCA: 38% <u>Palm oil production sector</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PALCASA: 68% - Grupo Jaremar: 75% - AIPAH: 56% <u>Livestock production sector</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AAGAA – La Ceiba: 20% - AGA – San Juan: 20% - AGA - Valle de Lean: 20% 	<u>National government</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MiAmbiente+): 69% - ICF: 63% - SAG DICTA: 40% - SAG SENASA: 30% <u>NGO co-managers of PAs</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PROLANSATE: 54% - FUPNAND: 46% - FUPNAPIB: 40% <u>Municipalities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tela: 42% - Esparta: 35% - Arizona: 40% - La Ceiba: 44% - MAMUCA: 42% <u>Palm oil production sector</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PALCASA: 73% - Grupo Jaremar: 81% - AIPAH: 58% <u>Livestock production sector</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AAGAA – La Ceiba: 30% - AGA – San Juan: 30% - AGA - Valle de Lean: 30%
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Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.3	<p>1.3.1. Regional and local platforms for palm oil and cattle ranching strengthened allows the following: a) enhanced governance for sustainable production value chain; b) support to access technical and financial mechanisms to promote biodiversity-friendly production practice; c) effective monitoring by environmental authorities (e.g., Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment [MiAmbiente+], Municipal Environmental Units, and ICF, SAG, etc.); and d) conducting a census of the palm sector in the area. <i>Implemented by UNDP and FAO</i></p> <p>1.3.2. CONACOBH regional roundtable for biological corridors established include the management committee, the private sector, PA co-managers, national and local government, academia, and civil society, as well as a financial sustainability strategy. <i>Implemented by UNDP</i></p> <p>1.3.3. Financial products (credit lines, green bonds, guarantee funds, impact investment funds, payments by results, etc.) established with necessary institutional capacity in place for the financing of biodiversity-friendly production practices, including agroforestry systems, community-based forestry, and sustainable palm oil and livestock production. <i>Implemented by UNDP</i></p>			
Component 2	Promoting the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes			
Outcome 2.1 Landscape management tools - LMTs (micro-corridors, enrichment of the forests, hedges, live fences, wind barriers, and agroforestry) deliver multiple global environmental benefits (GEBs)	<u>Indicator 11</u> : Ecological Integrity Index for the jaguar under the Jaguar Protocol, assessed with the participation of women (at least 35% of all participants)	- 1.68 (poor)	- 1.80 (poor)	- 2.00 (moderate)
	<u>Indicator 12</u> : Presence of an established population of indicator species, established with the participation of women (at least 35% of all participants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jaguar (<i>Panthera onca</i>) UICN: NT - Baird's Tapir (<i>Tapirus bairdii</i>) UICN: EN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jaguar (<i>Panthera onca</i>) UICN: NT - Baird's Tapir (<i>Tapirus bairdii</i>) UICN: EN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jaguar (<i>Panthera onca</i>) UICN: NT - Baird's Tapir (<i>Tapirus bairdii</i>) UICN: EN
	<u>Indicator 13</u> : Annual rate of land degradation by project end	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0.3% (data global 2000-2015) <p>(Baseline and targets will be verified during the first year of project implementation)</p>	- Reduction by 3%	- Reduction by 10%

Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	<p>2.1.1. LMTs (micro-corridors, forest enrichment, hedges, live fences, wind barriers, and agroforestry) implemented enhance connectivity between PAs/ KBAs and include the following: a) 1,000 voluntary conservation and good production practices agreements signed with the producers of palm oil and beef/dairy products to adopt LMTs that contribute to biodiversity conservation, prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19; b) up to 11 nurseries present in the project landscape strengthened and two new nurseries with cooperatives or producers' associations (including women's groups) established, providing 10,000 to 30,000 seedlings per nursery to be used with the LMTs and the restoration of biological corridors; and c) Restoration Plan for the rehabilitation of biological corridors linking production lands with biodiversity conservation and in line with the National Program for the Recovery of Degraded Ecosystems' Goods and Service 2018-2028 and the National Committee of Biological Corridors of Honduras (CONACOBH). <i>Implemented by UNDP and FAO</i></p> <p>2.1.2. At least 15 community-based organizations including the Garífuna, Tolupanes, and women's groups, supported with low-value grants to support biodiversity conservation and the recovery of goods and ecosystem services in the prioritized biological corridors including degraded lands, prioritizing stakeholders impacted by COVID-19. <i>Implemented by UNDP</i></p> <p>2.1.3. Good practices to reduce conflicts between producers and jaguars (<i>Panthera onca</i>) implemented, include the following: a) training of producers; b) handbook of good practices; and c) jaguar and prey (e.g., collared peccary, red brocket, Central American agouti, and lowland paca) monitoring plan which considers the protocol for the monitoring the jaguar in Honduras. <i>Implemented by UNDP</i></p> <p>2.1.4. Sustainable tourism models implemented include: a) promotion of bird watching, canopying, rafting, beach tourism, trail enjoyment, etc., in PAs; and community-based tourism (Garífuna and Ladinos) in PAs buffer areas and areas of ecosystem connectivity. <i>Implemented by UNDP</i></p> <p>2.1.5. Payment for Environmental Services (PES) schemes for water services implemented in at least two protected areas. <i>Implemented by UNDP</i></p> <p>2.1.6. A system to monitor of project's environmental benefits defined includes the following: a) a monitoring plan for key species in six (6) PAs and the prioritized biological corridors, which considers the recommendations of the National Biological Monitoring Board; and b) modeling tools (e.g., Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model [GLEAM]; Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool [EX-ACT], etc.), and other tools to measure GEBs resulting from the implementation of LMT, including GEBs from Component 3. <i>Implemented by UNDP and FAO</i></p>			
Component 3	Mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable land management practices into production landscapes			
Outcome 3.1 Production landscapes under improved practices increase connectivity between PAs	<u>Indicator 14:</u> Change in the annual net income of participating small and medium producers of palm oil and beef/dairy, disaggregated by sex (at least 35% women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small producers of palm oil: X - Medium producers of palm oil: X - Small livestock producers (beef/dairy): X - Medium livestock producers (beef/dairy): X <p>(Baseline and targets will be established during the first year of project implementation)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small producers of palm oil: baseline + X - Medium producers of palm oil: baseline + X - Small livestock producers (beef/dairy): baseline + X - Medium livestock producers (beef/dairy): baseline + X 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small producers of palm oil: baseline + X - Medium producers of palm oil: baseline + X - Small livestock producers (beef/dairy): baseline + X - Medium livestock producers (beef/dairy): baseline + X -

	<p>Indicator 15: Productivity in participating palm oil and beef/dairy farms, including 175 farms owned or run by women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Palm oil: 16 ton/ha - Beef: 350 lbs./animal - Milk: 4.26 liters/cow/day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Palm oil: 20 ton/ha - Beef: 365 lbs./animal - Milk: 4.4 liters/cow/day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Palm oil: 25 ton/ha - Beef: 385 lbs./animal - Milk: 5.2 liters/cow/day
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	<p>3.1.1 Sustainable production training and extension services program implemented benefits 6,000 small and medium producers of palm oil (2,000), beef/dairy (2,000) and basic grains (maize and beans) (2,000) in key conservation areas in the prioritized biological corridors, prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19. <i>Implemented by UNDP and FAO</i></p> <p>3.1.2. At least five cooperation partnerships established with the private sector (buyers and businesses related to agroforestry products [e.g., cocoa, fruit products, and wood] resulting from the implementation of LMTs), and with processors and retailers to promote biodiversity-friendly products. <i>Implemented by UNDP and FAO</i></p> <p>3.1.3. Existing or new incentives (e.g., access to financing, tax exemptions, training, technical assistance, etc.) identified and made available to small and medium producers of palm oil, beef/dairy, and basic grains (maize and beans), including technical support to access credits, and prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19. <i>Implemented by UNDP</i></p> <p>3.1.4. At least five (5) cooperatives or groups of small and medium palm oil producers, including women's groups, with technical support to adopt the Roundtable on sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certification, prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19. <i>Implemented by UNDP</i></p> <p>3.1.5. 500 small and medium farms supported to implement intensive silvopastoral and basic grains systems with production diversification through agroforestry systems and with verification using the GLEAM tool, prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19. <i>Implemented by FAO</i></p>			
Component 4	Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)			
Outcome 4.1 Solutions and good practices systematized and shared	<p>Indicator 16: Number of global platforms with which information about best practices and knowledge resulting from the project is shared</p>	- 0	- At least one (1) (e.g., Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Panorama Portal "Solutions for a Healthy Planet", Good Growth Community of Practice)	- At least three (3) (e.g., Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Panorama Portal "Solutions for a Healthy Planet", Good Growth Community of Practice)
	<p>Indicator 17: Number of documents produced on knowledge and lessons learned per value chain for the replication and expansion of successful experiences in other production landscapes and biological corridors.</p>	- 0	- 0	- At least one (1) per value chain (one for palm oil, one for beef/milk, and one for basic grains)
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1	<p>4.1.1. Information and knowledge exchange platform established at the national level increases awareness about PA management, mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes, SLM, and gender aspects, among other topics. <i>Implemented by UNDP and FAO</i></p> <p>4.1.2. South-south cooperation program implemented to exchange knowledge about biodiversity conservation in production landscapes and PAs. <i>Implemented by UNDP and FAO</i></p> <p>4.1.3. Project gender action plan, comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan, and M&E plan implemented, including a systematization plan. <i>Implemented by UNDP and FAO</i></p>			

