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Note: This GEF Project (GEF ID 10220) is supported by UNDP and FAO as GEF Agencies.

While this UNDP Project Document focuses on the UNDP administered portion of the project, as lead agency, with details of the FAO administered portion described in Annex 18, it will be managed and delivered jointly as one project. This includes a shared Project Board, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, and risk management framework. In particular, the project will ensure the implementation of environmental and social safeguard measures that ensure compliance with both UNDP and FAO policies and procedures as outlined in the project Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF), Gender Action Plan (GAP), and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The project will establish one project Grievance Redress Mechanism but complaints related to compliance will be handled by the respective agencies' compliance review and audit mechanisms.

Project title: Protecting biodiversity and recovering degraded ecosystems - RECOVER Honduras		
Country: Honduras	Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity): Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)	Execution Modality: National Implementation Modality (NIM)
Contributing 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.		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: High		UNDP Gender Marker: 2
Atlas Award ID: 00128464		Atlas Project/Output ID: 00122460
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 6295		GEF Project ID number: 10220
LPAC meeting date: TBD		
Latest possible date to submit to GEF: 13 December 2020		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: 13 June 2021		

Planned start date: 10/2021	Planned end date: 10/2028
Expected date of Mid-Term Review: 03/2024	Expected date of Terminal evaluation: 12/2027
Brief project description: The Project objective is to promote the conservation of biodiversity through improved connectivity, reduction of threats, and effective management of protected areas and biological corridors in Northern Honduras. This will be achieved through four interrelated components that will allow enabling a territorial governance framework for the conservation of biodiversity and improved connectivity, promoting the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity between protected areas (PAs) and production landscapes, mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable land management practices into production landscapes, and document and share lessons learned and knowledge for replication in other conservation and production landscapes. This strategy will deliver global environmental benefits including 295,398 hectares (ha) of terrestrial PAs under improved management for conservation and sustainable use, 30,000 ha of land restored, 31,432 ha of production landscapes under improved practices, and presence of key species: jaguar (<i>Panthera onca</i>) and Central American tapir (<i>Tapirus bairdii</i>). In addition, it will directly benefit 26,400 people (women: 9,700; men: 14,700; indigenous peoples: 2,000). The project will be implemented over 7 years with a total investment of USD 109,302,248, USD 9,863,948 of which will be provided by the GEF (USD 8,137,464 administered by UNDP and USD 1,726,484 administered by the Food and Agriculture Organization- FAO).	
(1) FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund	USD 8,137,464
UNDP TRAC resources	USD 0
Confirmed cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	USD 0
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	USD 8,137,464
CO-FINANCIERS THAT WILL DELIVER PROJECT RESULTS INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (FUNDS NOT ADMINISTERED THROUGH UNDP ACCOUNTS)	
Industrial Association of Palm Oil Producers of Honduras (AIPAH)	USD 2,500,800
Honduran Bank for Production and Housing (BANHPROVI)	USD 63,300,000
Foundation for Rural Business Development (FUNDER)	USD 3,500,000
HEIFER International Honduras	USD 3,000,000
Grupo JAREMAR	USD 1,900,000
Rainforest Alliance	USD 18,000,000
Rikolto/Veco	USD 687,500

Solidaridad	USD 750,000	
National University of Forest Sciences (UNACIFOR)	USD 2,800,000	
(2) Total confirmed co-financing	USD 96,438,300	
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	USD 104,575,764	
SIGNATURES: NOTE: IF THE PROJECT DOCUMENT IS IN FRENCH OR SPANISH, THE FINAL PROJECT DOCUMENT MUST BE CLEARED BY THE RTA BEFORE SIGNATURE.		
Signature: print name below	Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority	Date/Month/Year: <i>within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement</i>
Signature: print name below	Agreed by Implementing Partner	Date/Month/Year: <i>within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement</i>
Signature: print name below	Agreed by UNDP	Date/Month/Year: <i>within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement</i>
Key GEF Project Cycle Milestones: Project document signature: within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement First disbursement date: within 40 days of GEF CEO endorsement Inception workshop date: within 60 days of GEF CEO endorsement Operational closure: within 3 months of posting of TE to UNDP ERC Financial closure: within 6 months of operational closure		

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II. LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIPAH	Industrial Association of Palm Oil Producers of Honduras (acronym in Spanish)
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BANHPROVI	Honduran Bank for Production and Housing (acronym in Spanish)
BD	GEF Biodiversity
°C	Degree Celsius
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CBD	Convention of Biological Diversity
CONACOBH	National Committee of Biological Corridors of Honduras (acronym in Spanish)
COHDESSE	Honduran Council of the Social Sector of the Economy
CSO	Civil society organization
CURLA- UNAH	Centro Universitario Regional del Litoral Atlántico
DICTA	Agricultural Science and Technology Directorate (acronym in Spanish)
ERC	UNDP Evaluation Resource Center
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FENAGH	National Federation of Farmers and Ranchers of Honduras (acronym in Spanish)
FENAPALMAH	Federation of Oil Palm Producers
FFS	Farmer field school
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FUNDER	Foundation for Rural Business Development (acronym in Spanish)
GDP	Gross domestic product
GEB	Global environmental benefit
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GLEAM	Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model
ha	Hectare
HCV	High Conservation Values
ICF	National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (acronym in Spanish)
IEO	Independent Evaluation Office
IHCAFE	Honduran Coffee Institute (acronym in Spanish)
ILO	International Labour Organization
IHCIT	Honduran Institute of Earth Sciences (acronym in Spanish)
INA	National Agrarian Institute (acronym in Spanish)
INAM	National Women's Institute (acronym in Spanish)
INE	National Statistics Institute (acronym in Spanish)
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework

ISCC	International Sustainability and Carbon Certification
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
km ²	Square kilometers
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
KM	Knowledge Management
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LD	GEF Land Degradation
LDN	Land degradation neutrality
LMT	Landscape management tool
LPAC	Local Project Appraisal Committee
m ³	Cubic meters
MAPA	Mesoamerican Alliance for Sustainable Palm Program
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MiAmbiente+	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (acronym in Spanish)
MNMB	National Biological Monitoring Roundtable (acronym in Spanish)
MTR	Mid-term review
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NAP	National Action Program
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NI	National Interpretation (RSPO)
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NP	National Park
OMM	Municipal Women's Office (acronym in Spanish)
PA	Protected area
PCM	Council of Ministers (acronym in Spanish)
PCU	Project Management Unit
PES	Payment for environmental services
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	Project Implementation Report
POPP	UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PRF	Project results framework
RAMSAR	Convention for the Conservation of Internationally Important Wetlands
RCU	Regional Coordination Unit
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
ROAM	Assessment of Forest Landscape Restoration Opportunities
RSPO	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
RTA	UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor
SAG	Secretariat of Agriculture and Cattle Ranching (acronym in Spanish)
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement

SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SENASA	National Service of Agrifood Health and Safety (acronym in Spanish)
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SGP	Small Grants Program
SINAPH	National System for Protected Areas and Wildlife of Honduras (acronym in Spanish)
SLM	Sustainable land management
STAP	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
TE	Terminal evaluation
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of reference
UNACIFOR	National University of Forest Sciences (acronym in Spanish)
UNAH	National Autonomous University of Honduras (acronym in Spanish)
UNCCD	United Nations Convention on the fight Against Desertification and Drought
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP-GEF	UNDP Global Environmental Finance Unit
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WR	Wildlife Refuge

III. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

1. Because of its geographical location that converges on tropical and subtropical ecosystems, Honduras possesses a high degree of diversity of terrestrial, marine and coastal, and freshwater biological resources. The country comprises a total area of 112,492 square kilometers (km²) and is home to approximately 9,750 plant species, 546 reptile and amphibian species, 770 bird species, and 221 mammal species.¹ Honduras has a forest area equivalent to almost half of its territory. In 2018 the country's forest cover was estimated at 6,301,097 hectares (ha), of which 64.5% corresponds to deciduous forest (4,064,543 ha), 30.9% to conifer forest (1,947,558 ha), 3.8% to mixed forest (238,830 ha) and 0.5% to the remnants of mangrove forest (50,165 ha). Additionally, 413,071 ha (3.7% of land use) comprise agroforestry systems in coffee plantations that were established as part of the country's ecosystem restoration efforts². The country's forests provide multiple ecosystem goods services to the Honduran people, including regulation of water regimes, protection of soil and erosion control, nutrient cycling, flood control, and climate regulation. In addition, the forest ecosystems provide goods such as water for domestic and agricultural use, timber, firewood, medicinal plants, and food, and habitat for biodiversity.³

2. The project target area within the Honduran Caribbean Biological Corridor is part of the larger Mesoamerican Biological Corridor, which is home to 8% of the all the known species worldwide. It includes forest remnants within production areas that are key for providing connectivity between interior mountain protected areas and coastal protected areas, as follows: 1) Nombre de Dios National Park (NP) - Pico Bonito NP – Texiguat Wildlife Refuge (WR); 2) Pico Bonito NP – Barras de Cuero y Salado WR; and 3) Punta Izopo NP – Blanca Janett Kawas NP. Among these protected areas, Pico Bonito and Texiguat are also categorized as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). It includes parts of the jaguar corridor within Honduras, and the ecosystems present contribute to providing habitat to up to 28% of all local and migratory birds in the country. Species of global importance present are the jaguar (*Panthera onca*; VU); the mantled howler monkey (*Alouatta palliata*; LC); the giant anteater (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*; VU); the American manatee (*Trichechus manatus*; VU); and the American crocodile (*Crocodylus acutus*; VU), among others.

3. Honduras has a population of 8.3 million, more than half of whom reside in rural areas, Honduras is a low middle-income country that faces major challenges, with more than 60.9 percent of the population living in poverty in 2016. In rural areas, approximately one out of five Hondurans lives in extreme poverty. The country's economy has experienced moderate growth over the last 10 years, which is driven by public investments, exports, and higher remittances. In 2017, the country's economy grew by 4.8 percent, and in 2018 there was 3.6 percent growth. The economy is based on its natural resources that provide key ecosystem services for society but used to provide a broad range of agricultural products (e.g., coffee, bananas, sugar, palm oil and its derivatives) and forest products. Despite a favorable economic outlook, the country faces the highest level of economic inequality in Latin America and is vulnerable to setbacks from external forces. For example, the agricultural sector of Honduras lost nearly one-third of its revenue during the past two decades, in part due to the declining prices of the country's export crops, especially banana and coffee.⁴ The inequalities are marked among the different regions and among different social groups, and currently is exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. As of December 2020, the Honduran authorities have reported 107,513 confirmed COVID-19 cases and 2,905 deaths, with a mortality rate of 2.7. It is projected that the number of positive cases in Honduras will continue to rise despite the adoption of strict measures such as social distancing, limitation of mobility, and the use of biosecurity measures. The COVID-19 pandemic is significantly impacting Honduras's economy. The country's GDP is expected to contract by 7.1 percent in 2020 due to a sharper-than-expected dip in trade, investment, and consumption amid the economic global slowdown and prolonged containment measures.⁵ In addition, there continue to be limitations to the effective conservation of biodiversity through PAs, which are under pressure from non-sustainable production practices in the surrounding landscapes.

¹ DiBio. 2017. Estrategia Nacional de Diversidad Biológica y Plan de Acción 2018-2022. Dirección General de Biodiversidad (Mi Ambiente). Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

² ICF, Forest Map 2018

³ Estrategia Nacional de Bienes y Servicios Ambientales de Honduras

⁴ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/honduras/overview>

⁵ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/honduras/overview>

4. Honduras has a National System for Protected Areas and Wildlife (SINAPH), which is an essential component of the country's strategy for biodiversity conservation. The SINAPH comprises 91 PAs, six of which are in the project's target area; these six PAs cover an area of 295,398 ha, with an estimated core area of 120,014.58 ha. The SINAPH continues to suffer due to insufficient funding, and on average, the financial gap of the six PAs in the target area is 50%⁶. The SINAPH largely depends on external support because of its limited capacity to generate revenue or to establish partnerships with the private and business sectors for support in management. In addition, the PAs tend to operate with outdated management plans and most of them lack a business plan. The establishment of biological corridors as an independent formal unit of political territorial organization that comprises both natural areas protected by law and the areas of connection between them is also part of the strategy to conserve biodiversity. This is in addition to reducing habitat fragmentation, improving connectivity between ecosystems, and promoting sustainable production processes that improve the quality of life for local populations who use, manage, and conserve biodiversity (Regulation of the Biological Corridors of Honduras 632-2015). The National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF) is responsible for the management of the SINAPH and for the implementation of the National Strategy for the Consolidation of Biological Corridors, in coordination with the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+).

5. The outlook for International Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2017, which was derived from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, places Honduras at the top in regional exports, with a 29.6% increase in total exports for commodities. Honduras is the ninth-largest producer of palm oil in the world (580,000 tons produced and 420,000 tons exported in 2018), and generated \$430 million USD in foreign currency, second only to coffee. The production of palm oil represents 8.1% of the agricultural GDP (2018). More than 200,000 ha of oil palm are grown in Honduras, which⁶ are distributed among more than 20,000 producers (the majority of this cultivated area is located in the project's target area). The palm oil sector in Honduras generates around 75,000 direct and indirect jobs. Currently, there are 15 oil extraction plants, operating at 59% of their installed capacity. At least three palm oil extraction plants, which process 17% of the total palm oil, have Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certification and an additional four plants are undergoing the RSPO certification process. Cattle farming contributes significantly to the economic development and food security of the country. It contributes 14% of the agricultural GDP and is practiced in more than 2.5 million ha nationwide (22% of the country's total land area). Cattle farming creates more than 500,000 jobs in beef/dairy production. A total of 69,000 producers are dedicated to this activity nationwide. In the last 16 years the amount of land cultivated with white corn has grown at an average annual rate of 1%, while in the case of beans, growth has been at an average annual rate of 6%. The production of basic grains (maize, beans, and rice) in Honduras is key for meeting the population's food demand. Honduras produces 1.4 million tons (12.5 million *quintales*) of basic grains,⁷ representing \$212 million USD.

Global environmental problem

6. **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.⁸ 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

⁶ Data obtained from the comparison between the Management Plan of the 6 PAs and the financial execution data provided by the NGOs co-managing PAs.

⁷ JICA, 2013. Informe Final de La Encuesta de Recolección de Datos sobre El Sector de La Agricultura en La República de Honduras

⁸ Análisis de Causas de Desforestación y Degradación de Honduras. ONU REDD Honduras. 2018.

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.

7. **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.⁹ 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.¹⁰ 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 drought¹¹. 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.¹² 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.¹³

8. 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 2018¹⁴) 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 first in climate vulnerability in the world, which means strict budget

⁹ <http://www.miambiente.gob.hn/blog/view/mapa-nacional-de-degradacion-de-tierras>.

¹⁰ Plan de Acción Nacional de Lucha Contra la Desertificación (PAN) Honduras 2005-2021.

¹¹ Global Climate Risk Index 2018. <https://germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/publication/20432.pdf>.

¹² <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/honduras/climate-data-projections>

¹³ Propuesta Nivel de Referencia de las Emisiones Forestales por Deforestación en la República de Honduras. Gobierno de la Republica de Honduras, 2017.

¹⁴ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/honduras/overview>

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.¹⁵ 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.

9. To address the country's environmental challenges, Honduras has developed a regulatory and policy framework consisting of several laws and regulations, among which the most relevant are: 1) the General Environmental Law (Decree No. 104-93), which among other things mandates the protection, conservation, restoration, and sustainable management of the environment and natural resources; and 2) the Forestry, Protected Areas, and Wildlife Law (Decree No. 98-2007), which establishes the legal aspects for managing forests, protected areas, and wildlife resources, and seeks sustainable development in harmony with the country's social, economic, environmental, and cultural interests. There are also multiple government agencies directly or indirectly related to environmental and development factors. The most relevant among these agencies are MiAmbiente+, ICF, and the Secretariat of Agriculture and Cattle Ranching (SAG). In addition, Honduras is party to a number of international conventions, including the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); and the Convention for the Conservation of Internationally Important Wetlands (RAMSAR). Despite these efforts and synergies with civil society organizations (CSOs), as well as collaborations with multiple donor programs, the country's environmental problems persist.