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion: 10/18/2018		
Comment	Response	Reference in CEO Endorsement Document
<p><i>7. Is there potential for innovation, sustainability and scaling up in this project?</i></p> <p>By the time of CEO endorsement, please provide a budgeted and detailed plan for replication with measurable targets</p>	<p>Replication will be achieved through project Component 4. This entails the systematization of knowledge and lessons learned that will be disseminated through at least one document per value chain (palm oil and beef/dairy) for the replication and scaling-up of successful experiences in other production landscapes and biological corridors. To this end, a national platform for the exchange of information on issues related to the consolidation of biological corridors, biodiversity conservation in productive landscapes, and LDN will be created so that the experiences and best practices are shared among multiple stakeholders at the national level and in other production landscapes and biological corridors of the country (Output 4.1.1). Activities budgeted in the project's overall budget are found in the UNDP-GEF Project Document (Section X. Total Budget and Work Plan), and include USD \$35,000 to operationalize the information and knowledge exchange platform in coordination with MiAmbiente+) as well as to conduct an awareness-raising campaign to publicize the platform during the first two years of project implementation. In addition, USD \$18,000 has been budgeted to develop knowledge management products (e.g., knowledge management platform, project web page, publications, and webinars) during the life of the project.</p>	<p>8. Knowledge Management</p> <p>UNDP-GEF Project Document: Section V. Results and Partnerships, and Section X. Total Budget and Work Plan</p> <p>Results and Partnerships</p>
STAP Comments; Date of Screening: December 3, 2018		
Comment	Response	Reference in CEO Endorsement Document
<p><i>STAP Overall Assessment</i></p> <p>STAP recommends applying the "Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality" because it includes safeguards to reduce the possibility of leakage, and negative externalities, between social, environmental and economic trade-offs. Currently, the project does not describe how trade-offs that result from agricultural commodity supply chains will be managed. Managing trade-offs and potential leakages is an important element for the project to embed in its activities. STAP also encourages the project team to apply the checklist for land degradation neutrality transformative projects and programmes prepared to help country-level project developers and their technical and financial partners to design effective Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Transformative Projects and Programmes (TPP).</p>	<p>Identifying the soil degradation baseline of the project landscape is essential to monitoring changes in the quantity and quality of land resources that are necessary to sustain ecosystem functions and services and increase food security. During the PPG phase, a preliminary analysis of soil degradation between 2001 and 2015 in the project area was performed using the Trends Earth Platform developed by Conservation International, Lund University, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), with support from the GEF. Three sub-indicators were used to monitor the achievement of LDN (SDG Target 15.3): soil productivity, land cover, and soil organic carbon. The outcomes were: a) 94.5% of the area has remained stable in terms of soil productivity dynamics and 2.21% of the area has increased. The rest of the area has reduced its productivity considering the categories of high and moderate decrease, as well as the stressed areas that together add up to 3.29%. In terms of area there are 19,362.93 ha in the entire project landscape that are at risk because their productivity has been affected; b) 98.77% of the coverage and land use of the study area has remained stable and 0.71% has been affected by degradation; 0.52% has improved or increased</p>	<p>UNDP-GEF Project Document: Annex 18: Short FAO Component Description for UNJPs</p>

	<p>d its coverage between 2001 and 2015 (gross annual degradation of 298 ha); and c) in 14 years, 891 ha were degraded in their soil organic carbon (64 ha/year). This analysis was performed according to the UNCCD report “Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality” to include safeguards to reduce the possibility of leakage, and negative externalities as suggested by GEF STAP. During project implementation, the checklist of actions will be applied to support the appropriate governance of LDN during this process to achieve LDN results.</p>	
<p><i>STAP Overall Assessment</i></p> <p>STAP recommends developing a theory of change with relevant stakeholders, mapping the impact pathways, and identifying the assumptions that underpin the environmental outcomes the project intends to deliver. Revisiting the theory of change over the project’s lifetime will facilitate adaptive learning and management, including accommodating unforeseen changes of internal/external factors relevant to project delivery. The project identifies strategies for long-term outcomes. The theory of change should identify the assumptions that are built into the project rationale, acknowledging and documenting where uncertainties exist.</p>	<p>This CEO Endorsement request includes a Theory of Change identifying the impact pathways, barriers, and assumptions underlying each outcome as per STAP’s recommendation. Section 3 of this CEO Endorsement request provides the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project.</p>	<p>3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project</p>
<p>Part I: Project Information B. Indicative Project Description Summary – Project components <i>A brief description of the planned activities. Do these support the project’s objectives?</i></p> <p>Partly – the components appear to focus on sustainable land management and less on mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes.</p>	<p>Project Component 1 includes nine outputs, all of which, except for Output 1.3, are mostly or completely devoted to conservation and mainstreaming of biodiversity. Project Component 2 focuses exclusively on biodiversity objective BD 2-7 to address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate. Project Component 3 includes five outputs: Outputs 3.1.3 and 3.1.4 focus solely on mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes; Outputs 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 address issues for mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and SLM; and Output 3.1.1 focuses solely on SLM. In addition, the activities to be implemented in Component 3 clearly reflect that there is more weight in mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes, as indicated in the budget distribution. Refer to the UNDP-GEF Project Document: Section V. Results and Partnerships for a description of outputs and activities related to mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes to be implemented by UNDP, and Annex 18 for a description of outputs and activities related to SLM to be implemented by FAO.</p>	<p>UNDP-GEF Project Document: Section V. Results and Partnerships; Annex 18: Short FAO Component Description for UNJPs</p>
<p>Part I: Project Information B. Indicative Project Description Summary – Outcomes and outputs <i>A description of the expected short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention.</i></p> <p>Yes, if a theory of change is developed and managed so it responds to the barriers and assumptions</p>	<p>A theory of change has been developed and will be managed during project implementation so that it responds to the barriers and assumptions. Management of the theory of change will be the responsibility of the Project Management Unit (Project Manager in coordination with MiAmbiente+) and with the participation of key stakeholders. Refer to 3). The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project in this CEO Endorsement request.</p>	<p>3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project,</p>
<p>Part II: Project justification 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description) <i>Is the problem statement well-defined?</i></p>	<p>As suggested, the description of the global environmental problems was updated considering their underlying context. Refer to 1) The global environmental problems, root causes, and barriers that need</p>	<p>1) The global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems descr</p>

<p>Yes, the global environmental problems and root causes are described. When the project is design, STAP suggests describing the global environmental problems and the context (social, economic, policy) underlying them. Climate change projections are available for the region (e.g. works of the Instituto Hondureño de Ciencias de la Tierra (IHCIT), Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras (UNAH)). STAP recommends searching this information and considering it in the planned interventions and actions designed to achieve the desired outcomes.</p> <p>Besides describing the barriers, STAP suggests embedding the barriers into the project's theory of change. This will help determine the conditions necessary for achieving the outcomes. (A minor point: It would be better to type the barriers into the document than to cut and paste text from a previous document.)</p>	<p>to be addressed (systems description) of this CEO Endorsement request.</p> <p>Following STAP's recommendation, climate projections for northern Honduras that were developed by IHCIT and UNAH would be considered for the following: 1) the development of management plans for PAs (Output 1.2.1); 2) the implementation of a restoration plan for the rehabilitation of biological corridors linking production lands with biodiversity conservation (Output 2.1.1); 3) monitoring the project's environmental benefits (Output 2.16); and 4) as part of training activities for the implementation of sustainable production practices (Output 3.1.1). In addition climate change projections will be considered as part of the climate change risk mitigation strategy per the UNDP's SESP.</p> <p>As suggested, the barriers are embedded in the project's theory of change. Refer to 3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project in this CEO Endorsement request.</p>	<p>ption)</p> <p>UNDP-GEF Project Document: Section V. Results and Partnerships</p> <p>3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project</p>
<p>Part II: Project justification 3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project <i>What is the theory of change?</i></p> <p>The project seeks to strengthen the enabling governance framework, and capacity for biodiversity conservation and improved connectivity between protected areas and key biodiversity areas in production landscapes. Lessons learned will be used for adaptive management of the project.</p> <p>Though mentioned in the 'taxonomy', The PIF did not include a theory of change, which STAP recommends developing for the project. It would be valuable to describe the theory of change, including: the impact pathways, the barriers, and assumptions underlying each outcome. The Theory of Change should encompass activities such as i) an outline of the current situation and desired vision; ii) stakeholder analysis, to identify which stakeholders should be involved in model development; iii) the scoping and planning exercise that underpins any model development; ensuring that underpinning assumptions are documented; and iv) noting internal and external factors – including related activities – that may influence outcomes.</p>	<p>This CEO Endorsement request includes a theory of change that includes the impact pathways, barriers, and assumptions underlying each outcome as per STAP's recommendation. Please refer to 3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project in this CEO Endorsement request.</p>	<p>3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project</p>
<p>Part II: Project justification 5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEF trust fund, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing <i>GEF trust fund: will the proposed incremental activities lead to the delivery of global environmental benefits?</i></p> <p>Yes, the interventions can lead to global environmental benefits if the preconditions and the barriers are dealt with through a theory of change, or a planning methodology. Currently, the project is focused on multiple environmental and social objectives – which may be conflicting. Managing the assumptions related to the delivery of multiple benefits (thr</p>	<p>This CEO Endorsement request includes a theory of change that includes the impact pathways and assumptions underlying each outcome as per STAP's recommendation. The theory of change and the assumptions will be managed during project implementation by the project management unit in coordination with MiAmbiente+. Refer to 3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project in this CEO Endorsement request.</p>	<p>3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project</p>