10. The **long-term solution** consists of a strategy to enable policy, institutional, and financial frameworks for the delivery of multiple global environmental benefits (GEBs) by strengthening the connectivity between PAs and productive landscapes. This strategy will be piloted in the Honduran Caribbean Biological Corridor, in a landscape consisting of PAs/KBAs (295,398 ha) and areas of connectivity (212,623 ha) with production lands (79,773 ha) that are critical for biodiversity conservation, but where the remaining forests and other critical ecosystems are threatened by non-sustainable production practices. The dissemination of knowledge and experiences that result from the implementation of this strategy will contribute to the adoption of best practices for biodiversity conservation, SLM, and gender equality in other PAs, biological corridors, and production landscapes and sectors. However, the following barriers prevent this objective from being reached:

Weak territorial governance for the conservation of biodiversity	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
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¹⁵ DiBio. 2017. Estrategia Nacional de Diversidad Biológica y Plan de Acción 2018-2022. Dirección General de Biodiversidad (Mi Ambiente). Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

and improved connectivity.	<p>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 defined land degradation neutrality (LDN) goals and lacks a framework to move forward in defining these goals.</p>
Limited available tools to improve connectivity between PAs and production landscapes	<p>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 the 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	<p>Using incentives to promote sustainable value chains with environmental and social benefits once these are available would require overcoming persisting organizational,</p>

incentives to mainstream biodiversity and SLM practices into production landscapes	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.
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	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.

11. The proposed response to this challenge 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 NBSP 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 NBSP. The project is also consistent with the Strategic Plan for the National System of Protected Areas and its objectives, namely, O.1. "Ensure coordination between different actors involved with the SINAPH", O.3 "Develop and update management Plans for Protected Areas according to Management Categories", O.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 O.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.

IV. STRATEGY

12. The Project objective is to promote the conservation of biodiversity through improved connectivity, reduction of threats, and effective management of protected areas and biological corridors in Northern Honduras. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) investment will reduce threats to biodiversity and lands in the Northern Honduras Corridor by implementing a strategy in which the conservation of biodiversity through PAs and biological corridors, biodiversity-friendly agricultural production, and sustainable land management (SLM) are linked together for the delivery of associated GEBs. This will be achieved through the following four interrelated outcomes:

- Component 1: Enabling a territorial governance framework for the conservation of biodiversity and improved connectivity.
- Component 2: Promoting the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity between PAs and production landscapes.
- Component 3: Mainstreaming biodiversity and SLM practices into production landscapes.
- Component 4: Knowledge Management (KM), Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).

13. **Component 1** will strengthen the policy, institutional, and financial frameworks to sustainably manage production landscapes, emphasizing the effective management of PAs, and consolidation of biological corridors between PAs/KBAs and sustainable production landscapes, in particular biodiversity-friendly production of palm oil production, cattle farming, and basic grains (maize and beans) in biological corridors, as well as LDN. To this end, the project will revise an ICF regulation to clarify the role of agroforestry of systems in ecosystem connectivity and restoration. This will be complemented by the gazetting of three subnational biological corridors following the Regulation of the Biological Corridors of Honduras (632-2015). The project will also enhance the existing land tenure interinstitutional accreditation system (e.g., collective and private land titles [including indigenous and afro-Honduran peoples], which will facilitate the implementation of sustainable production systems (including agroforestry systems) using long-term government or private lease-holds that will provide certainty to producers engaging in sustainable production ventures with long-term investment returns, as is the case with agroforestry. ICF has already made progress related land tenure and agroforestry usufructs, as well as for establishing agreements with other institutions involved in land tenure issues; the project will promote and strengthen the work carried out so far and will contribute to reducing related conflicts. An enhanced land tenure interinstitutional accreditation system will also facilitate access to financing to support sustainable production and to build connectivity between PAs/KBAs, restore degraded lands and will contribute to reducing conflicts related to land tenure. Through this component, the project will also update the management plans of the Pico Bonito National Park, which will included business plans to ensure its financial sustainability; In addition, the business plan for at least two other PAs will be developed. To ensure the conservation of biodiversity and the reduction of threats from unsustainable agricultural production practices, a participatory control and surveillance program will be operationalized in six PAs and three sub-national biological corridors. In addition, voluntary LDN goals will be established for the prioritized project landscape and an action plan will be defined with key stakeholders.

14. Component 1 will also strengthen regional and local platforms for palm oil and cattle ranching by providing producers with the training and tools necessary to strengthen governance to promote sustainable production value chains, and support to access technical and financial mechanisms to implement sustainable production practices and effective monitoring by environmental authorities. In the case of palm oil, a census of the palm sector will be carried out in the prioritized landscape of the project and the adoption of RSPO certification using the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard¹⁶ will be promoted. The regional roundtable of the National Committee of Biological Corridors of Honduras (CONACOBH) will established for the management and consolidation of the

¹⁶ <https://rspo.org/certification/rspo-independent-smallholder-standard>

subnational biological corridors, which will include the participation of the management committee, the private sector, PA co-managers, national and local governments, academia, and civil society. A financial strategy will be developed to ensure the sustainability of the regional roundtable of the CONACOBH. The project will support the development of financial products (e.g., credit lines, green bonds, guarantee funds, impact investment funds, payments by results, etc.) working closely with national financial institutions for the financing biodiversity-friendly commodity value chains (palm oil and beef/dairy) and the restoration of degraded lands. Business agreements will be established with international and national buyers through public-private partnerships and mechanisms for compliance with environmental, social, and gender safeguards will be developed. Links will be established with the MRV system of the National REDD+ Strategy for documenting how the project contributes to curbing deforestation. Finally, emergency decrees of the Executive Power will be established that will be approved in the Council of Ministers (PCMs), to regulate the commercial agreements between producers and agreements related to payment for environmental services (PES) that will be developed through the project. Thus, an enhanced territorial governance framework represents an alternative pathway that will allow to remove barriers that prevent decision-makers in northern Honduras to effectively conservation of biodiversity in PAs considering the wider landscape, particularly production landscapes between PAs that are critical to maintain ecosystem connectivity.

15. **Component 2** includes pathways that will put into practice the strategies and tools developed under Component 1 for the conservation of biodiversity and improved connectivity, focusing on six PAs and three proposed biological corridors. Improved connectivity between PAs/KBAs will be achieved using LMTs, which will include agroforestry systems, assisted natural regeneration, forest enrichment with native species, microcorridors¹⁷, cultivation of fruit trees, and the establishment of hedges, live fences, and wind barriers, among other environmentally friendly practices. To implement the LMTs, 1,000 voluntary conservation and best production practices agreements signed with palm oil and beef/dairy producers, prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19, and 11 existing nurseries will be strengthened and two new nurseries with cooperatives or producers' associations (including women's groups) will be established, which will provide the germplasm needed to implement the LMTs. In addition, a restoration plan for the Honduran Caribbean Biological Corridor will be developed that focuses on areas critical for enhancing ecosystem connectivity. The restoration of degraded lands will also include the use of small-value grants, in coordination with the Small Grants Program (SGP) administered by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), to be awarded to at least 15 community-based organizations and organizations of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples (e.g., Garífuna and Tolután), including women's groups and producers impacted by COVID-19, which have limited access to financial institutions to implement restoration initiatives in their lands.

16. This component will implement best practices for reducing conflicts between producers and jaguars (*Panthera onca*) that may arise from improved connectivity between KBAs. The project will work with the Panthera Foundation in Honduras and co-managers to delineate the corridors needed for wildlife, which already have a well-established jaguar-monitoring program in the Honduran Caribbean Biological Corridor. Producers will be trained and a handbook of best practices will be distributed to enhance their coexistence with jaguars. This program will also contribute to the implementation of the National Plan for the Conservation of the Jaguar and the Regional Jaguar Conservation Roadmap for the Americas; in particular, it will contribute to enhancing connectivity between PAs/KBAs by focusing on conservation efforts in production landscapes, which jaguars are sometimes required to cross and on reducing conflicts with farmers. To secure the financial sustainability of PAs/KBAs, the project will pilot sustainable tourism models (e.g., bird watching, canopying, rafting, beach tourism, trail enjoyment, etc.) in PAs and community-based tourism (Garífuna and mestizos in PAs' buffer zones and areas of ecosystem connectivity). In addition, PES schemes for water services between tourism operators and PAs will be implemented following a successful community-based experience implemented in the buffer zone of the Nombre de Dios NP (Roma village, Department of Atlántida), the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) guidelines for PES under GEF-funded interventions (Payments for Environmental Services and the Global Environment Facility. A STAP advisory document. 2010), and in compliance with the existing Special Regulations. Finally, a system to monitor GEBs derived from the project will be put into place using multiple tools for evaluating the project's core indicators and other indicators to evaluate biodiversity conservation and SLM benefits, including a monitoring plan for key species in six (6) PAs and the use of modeling tools to verify good agricultural practices implemented and the mitigation of climate change. The

¹⁷ The term micro-corridor applies at the farm level, where connectivity will be enhanced locally using LMTs.

management effectiveness of six prioritized PAs will be assessed using the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT). Accordingly, a conservation and connectivity pathway will allow to overcome barriers that currently prevent the consolidation of biological corridors that will link PAs for biodiversity conservation and to reduce habitat fragmentation.

17. **Component 3** includes pathways to make available to producers and the PA co-managers the incentives and financial and market mechanisms identified through Component 1 to develop sustainable palm oil, beef/dairy, and basic grains (maize and beans) value chains and support agroforestry systems (e.g., cocoa, wood, and fruit) with the goal of producing biodiversity-friendly commodities in the project landscape. The project will implement a sustainable production training and extension services program that will benefit 6,000 small and medium producers of palm oil, beef/dairy, and basic grains (maize and beans) present in the three biological corridors, prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19. In addition, at least five cooperation partnerships will be established with the private sector, including buyers and businesses related to agroforestry products and processors and retailers to promote and commercialize deforestation-free beef/dairy products. Support will be provided to 500 small and medium beef/dairy farms, prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19, to implement intensive silvopastoral systems with production diversification through agroforestry systems such as the Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM) will be used to verify the environmental, social, and economic benefits derived from good beef/dairy production practices. In the case of palm oil production, the project will provide support to at five cooperatives or groups of small and medium palm oil producers, including women's groups, to **adopt RSPO certification using the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard for sustainable palm oil**. By project's end, it is expected that the use of incentives and financial mechanisms made available for sustainable value chains will increase the annual net income of participating small and medium producers of palm oil, beef/dairy, and basic grains (maize and beans). In addition, by project's end it is expected that **31,432** ha of production landscapes will be undergoing improved practices and threats to PAs, biological corridors and biodiversity, and land degradation on the participating farms will be reduced. Knowledge and lessons learned from implementation will be systematized, allowing for the adaptive management of the project and replication and upscaling in other landscapes and sectors in the country. A sustainable production landscape pathway will to overcome barriers that do not allow promoting sustainable value chains with environmental and social benefits.

18. **Component 4** will generate a set of KM products around the experiences of restoring degraded areas in production landscapes and promoting deforestation-free commodities while delivering GEBs. Solutions and best practices will be shared through different KM platforms nationally and globally, including the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Panorama Portal "Solutions for a Healthy Planet," and the Good Growth Community of Practice, among others. In addition, knowledge and lessons learned will be systematized and made available 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. Finally, this component will allow the implementation of a project gender mainstreaming plan, a stakeholder engagement plan, and M&E plan.

19. 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.

20. **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.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. 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. 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.¹⁸This strategy

¹⁸ The ToC was constructed following the recommendations of the Theory of Change Primer (STAP document 2019).

will deliver GEBs as well as social and economic benefits at the local level. The interrelated components described above will be the means through which this is achieved.

25. The GEBs to be delivered are:

- 295,398 ha of terrestrial PAs under improved management for conservation and sustainable use
- 31,432 ha of production landscapes under improved practices (palm oil, beef/dairy, and basic grains production)
- 30,000 ha of land restored between production landscapes and six PAs, including two KBAs using LMTs
- Presence of key species: jaguar (*Panthera onca*) and Central American tapir (*Tapirus bairdii*).

26. The project is aligned with the GEF Biodiversity Focal Area, more specifically with Objective 1.1: Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors; and with Objective 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. In addition, the project is aligned with the GEF Land Degradation Focal Area, more specifically with Objective 1.1: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods through SLM; and Objective 3.4: Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses and increase resilience in the wider landscape. The project will contribute to achieving Aichi Targets 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, and 15; it will also contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): 5, 6, 12, and 15.

27. 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.

28. 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.

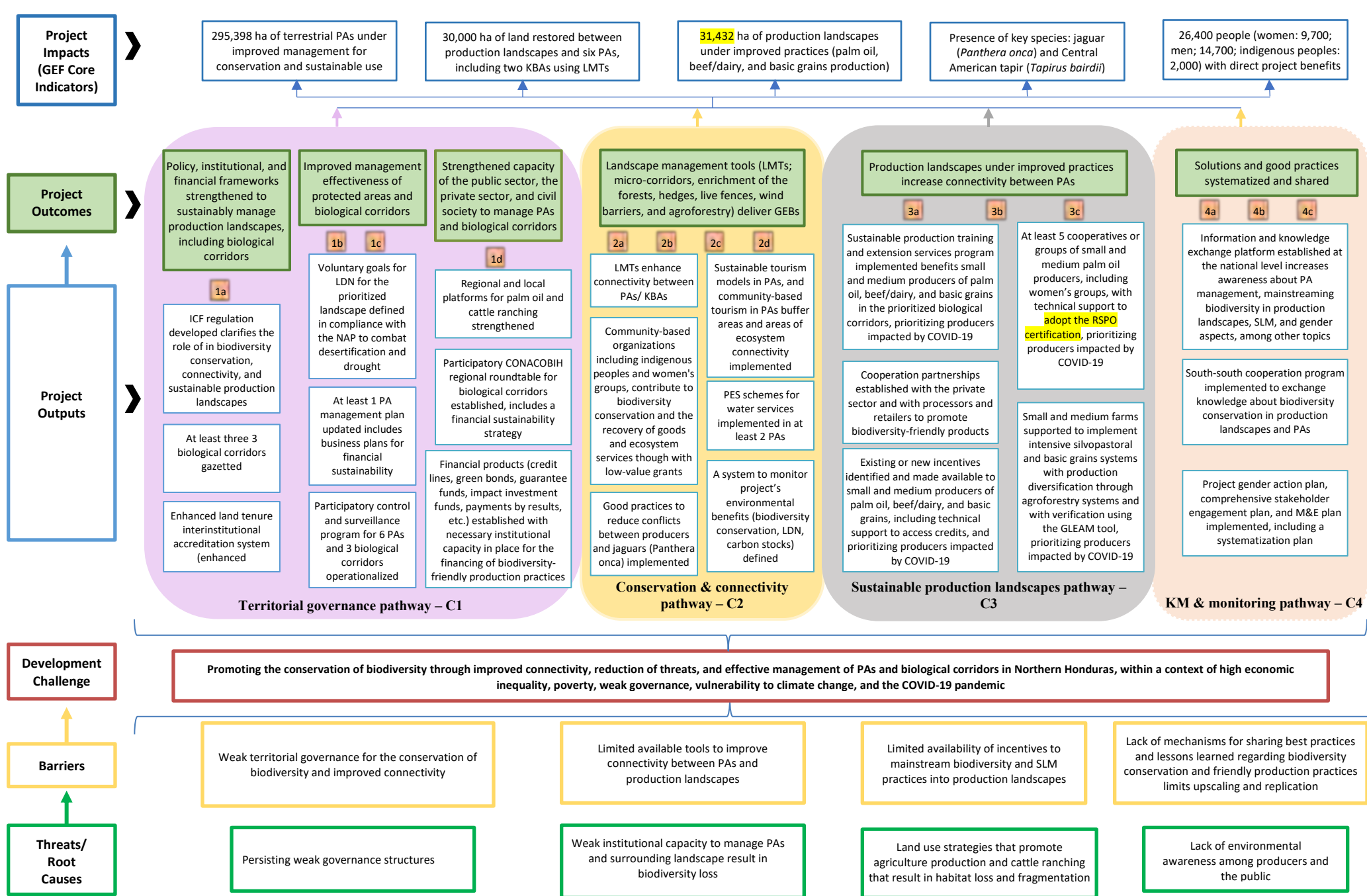


Figure 1. Theory of Change (orange box symbolizes assumptions, please refer to text)

V. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results:

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

Output 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.