<p>aging the assumptions related to the delivery of multiple benefits (through a well developed Theory of Change) will be important to the project's success, and provide realistic outcomes of global environmental benefit.</p>		
<p>Part II: Project justification 6) global environmental benefits (GEF trust fund) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) <i>Are the benefits truly global? Environmental benefits, and are they measurable?</i></p> <p>The project aims to address multiple benefits related to biodiversity conservation, sustainable land and forest management, strengthened polycentric governance, and improved livelihoods. STAP recommends applying a landscape management framework to address multiple benefits, and manage trade-offs between competing benefits.</p> <p>STAP recommends applying the "Scientific Conceptual Framework For Land Degradation Neutrality" as a tool for landscape planning with a focus on land and forest restoration. The framework also identifies trade-offs between benefits, and reduces the possibility for leakage, or negative externalities, between social, environmental and economic. The framework can be accessed at: https://knowledge.unccd.int/knowledgeproducts-and-pillars/guide-scientific-conceptual-framework-land-degradation-neutrality</p> <p>The literature indicates the potential of landscape approaches as a framework to reconcile multiple benefits –environmental and social. Nonetheless, there are knowledge gaps in understanding the effects of landscape management in conserving natural resources, and in enhancing livelihoods. The following paper summarizes the evidence on landscape approaches: Reed, J., van Vianen, J., Barlow, J., & Sunderland, T. (2017). Have integrated landscape approaches reconciled societal and environmental issues in the tropics? <i>Land Use Policy</i>, 63, 481-492.)</p> <p>As the project developers design the components, STAP recommends designing the project so it contributes to the evidence base of landscape approaches in achieving environmental and social benefits. One way is by developing a theory of change and identifying the assumptions that underpin the delivery of each outcome assigned to component 2 and 3. As the project progresses, the theory of change can be refined based on whether the assumptions hold-true. The following link provides information on developing a theory of change: https://www.theoryofchange.org/</p> <p>For component 3, STAP recommends applying its advice on mainstreaming biodiversity described in its advisory document "Mainstreaming biodiversity in practice": http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/Mainstreaming-Biodiversity-LowRes_1.pdf STAP encourages Honduras, UNDP and FAO to contribute to the evidence of mainstreaming biodiversity by designing testable interventions. This can be done by converting the assumptions underlying the outcomes in component 3 (or other outcomes as appropriate) into formative research questions.</p>	<p>The project design considers a landscape approach to deliver environmental and social benefits. The project design largely relies on a connectivity assessment that includes conservation areas, biological corridors, and production lands that are spread over seven municipalities and two departments in northern Honduras. This area includes a wide variety of stakeholders who were consulted during the PPG and who will participate in project implementation and will benefit from the project. To test the how the project will deliver and reconcile environmental and social benefits, which is the main focus of the Reed, J. et al. (2017) paper, project Output 2.1.6 focuses on assessing the delivery of GEBs using different methodologies, including biological monitoring per recommendations by the Honduras National Biological Monitoring Board, and modeling tools such as the Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM), which is designed to analyze multiple environmental dimensions, such as feed use, greenhouse gas emissions, land use and land degradation, nutrient and water use and interaction with biodiversity, and the Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool [EX-ACT], among other tools to be determined during project implementation. In addition, the project results framework includes indicators that will assess how the environmental and social benefits will be delivered.</p> <p>Refer to the response to the STAP Overall Assessment above for the response to the comment regarding applying the "Scientific Conceptual Framework For Land Degradation Neutrality" as a tool for landscape planning with a focus on land and forest restoration.</p> <p>This CEO Endorsement request includes a theory of change that includes the impact pathways and assumptions underlying each outcome as per STAP's recommendation. Refer to 3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project in this CEO Endorsement request.</p> <p>The design of project Component 3 took into consideration the advisory document "Mainstreaming biodiversity in practice" recommended by STAP (Huntley, B.J. and Redford, K.H. (2014). "Mainstreaming biodiversity in Practice: a STAP advisory document." Global Environment Facility, Washington, DC.) The advisory document adopts the following definition: "Biodiversity mainstreaming is the process of embedding biodiversity considerations into policies, strategies and practices of key public and private actors that impact or rely on biodiversity, so that biodiversity is conserved, and sustainably used, both locally and globally." Component 3 focuses mostly on putting into practice biodiversity mainstreaming at the local/landscape level together with key public, private, and civil society stakeholders to achieve local and global benefits (Component 1 deals more with the policy and strategies aspects of the above definition). The project design also considers mainstreaming as complementary to the sustainability of PAs in line with the GEF and as part of a strategy to re</p>	<p>UNDP-GEF Project Document: Section V. Results and Partnerships</p> <p>3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project</p>

	duce pressure on biodiversity in PAs and the wider landscape. In addition to embedding biodiversity conservation objectives into production systems (palm oil, cattle ranching, and basic grains production), the project also includes actions related to payment for ecosystem services (PES) and environmental certification (sustainable palm production by small- and medium-size producers), which the STAP advisory note also recognizes as part of mainstreaming.	
<p>Part II: Project justification</p> <p>7) innovative, sustainability and potential for scaling-up <i>Is the project innovative, for example, in its design, method of financing, technology, business model, policy, monitoring and evaluation, or learning?</i></p> <p>In addition to identifying and validating the assumptions through formative questions in the theory of change (described above), STAP recommends building on the evidence base of environmental certification programs in generating environmental and social benefits. STAP describes how to design projects to strengthen then evidence of certification interventions in its paper "Environmental certification and the Global Environment Facility": http://stapgef.org/sites/default/files/publications/Environmental-Certification-and-the-GEF.pdf</p>	The project will support RSPO certification using the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard (3.1.4), considering the STAP advisory document on environmental certification, which in the case of this project focuses on agricultural commodities.	7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up
<p>1b. Project Map and Coordinates. Please provide georeferenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.</p> <p>The project developers may wish to consider designing a map with a higher spatial resolution that can assist with land use planning, and with monitoring land use change at the field level. The current map appears to be coarse in its resolution to collect information relevant to measuring and monitoring land use information.</p>	The project map was revised and a fragmentation and connectivity assessment was conducted during the PPG using FAO land use data with higher resolution. The map is included in Annex E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates of this CEO Endorsement request.	Annex E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates
<p>2. Stakeholders. Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase: Indigenous people and local communities; Civil society organizations; Private sector entities. If none of the above, please explain why. In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.</p> <p>The program aims to support four different actors to reach its goal. These actors include: governments (by developing the enabling conditions for sustainable practices); financial institutions (by supporting engagement with financial institutions); buyers (by supporting supply chain initiatives that contribute to sustainable practices – e.g. certification); and, producers (by enhancing practices and knowledge on landscape restoration and greener supply chains).</p> <p>To enhance its support to multiple actors as well as its overall impact, STAP recommends for the global coordination project to develop a theory of change through multi-stakeholder engagement, and to set-up governance arrangements. Establishing governance arrangements will reinforce the social interactions between stakeholders to help build t</p>	The project theory of change was largely developed with the participation of multiple stakeholders through workshops (project results framework) and a review of initial drafts of the Project Document that included an initial theory of change. In addition, the project includes a governance and management arrangement with multiple stakeholder participation that reinforces the social interactions between stakeholders to help build trust in the project. In addition to representation from the government, the Project Board will include representation from PA co-managers, indigenous organizations, the private sector, and civil society organizations. The theory of change will be continually managed and appraised during project implementation under the leadership of the project management unit in coordination with MiAmbiente+ and with the participation of key stakeholders.	3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