Implemented by UNDP and FAO (refer to Annex 18 for details regarding FAO implementation)

30. The project will develop an ICF regulation that defines the scope for managing agroforestry systems and specifying the contribution of these systems to improve connectivity and restoration of degraded ecosystems, as well as the socioeconomic benefits derived from the adoption of these production systems. In addition, ICF will be strengthened with respect to its capacity to deliver certifications for Forest Plantations and Natural Regeneration for plantations of high-value timber trees under agroforestry and silvopastoral systems. The certification will allow owners to take advantage of timber products, whether planted or through natural regeneration. This in turn will strengthen ICF's ability to intervene to achieve the following:

- Titling of national forests in favor of the government and registration in the IP Property Registry and in the ICF Inalienable Forest Heritage Catalog.
- The development of forest management plans for the national public forest areas by the users (community organizations and natural and legal persons).
- The development of a special plan in agroforestry systems and annual operating plans for the owners of areas with agroforestry systems on private and communal (*ejido*) lands.
- Verify that the owners / beneficiaries of forest and agroforestry management plans comply with forest legislation, technical regulations, and procedures regarding the execution of the activities within the annual operating plans.
- Ensure that natural or legal persons, owners of a primary or secondary forest industry or timber sales establishments are registered with the Municipality and in the ICF.
- Sign forest management contracts in National Areas to carry out forest/agroforestry management activities in the short, medium, and long term.

31. Within the ICF regulatory framework, greater legal clarity will be given for the promotion of Certifications for Forest Plantations and Natural Regeneration in such a way that this contributes to recognizing and supporting voluntary conservation¹⁹ through the following means: a) the development of initiatives to disseminate related information and capacity building (e.g., national and/or regional forums for municipal dialogue and exchange); b) professional training opportunities at different levels (e.g., not only for senior managers); and c) definition of policies for assigning technical and financial incentives to innovative systems such as Certificates of Forest Plantations and Natural Regeneration, through transparent allocation and disbursement rules.

32. For the development of ICF regulations that define the scope of agroforestry management systems and contribute to the biodiversity conservation and connectivity, inter-institutional working groups will be established to review the proposed regulation and responsibilities to ensure the use of agroforestry and silvopastoral products and by-products. In line with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF; Annex 9), the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) approach is required to manage potential social and environmental impacts associated with this output.

¹⁹ The term voluntary conservation reflects the idea that those who exercise governance do so consciously and without constraints and in a way that is fully compatible with the conservation of the values of biological diversity. (IUCN, 2014).

Output 1.1.2. At least three (3) subnational biological corridors gazetted in line with the Regulation of the Biological Corridors of Honduras (632-2015).

Implemented by UNDP

33. The project will establish at least three (3) subnational biological corridors in the prioritized landscape in northern Honduras (see Annex 2). This will be done in accordance with the Biological Corridors of Honduras Regulations (632-2015) and in coordination with CONACOBH. The approval of the sub-national biological corridors falls to the recently formed National Committee of Biological Corridors of Honduras. Currently, a methodology is being developed (not yet approved) that will define the technical documents to be required; the project will follow these guidelines for the delivery of the final proposal for the gazetting of the subnational biological corridors in agreement with the parties involved. A technical-scientific study will be carried out for each of the proposed areas to be established as biological corridors that will include the following: a) an analysis of the biodiversity and natural resources present in the proposed area; b) an analysis of fragmentation and connectivity in the proposed area using as a basis the analysis of fragmentation and connectivity of the prioritized landscape that was developed during the PPG phase of the project; c) the geographical description of the limits and points of importance in the proposed Biological Corridor based on the analysis of fragmentation and connectivity; and d) a socioeconomic and cultural analysis of the proposed area. In addition, all the special requirements that are dictated by MiAmbiente in accordance with the characteristics and generalities of the proposed area must be met, and the analysis criteria for biological corridors (biological criteria, management criteria, and socioeconomic criteria) defined within the framework of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC) project.²⁰

34. For each subnational corridor, a Local Biological Corridor Committee will be established and will be comprised of representatives of the municipalities of the project landscape, ICF subnational offices and other key stakeholders. As such, a committee creation act will be signed and be endorsed by the competent authority. Similarly, consultations will be held with local communities (including indigenous peoples and women's groups) located within the limits of the proposed biological corridor to reach an agreement regarding their participation and their support for managing the established corridor. A Voluntary Support Certification will be drawn up certifying that they understand the scope and objectives of the biological corridor. In the case of the presence of indigenous peoples, their free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) is required in line with the requirements of the ESMF/Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (ESMF/IPPF; Annex 9).

35. Technical memos will be prepared for the registration of the subnational biological corridors before the competent authority, in collaboration with CONACOBH and considering the technical regulations for the design and promotion of strategies for biological corridors in Honduras²¹, which includes an analysis of threats and opportunities for conservation, as well as an analysis of governance and social feasibility. Finally, the development of a regulation with the ICF will be promoted with the objective of expanding the geographic scope of the management plans of PAs and seeking to cover the broader landscape, composed of protected areas and biological corridors. In line with the ESMF (Annex 9), the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) approach is required to manage potential social and environmental impacts associated with this output.

Output 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:

Implemented by UNDP

36. **a) Territorial planning to identify key stakeholders and sites for biodiversity conservation and sustainable production in prioritized biological corridors.** The project will promote participatory land use planning to identify key areas for ecological restoration that are conducive to improving ecosystem connectivity and the consolidation of prioritized biological corridors. To achieve this, the fragmentation and connectivity analysis that will be developed

²⁰ CCAD-PNUD/GEF 2002. "Proyecto Para La Consolidación del Corredor Biológico Mesoamericano".

²¹ ICF. 2011. Estándares para el Diseño y Fomento de Estrategias de Corredor Biológico en Honduras. Departamento de Áreas Protegidas/ Instituto Nacional de Conservación y Desarrollo Forestal, Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre-Proyecto Ecosistemas-CATIE. Tegucigalpa. 46 p.

through Output 1.1.2 will be taken into account for at least three corridors, as well as the socioeconomic and cultural analysis of the proposed area, the latter as part of actions to identify the key stakeholders whose participation is essential so that the restoration actions to be carried out by the project are effective and the goal of restoring 30,000 ha in 7 years is achieved. The geographic area of reference will be delineated with the participation of key stakeholders so that there is appropriation at the local level of their own land use planning, as well as to define the different roles and degrees of participation of each of them in the restoration planning and implementation.

37. The development of land use planning will include the following: a) launching, awareness, and initial participatory exchanges, and b) participatory development of the draft land use plan, prioritizing the lines of action that will comprise the land use plan for the prioritized landscape, including the identification of key stakeholders and areas for restoration, through fieldwork and participatory/community mapping through workshops with participation and group discussion, among other modalities, and with the participation of other stakeholders at the local, regional, and national levels. The Project Management Unit (PMU) in coordination with MiAmbiente+ and project partners will assess if these workshops will be held in person or virtually depending on how the COVID-19 pandemic evolves in the project prioritized landscape. Participatory development of the draft land use plan considers the review and scope of the actions and plans that are currently being implemented or that will be carried out by the different institutions linked to the strategic lines identified as priorities for the territory. Once the content of the land use plan is agreed to, it will be validated in order to promote a final discussion on the compatibility and feasibility of the prioritized actions for the territory, with emphasis placed on the proposed restoration areas.

38. ***b) Support to the regularization of land tenure in prioritized biological corridors.*** A legal and technical basis will be established in the biological corridors to reduce the risks of tenure conflicts in these areas, and therefore contribute in an objective way to the resolution of conflicts over land rights. A cadastral survey will be conducted of all the properties that exist in the project area, including information on basic infrastructure and the delineation of current land uses. In addition, the administrative boundaries of the municipalities will be identified and delineated, as well as the micro-watersheds included in the project area, in accordance with current procedures and technical regulations. The boundaries of the biological corridors and the protected areas (PAs) in the project area will be delineated according to existing or newly developed procedures and regulations per additional needs.

39. ***c) Access to financing to support biodiversity-friendly production and restoration of degraded lands.*** By creating an environment of greater certainty about land tenure, rightful landholders will be given greater guarantees to access financing and promote investment to adopt sustainable agricultural production practices (e.g., African palm, rambutan, cocoa) and livestock on established farms, and for the restoration of degraded lands. This will also allow for strategic alliances with national banks (e.g., the Honduran Bank for Production and Housing [BANHPROVI] and the Foundation for Rural Business Development [FUNDER]) for green loans and favorable credits that encourage the use of environmentally friendly practices (see Output 3.1.2). This will also promote **RSPO certification**, which ensures the best management of agrochemicals and the use of environmentally friendly practices following the guidelines that will be part of the national standard, particularly for small producers who put pressure on PAs and biodiversity. Likewise, it will facilitate public-private alliances to open spaces for product commercialization and access to better-priced markets for producers.

40. ***d) Support to conflict resolution related to land tenure in selected PAs and prioritized biological corridors.*** The project will promote the resolution of conflicts over land tenure through constructive dialogue and negotiation and based on technical information on land tenure, possession and property rights, including historical, cadastral, social, and legal records. To this end, a fair conflict resolution mechanism will be established for land tenure issues related to protected PAs and biological corridors in the prioritized landscape. This will include an analysis of institutional powers (national, departmental, municipal, and private), field visits, information gathering, and analysis of the information collected. From this first analysis, an approach will be made of the types of studies that will need to be carried out in each of the identified cases and to define the intervention strategy. A participatory mapping of current land tenure conflicts will be made in each of the biological corridors to define their nature, including conflicts between indigenous territories and PAs, and indigenous territories and public and private lands, among others.

41. The nature of the conflicts will define the best strategy for managing each identified conflict, including technical, social, legal, and conciliation-mediation aspects. The technical aspects will clarify the legitimacy of claims in disputes over land tenure, possession, and property rights. The social aspects will include participatory work with

members of local communities, including groups of women and indigenous peoples, to establish spaces for rapprochement and communication with the parties to the conflict and to collect anthropological, socioeconomic, and political information. Legal and judicial studies will determine the legal status of land ownership and tenure in the six PAs of the project and the proposed biological corridors, including appropriate legal advice that contributes to their resolution. Finally, the resolution of conflicts will allow the recognition of their existence and the interests of the parties (public sector, private sector, and civil society, including indigenous peoples), thus seeking a negotiated solution to either establish or reestablish constructive relationships and agreements for joint territorial management to promote biodiversity conservation, improve ecosystem connectivity, and achieve LDN.

42. ***e) Protocols on corridors and PAs established with indigenous peoples' participation.*** To ensure the participation of indigenous peoples in the inter-institutional accreditation system for land tenure, the project will develop, together with the indigenous peoples (Garífuna and/or Tolupán), a proposal for the integration of indigenous peoples, in an independent, impartial, open, and transparent manner, in decision-making spaces and duly recognizing the laws, traditions, customs, and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples in the project landscape. In addition, the rights of indigenous peoples in relation to their lands, territories, and resources, including those that they have traditionally owned or occupied or used, will be respected, as well as the integration of indigenous peoples into the co-management structures of PAs, thereby ensuring their inclusion in decision-making spaces and in line with the ESMF/IPPF of the project included in Annex 9 and FPIC requirements, as applicable. Community protocols will be developed and signed with indigenous peoples present and/or with lands that are part of the biological corridors and PAs prioritized by the project. The following will be considered during development of the protocols: a) they have been determined by a self-defined community in close relationship with a specific territory or area that is the basis of their identity, culture, language, and ways of life; b) they have been developed respecting community processes and authorities and the rights of indigenous and local communities; c) they are based on values, norms, procedures, rights, and responsibilities established in customary, national, and international laws and policies; d) they ensure that biological resources and associated traditional knowledge do not lose their community-based nature; e) they ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources and biodiversity; f) the recognized community authority is approved; g) they contribute to strengthening community organization and unity; and h) they are based on the collective rights of indigenous and local communities. There are already four PAs with regularization processes underway, including usufruct contracts.

43. ***f) Land tenure definition processes for PAs improved.*** The project will strengthen the processes, systems, and institutional infrastructure of the six prioritized PAs in order to have land tenure structures that are compatible with the biodiversity conservation objectives of each PA, as well as to clarify land tenure in PAs, including indigenous territories. This will include preparing proposals for changes in legislation and policies to propose legal instruments such as lease or usufruct contracts. In addition, the existing conflicts in each PA will be identified and conflict resolution strategies related to access, tenure and rights over land, water, and natural resources will be defined. Finally, mechanisms will be established to guarantee the legitimate representation of rights holders in decision-making related to the management of PAs in coordination with the co-managers, the ICF, and other related authorities.

44. In line with the ESMF (Annex 9), the SESA approach is required to manage potential social and environmental impacts related to this output.

Outcome 1.2. Improved management effectiveness of protected areas and biological corridors

Output 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.

Implemented by UNDP

45. The project will support the development and/or updating of at least one management plan for a PA in the project area of influence. Two of these PAs have updated plans (Jeannette Kawas National Park and Texiguat Wildlife Reserve), two are in the process of updating (Punta Izopo National Park and Cuero y Salado Wildlife Reserve), and two do not have management plans (Nombre de Dios National Park and Pico Bonito National Park); the project will support the development of the Pico Bonito National Park Management Plan. The general objective of the

management plans is to define strategic lines to implement actions that are oriented towards the conservation and sustainable use of habitats and species found in PAs, through the design and implementation of management tools that take into account conservation objects, climate change (considering climate projections for the northern Honduras developed by the Honduran Institute of Earth Sciences [IHCI] and the National Autonomous University of Honduras [UNAH]), environmental goods and services, and people's livelihoods. In the case of the presence of indigenous peoples in the PAs selected for updating their management plan, their FPIC is required in line with the requirements of the ESMF/IPPF (Annex 9).

46. The PAs that do not have management plans have a limitation for their development since there is lack of legal clarity regarding the boundaries of the PA, something that the co-manager must clarify and solve. The development of the management plan Pico Bonito National Park will be developed and framed within the ICF Management Plan Preparation Guide, a process that must be participatory and inclusive of all key PA stakeholders (co-managers, communities, trusts, water boards, civil society, private owners, etc.). In the case of the project area, a usufruct cadastre will serve as input for the sub-zoning of the PA, favoring the strict protection of the core area. In parallel with the development of the Pico Bonito National Park Management Plan, the co-manager shall independently manage and carry out the process of redefining the boundaries to favor conservation and safeguarding of ecological processes.

47. The project will support the development of at least three business plans for the PAs, based on an analysis of opportunities and feasibility. These tools will be aligned with the management plans of the PAs and be geared towards the financial sustainability of the PAs and thus reduce the financial gap in PA management. These business plans will be developed in a participatory and inclusive manner to determine which activities (PSA, tourism, agrotourism, diving, visibility, etc.) should be developed, generate a budget analysis and a cash flow for the development of these activities, and incorporate it into the PAs' business plans. The Lancetilla Botanical Garden PA, which is located in the project area, has a very effective management model; as such, it will serve as a case study of the management and sustainability of the PA and its work in community economic development. The results of the study may serve as a model for supporting the development of the business plans of the PAs within the project area. In the case of the presence of indigenous peoples in the PAs selected for the development of business plans, their FPIC is required in line with the requirements of the ESMF/IPPF (Annex 9). In line with the ESMF (Annex 9), the SESA approach is required to manage potential social and environmental impacts associated with PA management plans and business plans.

Output 1.2.2 Participatory control and surveillance program for six (6) PAs and three (3) biological corridors operationalized.