<p>rust, and the program's vision. This will enable the platform to go beyond exchanging information and resources.</p>		
<p>3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis). Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment? Yes/no/ tbd. If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality: access to and control over resources; participation and decision making; and/or economic benefits or services. Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? yes/no /tbd</p> <p><i>Have gender differentiated risks and opportunities been identified, and were preliminary response measures described that would address these differences?</i></p> <p>Yes, the project considers gender differentiated risks and opportunities. STAP welcomes the involvement of a gender specialist in developing the project. When developing the theory of change, it would be equally valuable to embed gender throughout the impact pathways.</p>	<p>As suggested, gender is embedded throughout the impact pathways. Refer to 3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project in this CEO Endorsement request.</p>	<p>3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project</p>
<p>5. Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design.</p> <p><i>Are the identified risks valid and comprehensive? Are the risks specifically for things outside the project's control?</i></p> <p>STAP welcomes the application of UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), and its preliminary assessment of the project as high risk. Absent from the risk table is the impact of drug trafficking on forest loss in the target site of Colon. This risk should be recognized in the project as a key threat to sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation. Addressing the barrier of weak governance for biodiversity conservation and forest management (page 23) is important as it will strengthen land-users' governance and land tenure regimes. Evidence demonstrates that community-based resource management strengthens land-users' capacities to deal with drug-tracking and land use change. The following two papers are useful for describing the threats and mitigation responses: 1) Sesnie, S. E., Tellman, B., Wrathall, D., McSweeney, K., Nielsen, E., Benessaiah, K., ... & Rey, L. (2017). A spatio-temporal analysis of forest loss related to cocaine trafficking in Central America. <i>Environmental Research Letters</i>, 12(5), 054015; and, 2). Devine, J. A., Wrathall, D., Currit, N., Tellman, B., & Langerica, Y. R. (2018). Narco-Cattle Ranching in Political Forests. <i>Antipode</i>.</p> <p>In addition to the changes the SESP may suggest, STAP recommends identifying the climate change projections for temperature and precipitation. Addressing the following questions also will be helpful in addressing climate risks during the project development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •How will the project's objectives or outputs be affected by climate risks over the period 2020 to 2050, and how the impact of these risks be 	<p>The risk of drug trafficking to forest loss has been included as part of UNDP's Risk Register. The Project Coordinator will monitor this and other risks quarterly and will report on status. As a mitigation measure, the project will strengthen national and local governance for biodiversity conservation and PAs and biological corridor management (Component 2), and will contribute to clarifying land tenure regimes (Component 1). In line with the conclusions of the two papers recommended by STAP, the project will involve local communities and producers in resource management to strengthen their capacities in preventing drug-tracking and land use change.</p> <p>The climate change projections for temperature and precipitation were identified during the PIF and updated during the PPG. To address the risk to climate change identified in the SESP, it will be further examined during project implementation in the course of the ESIA and included in the ESMP as determined necessary, and considering climate projections for the project landscape developed by institutions such as IHCIT and UNAH.</p>	<p>5. Risks</p> <p>UNDP-GEF Project Document Annex 6: UNDP Risk Register</p>

<p>ks over the period 2020 to 2050, and have the impact of these risks been addressed adequately?</p> <p>•Has the sensitivity to climate change, and its impacts, been assessed?</p> <p>•Have resilience practices and measures to address projected climate risks and impacts been considered? How will these be dealt with?</p> <p>•What technical and institutional capacity, and information, will be needed to address climate risks and resilience enhancement measures?</p>		
<p>8. Knowledge management. Outline the “Knowledge Management Approach” for the project, and how it will contribute to the project’s overall impact, including plans to learn from relevant projects, initiatives and evaluations.</p> <p><i>What overall approach will be taken, and what knowledge management indicators and metrics will be used?</i></p> <p>STAP welcomes component 4 focused on monitoring and knowledge management. In addition to the activities proposed in component four, STAP recommends using the theory of change for managing knowledge and learning. The theory of change can be used as a tool, or process, where knowledge is developed, managed, tested (via assumptions), and revised based on continuous learning.</p>	<p>In line with STAP’s suggestion, the theory of change will contribute to managing knowledge and learning. Assumptions underlying the outcome related to knowledge management have incorporated. Refer to 3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project in this CEO Endorsement request.</p>	<p>3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project</p>
United States Comments	US Council Member Comment: December 2018 Work Program	
Comment	Response	Reference in CEO Endorsement Document
<p>Recognizing that the intent of these projects is to mitigate or reverse deforestation, the United States needs to officially confirm for internal purposes that the following projects will not involve any logging of primary forests. Can the GEF please arm E that no logging of primary forests will occur during the implementation of projects: 10125, 10184, 10188, 10192, 10198, 10206, 10208, 10220.</p>	<p>No logging of primary forests will occur during the implementation of project 10220 - Protecting Biodiversity and Recovering Degraded Ecosystems - RECOVER Honduras. Project activities have been designed to prevent deforestation, restore degraded forest areas, and implement sustainable production practices for palm oil, cattle ranching, and basic grains in the project landscape.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 300,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
UNDP	200,000.00	144,554.20	55,445.80
FAO	100,000.00	92,829.00	7,171.00
Total	300,000.00	237,383.20	62,616.80

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.



Organización de las Naciones
Unidas para la Alimentación
y la Agricultura

MAPA DE UBICACIÓN GENERAL DEL PROYECTO

Protegiendo la biodiversidad y recuperando ecosistemas degradados – RECOVER Honduras



Coordenadas
UTM WGS1984 Z16

Dirección	Coordenada
Norte	1766662
Sur	1701985
Este	568367
Oeste	408325

Simbología

- Límite del proyecto
- Departamentos
- Municipios
- Áreas Protegidas
- Océanos del mundo

Coordinate System

Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 16N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: WGS 1984
False Easting: 500,000.0000
False Northing: 0.0000
Central Meridian: -87.0000
Scale Factor: 0.9996
Latitude Of Origin: 15.0000
Units: Meter



Cartografía Básica: Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN), Sistema Nacional de Información Territorial (SINAT)
Fuente: Instituto Nacional de Conservación y Desarrollo Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (INCD)
Cartografía Temática: Límites del proyecto definidos por los actos regulatorios del proyecto y presentados ante el IGEF
(PAO, PNUD, INURSA, Miskindam, LICB)

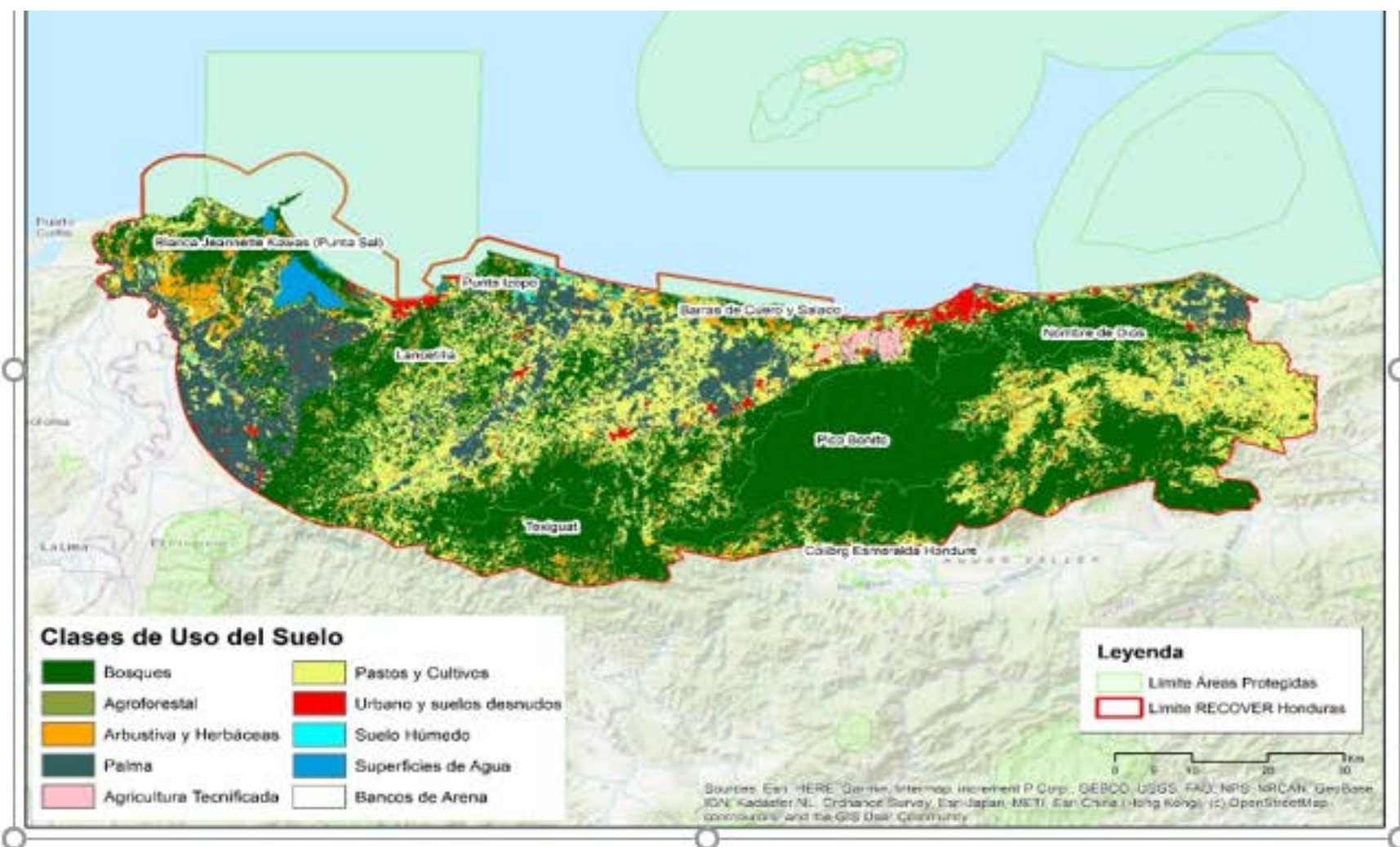
Nota Técnica

Los límites administrativos presentados en este mapa son utilizados como ejemplo de visualización y no representan la opinión de nuestra organización, su inclusión se ha utilizado exclusivamente para relacionar los elementos cartográficos representativos.



Mapa de clases de usos del suelo área del proyecto
RECOVER Honduras





Land use classes in the project landscape (based on the land use map for 2018 developed by ICF with support from FAO and MiAmbiente +)

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

UNDP Budget

		Component (US\$eq.)		
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[illegible]

Goods	a) Computers (6) for project staff including biodiversity Conservation Specialist, Field Technicians, and Restoration Specialist. Total cost: \$9,000; \$1,500/unit during year 1 b) Printer. Total cost: \$535 during year 1.		9,535		9,535			9,535	f Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
Goods	Material and goods for mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes and for promoting the sustainable production of palm oil and basic grains. Total cost: \$660,894; \$110,149/year during years 2 to 7 (Output 3.1.4 and Output 3.1.5)			660,894	660,894			660,894	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
Goods	a) Digital camera (2). Total cost: \$432 during year 1. b) Video projector (2). Total cost: \$600 during year 1.				-	1,032		1,032	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
Grants	Low-value grants (15) for community-based organizations to support biodiversity conservation and the recovery of goods and ecosystem services in the prioritized biological corridors including degraded lands. Grants will have to follow UNDP Policy on Grants. Total cost: \$540,000; \$36,000 average value of grants to be granted during years 1 to 3. (Output 2.1.2).		540,000		540,000			540,000	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
	a) Firm to conduct technical-scientific studies for each of the proposed areas (3) to be established as biological corridors. Total cost: \$150,000; \$50,000/study during years 1 and 2 (Output 1.1.2) b) Legal/Technical Firm to enhance the land tenure interinstitutional accreditation system in the project landscape, including: i) Territorial planning and identification of key stakeholders (including indigenous peoples and women; the latter in line with the Gender Action Plan) to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable production in prioritized biological corridors; ii) develop legal and technical guidelines to reduce the risks of land tenure conflicts in the biological corridors; iii) develop guidelines to access financing and promote investment to adopt sustainable production and restoration of degraded lands under legal certainty regarding land								

Contractual Services – Company	<p>tenure and rights of landholders; and iv) develop a conflict resolution mechanism for land tenure issues related to the PAs and biological corridors in the prioritized landscape (including conflicts between indigenous territories and PAs). Total cost: \$67,500 during years 1 and 2 (Output 1.1.3)</p> <p>c) Legal/Technical Firm to develop protocols to: i) ensure the participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making related to PA management duly recognizing the laws, traditions, customs, and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples; and ii) develop a strategy to ensure land tenure structures in six PAs that are compatible with the biodiversity conservation objectives of each PA and to clarify land tenure in PAs, including indigenous territories. Total cost: \$63,000; \$7,000/PA or corridor (6 PAs, 3 corridors) during years 1 to 3 (Output 1.1.3)</p> <p>d) Firm for: a) development or update a PA management plan (Nombre de Dios National Park or Pico Bonito National Park) including the role of women (in line with the Gender Action Plan); and b) develop three business plans for the PAs. Total cost \$80,000; \$50,000/management plan and \$10,000/business plan during year 2. (Output 1.2.1).</p> <p>e) Firm to conduct a public and institutional campaign to raise awareness about the values of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and the environmental and socioeconomic benefits of sustainable production, as well as awareness about the existing legislation for the protection and conservation of biodiversity and natural resources inside and outside the PAs. Total cost: \$50,000 during years 2 and 3 (Output 1.2.2)</p> <p>f) Firm to: i) enhance the governance of platforms for sustainable palm oil production value chain (as assessment of information gap and training needs, delivery of training to overcome gaps); ii) facilitate access to technical and financial mechanisms to promote biodiversity-friendly production practices prioritizing women producers (including indigenous women; in line with the Gender Action Plan); iii) define mechanisms for monitoring of regional and local</p>	503,500			503,500			503,500	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
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	cal platforms for palm oil; iv) Total cost: \$93,000; \$31,000/year during year 2 to 4. (Output 1.3.1)								
Contractual Services – Company	<p>a) Company for the implementation of LMTs (micro-corridors, forest enrichment, hedges, live fences, wind barriers, and agroforestry) for ecosystem restoration and enhanced connectivity between PAs/KBAs. Total cost: \$2,250,000; \$450,000/year during years 2 to 6 (Output 2.1.1)</p> <p>b) Company for the reduction of conflicts between producers and jaguars including: i) identification of conflicts in the project landscape; ii) training of producers; iii) participatory adaptation of a manual of best practices of coexistence with the jaguar; iv) establish at least two pilot areas to implement best practices; and v) implement a biological monitoring plan for the jaguar and its prey in the project landscape. Total cost: \$180,000; \$30,000/year during years 2 to 7. (Output 2.1.3)</p> <p>c) Company for the implementation of at least two pilot sustainable tourism models in the project landscape, including community-based tourism and training. Total cost: \$180,000; \$90,000/pilot during years 2 to 7 (Output 2.1.4)</p> <p>d) Company for the implementation of PES schemes for water services in at least two PAs. Total cost: \$228,000; \$114,000/PES scheme during years 2 to 7 (Output 2.1.5)</p>		2,838,000		2,838,000			2,838,000	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
Contractual Services – Company	<p>a) Company to develop and implement a training program and extension services for sustainable production (palm oil and basic grains) for small and medium producers. Total cost: \$150,000 during years 2 to 6 (Output 3.1.1)</p> <p>b) Company to train small and medium producers in financial management. Total cost: \$75,000; \$37,500/year during years 2 and 3 (Output 3.1.2)</p>			225,000	225,000			225,000	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
International Consultants	<p>a) Mid-term project review: Total cost: \$17,150 during year 4 (includes reports in Spanish and English) (Output 4.1.3)</p> <p>b) Terminal project evaluation. Total cost: \$28,000 during year 7 (includes reports in Spanish and English) (Output 4.1.3)</p>				-	45,150		45,150	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
	a) Policy Expert for developing an ICF regulation t								

Local Consultants	<p>that defines the scope for managing agroforestry systems and specifying the contribution of these systems to improve connectivity and restoration of degraded ecosystems. Total cost: \$10,500; \$3,500/month for 3 months during year 1. (Output 1.1.1)</p> <p>b) Legal Expert for: a) drafting legal proposals for establishing at least three (3) biological corridors in the prioritized landscape in northern Honduras; and b) drafting a regulation to expand the geographic scope of the management plans of PAs and seeking to cover the broader landscape. Total cost: \$21,000; \$3,500/month for 6 months during years 1 and 2. (Output 1.1.2)</p> <p>c) PA Management Expert for developing mechanisms and guidelines to improve participatory and inter-institutional control and surveillance, including the exchange of information, logistical support in the field, and greater agility to process complaints and issue sanctions. Total cost: \$21,000; \$3,500/month for 6 months during years 1 and 2. (Output 1.2.2)</p> <p>d) Institutional Expert to support the establishment of a CONACOBH regional roundtable for biological corridors, including stakeholder assessment, and draft cooperation agreements, a technical document, a financing strategy for the roundtable, and work plans. Total cost: \$21,000; \$3,500/month for 6 months during year 2. (Output 1.3.2)</p> <p>e) Agriculture Economist to: i) establishing commercial agreements with international and national buyers of palm oil, meat/dairy, and basic grains through public-private mechanisms such as alliances with BANHPROVI and other financial institutions; ii) identify and promote access to credit and financial services to support producers; and iii) assess the feasibility assessment of the PES schemes as part of the financial products. Total cost: \$63,000; \$3,500/month for 18 months during years 1 and 2. (Output 1.3.3)</p> <p>f) Policy Expert for promoting and drafting emergency decrees /PCMs to regulate commercial agreements between producers and agreements related</p>	157,500			157,500			157,500	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
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	to PES. Total cost: 21,000; \$3,500/month for 6 months during year 2. (Output 1.3.3)								
Local Consultants	<p>a) Biodiversity Conservation Specialist (70%): technical support for promoting the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes. Total cost: \$196,000; \$28,000/year during 7 years</p> <p>b) Field Technicians (2) (70%): technical support for promoting the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes, including species monitoring. Total cost: \$147,000; \$10,500/year during 7 years</p> <p>c) Restoration Expert to develop a restoration plan and provide technical support for the implementation of LMTs (including agroforestry and silvopastoral systems) enhance connectivity between PAs/KBAs, including signing of conservation agreements between the private producers/owners and verification of compliance. Total cost: \$280,000; \$40,000/year during 7 years (Output 2.1.1)</p> <p>d) Ecotourism Specialist to conduct a market analysis of the potential sustainable tourism products to be promoted in the project landscape. Total cost: \$21,000; \$3,500/month for 6 months during year 1. (Output 2.1.4)</p> <p>e) Biodiversity Monitoring Expert for the development of a monitoring plan for key species (the jaguar and the Central American tapir) in six (6) PAs and the prioritized biological corridors. Total cost: \$21,000; \$3,500/month for 6 months during year 1. (Output 2.1.6)</p> <p>f) Carbon Expert to measure carbon benefits resulting from the implementation of LMT using FAO's EX-ACT tool, including establishing the baseline. Total cost: \$28,000; \$3,500/month for 8 months during years 1, 4, and 7 (Output 2.1.6)</p>	693,000		693,000			693,000	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)	
	<p>a) Biodiversity Conservation Specialist (30%): technical support to mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes. Total cost: \$84,000; \$12,000/year during 7 years.</p> <p>b) Field Technicians (2) (30%): technical support t</p>								