Implemented by UNDP

48. The project will strengthen monitoring and control actions in the six prioritized PAs through a specific program that also includes biological corridors. The program will be based on improving the credibility and transparency of public action in the proper handling of complaints to regain public confidence. This will include training judges and prosecutors to adequately sanction crimes perpetrated against biodiversity and forests, so that threats are reduced and governance is improved. Likewise, mechanisms will be generated so that the ICF's actions with citizens are transparent and the mechanisms for linking with the Environmental Prosecutor's Office will be strengthened. There will be participation by the government sector, the private sector, and civil society, including indigenous peoples to improve control and surveillance processes, and inter-institutional management mechanisms will be improved through guidelines that facilitate the effective exchange of information, logistical support in the field, and greater agility to process complaints and issue sanctions.

49. The participatory monitoring and control program for six PAs and three biological corridors will also include 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 awareness about the existing legislation for the protection and conservation of biodiversity and natural resources inside and outside the PAs. In the case of biological corridors, the public and the production sectors (oil palm, livestock and basic grains, among others) will be informed about their limits and the objectives of the project to promote ecosystem connectivity and sustainable production. Finally, the co-managers of the six PAs will be supported with basic equipment, training, and the establishment of dialogue processes to establish multi-stakeholder teams so that control and surveillance is

carried out in a participatory manner. The latter will include fire and control brigades, and patrols for routine inspections to verify PA conditions and the presence of prohibited activities, among other actions. For the implementation of the control and surveillance program in PAs and biological corridors where indigenous peoples are present, their FPIC is required in line with the requirements of the ESMF/IPPF (Annex 9).

Output 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.

Implemented by FAO (refer to Annex 18 for details regarding FAO implementation)

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

Output 1.3.1 Regional and local platforms for palm oil and cattle ranching strengthened allows the following:

Implemented by UNDP and FAO (refer to Annex 18 for details regarding FAO implementation)

50. **a) Enhanced governance for sustainable production value chain.** The project will strengthen the participation of the stakeholders and members of the palm oil and livestock platforms at the regional and local levels. The existing local palm oil and livestock platforms and relevant stakeholders to be strengthened will be identified and an analysis of information gaps in relation to the governance of the identified value chains will be carried out. In addition, an analysis and identification of training needs will be carried out and training alliances will be established with key organizations that specialize in different topics for the implementation of a training program to strengthen the platforms. In the case of oil palm, **the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard will be promoted** within the framework of the platforms and following guidelines of good practices to reduce pressures on PAs and prohibiting the presence of plantations within them. In the case of the livestock sector, activities will be carried out to raise awareness among farmers on environmental issues and the importance of biological corridors, biodiversity conservation, and LDN.

51. **b) Support to access technical and financial mechanisms to promote biodiversity-friendly production practice.** In the case of the oil palm and cattle ranching platforms, access to financing through national banks (e.g., BANHPROVI and FUNDER) will be promoted. This will include training members of the platforms, as well as producers, so that they know and comply with the requirements that are required to access the green loans that these banking institutions offer. Strategic alliances with national banks (Output 1.1.3) are expected to ensure the availability of adequate financial products in rural savings banks and local banks to facilitate access to this banking service.

52. **c) Effective monitoring by environmental authorities (e.g., Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment [MiAmbiente+], Municipal Environmental Units, and ICF, SAG, etc.).** Mechanisms for monitoring regional and local platforms for palm oil and livestock will be defined to share information on related production and conservation activities. This will include articulation of the project's actions with the Annual Evaluation Agenda, which will be agreed upon with the public environmental authorities and the private sector within the project landscape, as well as with the National Monitoring and Evaluation System (SNME, Spanish acronym).

53. **d) Conducting a census of the palm sector in the area.** A census of palm plantations and the producers present in the project landscape will be prepared to facilitate support to the producers and their access to services such as access to financing for the adoption of sustainable production practices, certification of environmentally friendly practices, and technical advice, among others. The census will also serve to monitor project actions so that it contributes to monitoring the goals proposed in the project results framework (PRF; Section VI) and the monitoring plan (Annex 4) in relation to the palm sector.

54. In line with the ESMF (Annex 9), the SESA approach is required to manage potential social and environmental impacts associated with this output.

Output 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

55. An analysis/mapping of regional and local stakeholders will be carried out to establish the CONACOBH regional table. The regional roundtable will reflect a conformation similar to the National Committee, but will emphasize key regional and local stakeholders (public sector, private sector, PA co-managers, academia, and civil society, including indigenous peoples and women) for establishing and consolidating corridors in the project area, in an articulated manner with the actions programmed for Output 1.1.2 and in line with the Biological Corridors of Honduras Regulation (Agreement N° 696-2016). Once the roundtable is established, it will then define its own regulations through an agreement issued to the environmental authority (MiAmbiente+), as well as cooperation agreements between the interested parties. In addition, a technical document, a financing strategy for the roundtable, and work plans will be defined. The CONACOBH regional roundtable will be officially installed during a meeting in a town located within the project landscape. The project will provide basic logistical support for holding meetings while defining the financing strategy for its sustainability. The meeting space is expected to be held at the regional facilities of MiAmbiente+ or another state entity. In line with the ESMF (Annex 9), the SESA approach is required to manage potential social and environmental impacts associated with this output.

Output 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

56. The project will facilitate access to different financial products for producers, particularly the palm oil, meat/dairy, and basic grains sectors because of their impact on the economy and the landscape, to finance environmentally friendly production practices through BANHPROVI and other financial institutions. This will include establishing commercial agreements with international and national buyers through public-private mechanisms. In addition, access to credit and financial services will be promoted to support producers, including groups in vulnerable situations such as women and indigenous peoples, with an emphasis on those sectors with the greatest potential for growth and impact on productivity, such as oil palm and livestock. Compliance with environmental and social and gender safeguards will be ensured in accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (Annex 9) and related project plans (see Annexes 8 and 10) to reduce if not prevent negative impacts, including impacts to critical or sensitive habitats within PAs and in biological corridors, that vulnerable or marginalized groups (including indigenous peoples and women) do not benefit from the different financial products promoted by the project, that does not ensure that there is capacity among producers (particularly small producers) to successfully access and make use of financial products, among other possible impacts.

57. Finally, the project will promote emergency decrees that the Executive Power approved in the PCMs²² to regulate commercial agreements between producers and agreements related to payment for environmental services (PES). PES schemes were identified during the PPG phase as one of the instruments with the greatest feasibility to promote biodiversity-friendly production practices and contribute to the financial sustainability of the six prioritized PAs. The feasibility assessment of the PES schemes will continue during the project implementation phase and considering the guidance of the GEF Scientific and Technological Advisory Group (STAP) for the design of payment schemes for environmental services (*Payments for Environmental Services and the Global Environment Facility: A STAP advisory document, 2010*).

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)

Output 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:

²² According to Article 9 of the State Contracting Law, emergencies may be established by decree of the President of the Republic in the Council of Ministers or by the vote of two thirds of the municipal agency.

Implemented by UNDP and FAO (refer to Annex 18 for details regarding FAO implementation)

58. **a) 1,000 voluntary conservation and best production practices agreements signed with the producers of palm oil and beef/dairy products to adopt LMT that contribute to biodiversity conservation, prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19.** The project will support the signing of 1,000 voluntary conservation agreements and best production practices, adopting LMT to improve connectivity with producers. An analysis of the priority areas for the implementation of LMT will be carried out, this will be based on a geospatial analysis to determine the priority areas, which will then be validated in the field and the inputs collected to define the profile of the producers, including producers impacted by COVID-19, and identify the capacities for the implementation and development of the agreements. The agreement will be prepared in an inclusive and participatory manner, outlining the duties and responsibility of the parties involved. The agreements must be established between the private owners/producers, the municipality, NGOs, the PA co-manager, and the project. In addition, LMT implementation plans will be jointly defined with participating private producers/owners. After the signing of the conservation agreements between the private producers/owners and with the support of the implementing entities, three compliance verifications will be carried out throughout the life of the project (year 3, year 5, and at the end of the project).