Local Consultants	<p>o mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes. Total cost: \$63,000; \$4,500/year-each during 7 years.</p> <p>c) Agriculture Finance/Marketing Specialist: establish cooperation partnerships with the private and banking sectors to promote biodiversity-friendly products, and with national and international buyers and/or markets for the commercialization of sustainable products from the project landscape. Total cost: \$84,000; \$3,500/month for 24 months during years 1 to 3 (Output 3.1.2)</p> <p>d) Palm Oil Specialist. Technical support for sustainable palm oil production, including in financial and legal aspects to access credit (Output 3.1.3) and support to adopt RSPO certification using the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard (Output 3.1.4) Total cost: \$280,000; \$40,000/year during 7 years.</p> <p>e) Agriculture Finance Specialist: assess the feasibility of other incentives and financial mechanisms such as guarantee funds to support small and medium-sized entrepreneurs and producers of palm oil, meat/dairy and basic grains. Total cost: \$21,000; \$3,500/month for 6 months during year 1 (Output 3.1.3)</p>			532,000	532,000			532,000	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
	<p>a) Information Management Expert. Design and put into operation the information and knowledge exchange platform in coordination with MiAmbiente+, and conduct an awareness-raising campaign to publicize the platform. Design the project's webpage. Total cost: \$28,000; \$3,500/month for 8 months during years 1 and 2 (Output 4.1.1)</p> <p>b) Mid-term review: Total cost: \$9,800 during year 4 (Output 4.1.3)</p> <p>c) Terminal evaluation. Total cost: \$17,500 during year 7 (Output 4.1.3)</p> <p>d) M&E and Knowledge Management Expert (part time): Monitoring & evaluation of project activities (including periodic appraisal of the Project's Theory of Change, PRF, and GEF core indicators). Total cost: \$105,000; \$15,000/year during 7 years (Output 4.1.3)</p>								

Local Consultants	<p>e) Gender and Participation Specialist (part time - 50%). Support and monitoring of gender mainstreaming (Gender Mainstreaming Plan) and stakeholder participation (Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan). Total cost: \$105,000; \$15,000/year during 7 years (Output 4.1.3)</p> <p>f) Indigenous Peoples Specialist (part time). Develop FPIC guidelines, ensure FPIC, and conduct social assessments and develop and implement the IPP. Total cost: \$105,000; \$15,000/year during 7 years (Output 4.1.3)</p> <p>g) Environmental and Social Safeguards Expert 1. Develop the ESIA/ESMP, including a Livelihood Action Plan. Total cost: \$21,000; \$3,500/month for 6 months during year 1 (Output 4.1.3)</p> <p>h) Environmental and Social Safeguards Expert 2. Develop the SESA. Total cost: \$14,000; \$3,500/month for 4 months during year 1 (Output 4.1.3)</p> <p>i) Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist (part time). Monitoring of safeguards (IPP/FPIC, ESIA/ESMP, SESA, etc.), review the SESP annually, and train the PMU and key stakeholders on SES/social and environmental safeguards. Total cost: \$105,000; \$15,000/year during 7 years (Output 4.1.3)</p>				-	510,300		510,300	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
Local Consultants	<p>a) Project Coordinator (100%): project planning, day-to-day management of project activities, project reporting, maintaining key relationships among stakeholders, and lead the management of the project's theory of change in coordination with MiAmbiente+ and with the participation of key stakeholders. Total cost: \$252,000; \$36,000/year over 7 years.</p> <p>b) Financial/Administrative Assistant (part time): financial management of the project, accounting, purchasing, and reporting. Total cost: \$126,000; \$18,000/year during 7 years.</p>						378,000	378,000	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
	<p>75700 Training, Workshops and Conferences \$168,975</p> <p>a) Workshops/training for strengthening ICF capacity to deliver certifications for Forest Plantations and Natural Regeneration for plantations of high-value timber trees under agroforestry and silvopastoral systems. Total cost: \$168,975 during year 2 (Output 4.1.3)</p>								

<p>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</p>	<p>oral system. Total cost: \$10,000 during year 2 (Output 1.1.1)</p> <p>b) Workshops/meetings to establish inter-institutional working groups to review and monitor the implementation of the proposed regulations and responsibilities to ensure the use of agroforestry and silvopastoral products and by-products. Total cost: 21,000; \$3,500/year during years 2 to 7 (Output 1.1.1)</p> <p>c) Workshops/meetings to establish three (3) Local Biological Corridor Committees. Total cost: \$6,000; \$2,000/committee during years 1 and 2 (Output 1.1.2)</p> <p>d) Gender awareness and mainstreaming training to key project stakeholders, including policy and local decision-makers to mainstream the gender perspective into project-related activities, including an ICF regulation to be promoted by the project and the establishment of at least three (3) biological corridors (in line with the Gender Action Plan). Total cost: \$4,000; \$2,000/year during years 1 and 2 (Output 1.1.2)</p> <p>e) Workshops/meetings for consultation process with local communities (including indigenous peoples/FPIC) located within the limits of the proposed biological corridors to reach an agreement regarding their participation and their support for managing the established corridors. Total cost: \$30,000; \$10,000/corridor during years 1 and 2 (Output 1.1.2)</p> <p>f) Workshops to training judges and prosecutors, including women (in line with the Gender Action Plan), to adequately sanction crimes perpetrated against biodiversity and forests in six PAs and three biological corridors. Total cost: \$12,400; during years 1 and 2. (Output 1.2.2)</p> <p>g) Training of staff and key stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and women (the latter in line with the Gender Action Plan), as part of a participatory monitoring and control program for 6 PAs and 3 biological corridors. Total cost: \$47,475; \$5,275/area during years 2 and 3 (Output 1.2.2)</p> <p>h) Workshops/meetings to establish multi-stakeholder</p>	<p>168,975</p>			<p>168,975</p>			<p>168,975</p>	<p>Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)</p>
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	ing workshops/meetings to establish multi-stakeholder teams (fire and control brigades, patrolling teams, etc.) for control and surveillance in 6 PAs and 3 biological corridors. Total cost: \$27,000; \$3,000/area during years 2 and 3 (Output 1.2.2) i) Workshops/meetings to establish and operationalize the CONACOBH regional roundtable for biological corridors with the participation of women (in line with the Gender Action Plan). Total cost: \$11,100; \$3,700/year during years 2 to 4. (Output 1.3.2)								
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops and meetings related to the identification of stakeholders interested in implementing LMTs and signing conservation/restoration/ best production practices agreements, including women and women groups and indigenous women (in line with the Gender Action Plan). Total cost: \$21,000 during years 1 to 3 (Output 2.1.1)		21,000		21,000			21,000	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops/meetings related to technical support for mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes and promoting the sustainable production of palm oil and basic grains, including in financial and legal aspects to access credit and support to adopt RSPO certification using the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard. Total cost: \$37,500; \$7,500/year during year 2 to 6 (Outputs 3.1.3, 3.1.4, 3.1.5)			37,500	37,500			37,500	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
	a) Workshops and meetings to develop and put into operation a knowledge management platform. Total cost: \$1,908 during year 1. (Output 4.1.1) b) Project Inception Workshop. Total cost \$5,000 during year 1. (Output 4.1.3) c) Meetings with indigenous peoples organizations and authorities (FETRIX, OFRANEH, ODECO, etc.) at project inception. Total cost \$3,000 during year 1. (Output 4.1.3) d) Mid-term review related workshops. Total cost: \$4,000 during year 4. (Output 4.1.3) e) Terminal evaluation related workshops. Total cost: \$4,400 during year 7. (Output 4.1.3) f) Workshops and meetings for monitoring of gender mainstreaming and stakeholder participation. Total cost: \$21,000; \$3,000/year during 7 years. (Output 4.1.3)								

Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	<p>Total cost: \$21,000; \$3,000/year during 7 years. (Output 4.1.3)</p> <p>g) Workshops and meetings for monitoring of safeguards, including consultations with indigenous communities and organizations and for FPIC (including guidelines). Total cost: \$16,800; \$2,400/year during 7 years. (Output 4.1.3)</p> <p>h) Training of the PMU, institutional partners, and PA co-managers on SES/social and environmental safeguards, implementation at the central and local levels in the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of specific social and environmental management plans/measures. Total cost: \$6,000, years 1 and 2 (Output 4.1.3)</p> <p>i) Training of the PMU, centralized institutional partners, and local stakeholders (e.g., PA co-manager's local governments, NGOs, and institutional partners) (i) legal framework of indigenous peoples' rights; (ii) ancestral knowledge and Garífuna and Tolupán indigenous peoples worldview and the relationship of indigenous peoples with their natural heritage; and (iii) identification of opportunities to reduce inequalities based on gender and age (in line with the ESMF/IPPF). Total cost: \$10,000, years 1 and 2 (Output 4.1.3)</p> <p>j) Publicize, promote and train in the use of the Grievance Mechanism: (i) practice guide, (ii) workshops (in line with the ESMF/IPPF). Total cost: 5,000, years 1 and 2 (Output 4.1.3)</p>				-	77,108		77,108	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
Travel	Travel costs in support of Component 1 for enabling a territorial governance framework for the conservation of biodiversity and improved connectivity. Total cost: \$35,000; \$5,000/year during 7 years.	35,000			35,000			35,000	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
Travel	Travel costs in support of Component 2 for promoting the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes. Total cost; \$70,000; \$10,000/year during 7 years		70,000		70,000			70,000	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
									Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)

Travel	Travel costs in support of Component 3 for mainst reaming biodiversity into production landscapes. T otal cost: \$35,000; \$5,000/year during 7 years			35,000	35,000			35,000	Secretariat of Natural Re sources and Environment (MiAmbient e+)
Travel	a) Travel costs for mid-term review. Total cost: \$9, 050 during year 4. (Output 4.1.3) b) Travel costs for terminal evaluation: Total cost: \$10,100 during year 7. (Output 4.1.3) c) Travel costs for M&E of project activities and kn owledge management: Total cost: \$11,900; \$1,70 0/year during 7 years. (Outputs 4.1.1, 4.1.2, and 4. 1.3) d) Travel for exchange knowledge about biodiversi ty conservation in production landscapes and PAs (South-South cooperation). Total cost: \$35,000; \$5,000/year during year 7. (Output 4.1.2) e) Travel costs for monitoring of gender mainstrea ming and stakeholder participation. Total cost: \$2 1,000; \$3,000/year during 7 years. (Output 4.1.3) f) Travel costs for monitoring of safeguards, inclu ding consultations with indigenous communities a nd organizations for FPIC in year 1. Total cost: \$1 6,800; \$2,400/year during year 7. (Output 4.1.3)				-	103,85 0		103,85 0	Secretariat o f Natural Re sources and Environment (MiAmbient e+)
Office Sup plies	Supplies related to enabling a territorial governanc e framework for the conservation of biodiversity a nd improved connectivity, including supplies to mi nimize exposure to COVID-19: hand sanitizers, N9 5 respirator masks, disinfectant sprays, and dispo sable gloves. Total costs: \$14,000; \$2,000/year for 7 years.	14,000			14,000			14,000	Secretariat o f Natural Re sources and Environment (MiAmbient e+)
Office Sup plies	Office, IT, and eld supplies in Èsupport Component 2 activities, including supplies to minimize exposu re to COVID-19: hand sanitizers, N95 respirator ma sks, disinfectant sprays, and disposable gloves. To tal cost: \$28,000; \$4,000/year during 7 years.		28,000		28,000			28,000	Secretariat o f Natural Re sources and Environment (MiAmbient e+)
Office Sup plies	Supplies related to mainstreaming biodiversity int o production landscapes and sustainable palm oil production, including supplies to minimize exposu re to COVID-19: hand sanitizers, N95 respirator ma sks, disinfectant sprays, and disposable gloves. To tal cost: \$14,000; \$2,000/year for 7 years.			14,000	14,000			14,000	Secretariat o f Natural Re sources and Environment (MiAmbient e+)

	total cost: \$14,000, \$2,000/year for 7 years								ET)
Office Supplies	Office and field supplies related to knowledge management and M&E. Total cost: \$7,000; \$1,000/year during 7 years.				-	7,000		7,000	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
Office Supplies	Office and IT supplies. Total cost: \$524 during 7 years.				-		524	524	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
Other Operating Costs	Unforeseen events related to Component 2 for promoting the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes. Total cost: \$1,575 during 7 years.		1,575		1,575			1,575	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
Other Operating Costs	Unforeseen events related to Component 3 for mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes and promoting sustainable palm oil production. Total cost: \$2,016 for 7 years			2,016	2,016			2,016	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
Other Operating Costs	a) Knowledge management products (knowledge management platform, project web page, publications, webinars, etc). Total cost: \$18,000; \$3,000/year during years 2 to 7. Outputs 4.1.1, 4.1.2 b) Communication strategy for development of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan. Total cost: \$14,980; \$2,140/year during 7 years (Output 4.1.3)				-	32,980		32,980	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
Other Operating Costs	External audit. Total cost: \$8,000 during 7 years				-		8,000	8,000	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
Grand Total		1,004,000	4,463,110	1,506,410	6,973,520	777,420	386,524	8,137,464	

FAO BUDGET Detail description	Components						Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)				Total GEF
	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	M&E	PMC	GOAL	ICF	SAG	FAO support services	
5011 Salaries professionals											
	0	0	0	0							0
5011 Sub-total salaries professionals	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
5012 GS Salaries											
	0										0
5012 Sub-total GS salaries	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
5013 Consultants											
International Expert in LDN methodology (output 1.2.3)	4,650	0	0	0						4,650	4,650
	0	0	0	0							0
Sub-total International consultants	4,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,650	4,650
Land use planning process consultancy with the main objective to include landscape planning tools benefits to promote LDN targets and governance. (output 1.2.3)	40,000	28,112	28,112	70,000						166,224	166,224
SIG specialist, GLEAM implementation and modeling and ExACT monitoring tool for GHG and results of Landscape Management tools (output 2.1.6.b y output 2.1.6.c)	0	75,816	0	0						75,816	75,816
Extensionist FFS (SAG -regional office- strengthening capacities) for municipalities of Jutiapa, La Ceiba, El Porvenir y San Francisco (output 3.1.1)	0	0	52,800	0					52,800		52,800
Extensionist FFS (SAG -regional office- strengthen capacities) for municipalities of La Masica, Esparta, Arizona y Tela (output 3.1.1)	0	0	52,800	0					52,800		52,800
Veterinary specialist Farmer Field Schools (FFS) y model farms (output 3.1.1 y output 3.1.5)	0	0	57,600	0			57,600				57,600
Agronomist extensionist- FFS (output 3.1.1 and output 3.1.5) zone 1 according to connectivity prioritization process	0	0	52,800	0			52,800				52,800

Agronomist extensionist- FFS (output 3.1.1 and output 3.1.5) zone 2 according to connectivity prioritization process	0	0	52,800	0			52,800				52,800
Agronomist extensionist- FFS (output 3.1.1 and output 3.1.5) zone 3 according to connectivity prioritization process	0	0	52,800	0			52,800				52,800
Agronomist extensionist- FFS (output 3.1.1 and output 3.1.5) zone 4 according to connectivity prioritization process	0	0	52,800	0			52,800				52,800
Livestock Farms biomass and agroforestry systems in production cycles analysis /Evaluation of Agroforestry Plans (output 1.1.1)	9,000	0	0	0				9,000			9,000
Natural regeneration of livestock units to propose certification measures of trees in farms (Output 1.1.1)	9,000	0	0	0				9,000			9,000
Productivity analysis and characterization of land use production systems to identify baseline and measures of LDN in Honduras (output 1.2.3)	6,000	0	0					6,000			6,000
Surface and soil carbon reserves by productive system analysis to identify baseline and measurements of Land Degradation neutrality (output 1.2.3)	6,000	0	0					6,000			6,000
Legal specialist - LDN targets in Honduras (output 1.2.3)	6,000	0	0	0				6,000			6,000
Forestry specialist - field work to collect information to establish LDN targets (output 1.2.3)	6,000	0	0	0				6,000			6,000
Forestry specialist - field work to collect information to establish LDN targets (output 1.2.3)	6,000	0	0	0				6,000			6,000
Specialist /Consultant in agricultural and livestock administration (output 1.3.1 sustainable livestock platforms)	4,500	0	0	0			4,500				4,500
	0	0	0	0							0

											0
Sub-total National consultants	92,500	103,928	402,512	70,000	0	0	273,300	48,000	105,600	242,040	668,940
5013 Sub-total Consultants	97,150	103,928	402,512	70,000	0	0	273,300	48,000	105,600	246,690	673,590
5650 Contracts											
Soil analisis (soil samples to LD N baseline process) (output 1.2.3)	6,000	0	0	0				6,000			6,000
Personal forestry nurseries (6 people working in 3 targeted nurseries; person/year \$5600.00) (output 2.1.1.b)	0	134,400	0	0				134,400			134,400
Improvement and maintenance of forestry nurseries infrastructure (output 2.1.1.b)	0	35,000	0	0				35,000			35,000
Contract - printing documents developed by RECOVER-Honduras project	9,000	0	0	0			3,000	6,000			9,000
		0	0								0
5650 Sub-total Contracts	15,000	169,400	0	0	0	0	3,000	181,400	0	0	184,400
5021 Travel											
<i>(lump sum) international travel</i>											0
Travel expenses - international consultant LDN (output 1.2.3) DSA para consultor internacional	1,940	0	0	0						1,940	1,940
<i>(lump sum) national travel</i>	0	0	0	0							0
Travel expenses-monitoring & evaluation of project activities; and knowledge management (M&E specialist salary is part of FAO cofinancing)	0	0	0	2,000						2,000	2,000
Travel expenses- gender perspective and stakeholders participation (gender specialist salary is part of FAO cofinancing)	0	0	0	2,000						2,000	2,000
Travel expenses- social safeguards included communities and stakeholders consultation and indigenous organization (for FPIC), (Safeguards specialist salary is part of FAO cofinancing)	0	0	0	2,000						2,000	2,000
Travel expenses- support outcome 1.1 Legal, institutional and financial framework strengthen for sustainable management of prod	14,000	0	0	0			14,000				14,000

productive landscapes, including biological corridors											
Travel expenses- support outcome 1.2 Strengthen of PA and biological corridor management	14,000	0	0	0			14,000				14,000
Travel expenses- support outcome 1.3 Strengthening the capacity of public, private sector and civil society for the management of PAs and biological corridors	14,000	0	0	0			14,000				14,000
Travel expenses- support outcome 2.1. Landscape management tools - LMT (micro-corridors, forest enrichment, living fences, wind breaks and agroforestry, etc.) offer multiple global environmental benefits (GEB)	0	20,000	0	0						20,000	20,000
Travel expenses -support outcome 3.1. Productive landscapes under improved practices increase connectivity between PAs	0	0	10,000	0			10,000				10,000
	0	0	0	0							
	0	0	0	0							0
<i>(lumpsum) travels for trainings and meetings</i>	0	0	0								0
Travel expenses- support outcome 1.1 Regulatory, institutional and financial frameworks strengthened for the sustainable management of productive landscapes including biological corridors	10,000	0	0	0				10,000			10,000
Travel expenses- support outcome 1.2 Strengthening of the management of PA and Biological Corridors	10,000	0	0	0				10,000			10,000
Travel expenses- support outcome 1.3 Strengthening the capacity of the public sector, the private sector and civil society to manage PAs and biological corridors	10,000	0	0				10,000				10,000
Travel expenses- support outcome 2.1. Landscape management tools - LMT (micro-corridors, forest enrichment, living fences, wind breaks and agroforestry, etc.) offer multiple global environmental benefits (GEB)	0	10,000	0	0						10,000	10,000
Travel expenses -support outcome 3.1. Productive landscapes under improved practices increase connectivity between PAs	0	0	10,000	0			10,000				10,000

me 3.1. Productive landscapes under improved practices increase connectivity between Pas											
Travel expenses to exchange knowledge on the conservation of biodiversity in productive landscapes and protected areas (South-South cooperation) (output 4.1.2)	0	0	0	2,034						2,034	2,034
	0	0	0	0							0
5021 Sub-total travel	73,940	30,000	20,000	8,034	0	0	72,000	20,000	0	39,974	131,974
5023 Training											
<i>Detallado - mostrar los costos de alojamiento por entrenamiento/taller y/o reunión</i>											
Project Inception workshop, with local stakeholders cost shared with UNDP(LD/FAO)	0	0	0	0	5,090					5,090	5,090
Workshops and meetings supervision of social and environmental safeguards, including consultations with indigenous communities and organizations and for FPIC.	0	0	0	2,000						2,000	2,000
Workshops and meetings to monitor gender mainstreaming and stakeholder participation. (LD/FAO)	0	0	0	2,000						2,000	2,000
Workshops and meetings for annual project evaluations and preparation of AWP	0	0	0	1,200						1,200	1,200
Workshops and meetings related to the analysis of the implementation of special agro-forestry plans and sylvopastoral systems (output 1.1.1)	10,000	0	0	0				10,000			10,000
trainings and meetings related to innovation practices in agroforestry systems developed in the productive units of producers (small and medium-sized) (output 1.1.1)	5,000	0	0	0				5,000			5,000
training and meetings related to institutional strengthening on the topic of establishing LDN goals with an international consultant, with 3 effective days of training (output 1.2.3)	5,683	0	0	0						5,683	5,683
Training and meetings -concept	8,000	0	0	0				8,000			8,000

ote and methodological construction of LDN targets (output 1.2.3)											
Workshops and meetings - Identify LDN baseline targets and mid-term monitoring (output 1.2.3)	16,000	0	0	0				16,000			16,000
Workshops and meetings- Identify LDN baseline targets and final project monitoring (output 1.2.3)	7,200	0	0	0				7,200			7,200
Workshops and meetings- strengthening the national, regional and local livestock platforms (output 1.3.1)	10,000	0	0	0			10,000				10,000
Trainings and meetings - GLEAM and EX ACT tools implementation (output 2.1.6.b and output 2.1.6.c)	0	11,000	0	0						11,000	11,000
Workshops and meetings- Development of training modules for Farmers Field Schools (FFS) for livestock and agricultural producers (output 3.1.1)	0	0	33,600	0					33,600		33,600
Workshops and meetings to identify current and potential programs or / and lines of access to financing for livestock production chains, basic grains and agroforestry systems such as: cocoa, fruit trees and wood. (output 3.1.2)	0	0	4,000	0			4,000				4,000
Workshops and meetings - training producers on different services and financial products available and the importance of the use of best production practices as a condition for accessing credits promoted by the project (output 3.1.2)	0	0	4,000	0			4,000				4,000
Workshops and meetings -development of training "circles of excellence" for livestock and agricultural producers (output 3.1.5)	0	0	6,000	0			6,000				6,000
Workshops and meetings - exchange of experience through "field days" with and for livestock and agricultural producers (output 3.1.5)	0	0	12,000	0			12,000				12,000
Workshops and meetings- South-South cooperation program to pr	0	0	0	4,000						4,000	4,000

omote knowledge maagement of best practices on biodiversity co nservation and LDN practices in productive landscapes, protected areas and biological corridors (o utput 4.1.2)											
	0		0								
	0		0	0							0
5023 Sub-total trainings	61,883	11,000	59,600	9,200	5,090	0	36,000	46,200	33,600	30,973	146,773
5024 Purchase of consumables											
<i>(lump sum) main articles</i>											
Tools and equipments for the str engthening of 7 existing nurserie s operated in the project area, to be used in landscape manageme nt tools (LMT) and the restoratio n of biological corridors, includin g agroforestry and silvopastoral systems (output 2.1.1)	0	61,500	0	0				61,500			61,500
Vegetative material to strengthen 7 existing nurseries in the project area, to be used in landscape ma nagement tools (LMT) and the re storation of biological corridors, i ncluding agroforestry and silvop astoral systems (output 2.1.1)	0	115,500	0	0				115,500			115,500
	0	0	0	0							0
	0	0	0	0							0
5024 Sub-total Adquisiciones de bienes fungibles	0	177,000	0	0	0	0	0	177,000	0	0	177,000
6100 non fungible acquisitions											
<i>Detallado - mostrar el tipo de adq uisición identificado</i>											
Field equipment to identify the L DN targets (landscape piloting ar ea of the RECOVER project) (out put 1.2.3)	7,000	0	0	0				7,000			7,000
Field equipment for soil analisys Equipo de campo para analisis d e suelo (landscape piloting area of the RECOVER project) (output 1.2.3)	4,000	0	0					4,000			4,000
Equipment for forestry nurseries (handcart, germinating boxes, r akes, shovels, knapsack sprayer s) (output 2.1.1)	0	21,000	0	0				21,000			21,000
Equipment for monitoring CLEA	0	5,617	0	0						5,617	5,617

Equipment for monitoring, GLEAM and Ex ACT tools (GPS, scale, hypsometer, tape measure, etc.) (output 2.1.6 b and c)	0	3,017	0	0						3,017	3,017
Equipment for personnel participating in the training process and livestock and agricultural extension (kit for veterinarians) (output 3.1.1)	0	0	21,622	0			21,622				21,622
Equipment for personnel participating in the training process and livestock and agricultural extension (agronomist kit) (output 3.1.1)	0	0	12,000	0			12,000				12,000
Materials and equipment for a training program and agricultural extension, for Farmer Field Schools (FFSs) (output 3.1.1)	0	0	28,000	0					28,000		28,000
Inputs to implement intensive silvopastoral systems and basic grains systems with diversification of production through agroforestry systems (output 3.1.5)	0	0	200,000	0			200,000				200,000
Biodigesters for pilot farms for waste management practices (output 3.1.5)	0	0	37,500	0			37,500				37,500
6100 Subtotal de adquisiciones de bienes no fungibles	11,000	26,617	299,122	0	0	0	271,122	32,000	28,000	5,617	336,739
5028 presupuesto GOE											
<i>(Lump sum) misc. expenses</i>											
External audit (LD/FAO)	0	0	0	0		42,308				42,308	42,308
common expenses regional office Litoral Atlantida (water, electricity, telephone, internet, cleaning, fuel, office rent, vehicle maintenance and insurance)	0	0	0	0		33,700	33,700				33,700
	0	0									
	0	0	0	0							0
6300 Sub-total presupuesto GOE	0	0	0	0	0	76,008	33,700	0	0	42,308	76,008
TOTAL	258,973	517,945	781,234	87,234	5,090	76,008	689,122	504,600	167,200	365,562	1,726,484

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).