59. These agreements will be established as a strategy to support private producers/owners in the implementation of best agricultural practices and the incorporation of agroforestry and silvopastoral systems to improve landscape connectivity. This activity is directly linked to the production of seedlings of native timber and fruit species, as these will serve to establish such systems. These agreements will have the support of the UNDP Small Grants Program (SGP) and MiAmbiente+. The SGP has a methodology to identify, develop, and execute projects, which, using the Participatory Rapid Assessment and Livelihood analysis tools, recreates the participants in their natural settings and facilitates the interpretation of the potentials and limitations of its natural resources.

60. **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.** To support the restoration of degraded areas within the project's area of influence, at least 11 existing nurseries will be strengthened and supported and at least two nurseries of agroforestry cooperatives and/or producers' associations (including women's groups and indigenous people), providing the basic materials for the nursery and the seeds for the production of at least 10,000 seedlings per nursery. The seedlings produced in these nurseries will be native species; thus, a study should be carried out in a participatory manner with local communities to identify the native species to be produced. To strengthen local capacities, training will be held for producers, private owners, and nursery managers on the use, benefits, and reproduction of the species identified. Besides native species, timber and fruit species will also be produced with the objective of contributing to the restoration of degraded areas, the implementation of agroforestry/silvopastoral systems, and water recharge areas in micro-watersheds. During the PPG phase, 14 nurseries were identified in the project's area of influence, 11 within the prioritized landscape and three in the vicinity that could be used to supply seedlings. The project will perform an analysis of the situation of the existing nurseries at the time of implementation to determine their location, the production capacity (number and experience), and needs.

61. **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).** The project is targeting the restoration of 30,000 ha; the prioritization of the areas to be restored will be defined taking into account the intended biological corridors and the routes necessary to increase connectivity in the landscape, and considering climate projections for the northern Honduras developed by IHCIT and UNAH. According to the connectivity analysis carried out during the PPG phase, it was determined that the areas of interest for the restoration of connectivity are between the following: a) Pico Bonito NP – Nombre de Dios NP; b) Pico Bonito NP – Cuero y Salado Wildlife Reserve; c) Texiguat Wildlife Reserve – Pico Bonito NP; d) Río Toyos MC – Texiguat Wildlife Reserve; e) Río Toyos MC – Lancetilla – Punta Izopo MC; and f) PNJK (Punta Sal) – Lancetilla.

62. Similarly, the results obtained from the International Union for Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) "Assessment of Forest Landscape Restoration Opportunities" (ROAM) tool will be used. The objective is to implement a guidance methodology in the mapping, identification, analysis of costs and benefits of restoration

activities, and evaluation of financing and investment options for forest landscape restoration (FLR²³). With the prioritized areas identified, a local corridor committee will be established with the key local stakeholders (NGOs, co-managers, municipalities, private owners, civil society, indigenous peoples, and CSOs) to accompany and support the preparation of the Biological Corridor Restoration Plan with the support of CONACOBH. This restoration plan will have an action plan and approach to fulfill the goal of restoring the areas that contribute to connectivity using LMTs; it will also contribute to the fulfillment of the national commitment to restore one million hectares under the Bonn Challenge.

63. In line with the ESMF (Annex 9), the ESIA approach is required to manage potential social and environmental impacts related to this output

Output 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

64. The project will use low-value grants as incentives for biodiversity conservation and the recovery of ecosystem goods and services. These incentives are aimed at community-based organizations, women's groups, and indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples, prioritizing stakeholders impacted by COVID-19. The mechanism through which the Executing Entity (MiAmbiente) will select the low-value grant proposals and disburse the funds will closely follow the mechanism used by the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP); this process is comprised of the following seven steps: a) the project proponents—beneficiaries of the incentives—contact the Project Manager and/or the SGP staff to receive project application guidelines and forms; b) with assistance from the technical teams of the Project and the SGP, the proponents prepare a brief project concept paper and submits this to the Project Manager or Director of the SGP; c) the technical team of the SGP, with support from the project's technical team, reviews and pre-screens the concept paper to see if it meets the criteria for support; d) if the project is judged eligible, the project proponents prepare a project proposal; e) completed project proposals are submitted by the Project Manager or Director of the SGP to a Selection Committee comprised of representatives of the SGP Steering Committee and the project; f) the Selection Committee reviews the proposal and either accepts it, rejects it, or returns it to the proponents with a request that further work be done on formulating and refining the proposal; and g) for approved proposals, low-value grants are paid in three installments: an up-front payment to initiate the project; a mid-term payment upon receipt of a satisfactory progress report; and a final payment against the achievement of the expected results to the satisfaction of the Project and the SGP technical teams, as well as delivery of the final report

65. The selection criteria for the low-value grant proposals will include the following: a) the location of implementation must be within the landscape area of the RECOVER Project; b) the proposals should be developed or linked to the geographic context of protected areas, biological corridors, important ecosystems for biodiversity, or productive landscapes that favor biological connectivity; c) they must contribute to the conservation of biodiversity or ecosystems in the project area; d) in the case of sustainable production projects, they must contain actions harmonized with the conservation of species and ecosystems in the area (mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors and landscapes); e) proposals should address direct drivers to protect habitats and species; f) proposals must ensure a broad, fair and equitable participation of women, youth, the elderly, as well as people with disabilities; g) they should be planned and implemented in full alignment with the UNDP Social and Environmental Safeguards; and h) they should integrate solutions to local problems offering opportunities to generate well-being. The financial resources will be granted to Community Based Organizations (CBOs), which show a commitment to develop actions for the conservation of local and regional natural heritage, regardless of the nature of their project.

66. A capacity assessment will be performed of the organizations identified in the prioritized areas in the biological corridors that can access the low-value grants for the conservation and restoration of degraded areas. FPIC will be achieved as needed in line with the requirements of the ESMF/IPPF (Annex 9).

²³ IUCN and WRI, 2014.

67. These organizations will be strengthened and supported during the process of preparing proposals through the identification of small projects to improve the well-being of the inhabitants (e.g., supporting water projects, efficient stoves, wood energy plots, sale of food, tourism projects, etc.), as well as through contribution to ecosystems conservation and restoration. When the community organization experiences limitations in presenting its idea for a project, the SGP allows them to present the idea and/or proposal using videos or another graphic form, accepting and respecting oral communication forms and traditions.

68. The projects under the SGP model demand that the community and organization involved take responsibility for the total and proper execution, as a strategy to ensure that the community organization itself leads its own development in a sustainable way, thereby improving its capacities and livelihoods. Technical assistance will be provided in implementing low-value grants and upon liquidating the funds, achieving compliance with the activities implemented and their contribution to the conservation of biodiversity and recovery of ecosystem goods and services will be verified. In line with the ESMF (Annex 9), the ESIA approach is required to manage potential social and environmental impacts associated with this output.

Output 2.1.3. Best practices to reduce conflicts between producers and jaguars (Panthera onca) implemented include the following: a) training of producers; b) handbook of best 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

69. The areas where conflicts between jaguar and livestock have been reported must be identified, as well as identifying the producers of the areas where the implementation of best practices of coexistence between the jaguar and the ranchers would be promoted to reduce conflict. In order to carry out this identification, it will be necessary to start by gathering information through surveys with livestock farmers and with local communities.

70. The project must work with the identified ranchers to incorporate local knowledge for the adaptation of a manual of best practices of coexistence with the jaguar to reduce conflict within the project landscape. This manual should be socialized with local stakeholders and possible users for their empowerment and implementation. For the validation of the manual and the best practices that are promoted, at least two pilot areas will be established where the best practices of coexistence with the jaguar proposed by the manual will be implemented. These pilot areas should serve as demonstration areas that serve as models, ensuring the transfer of information and replication in other livestock areas where conflicts arise.

71. A biological monitoring plan for the jaguar and its prey will be implemented in prioritized areas within the area of influence, using the already existing Jaguar Monitoring Protocol of Panthera as a basis; this a systematized tool that analyzes the ecological integrity, monitoring, and evaluation of areas of interest using the population information of the jaguar (*Panthera onca*) and its prey. This protocol has established an index for measurement using the baseline carried out through studies by the Panthera Foundation, which has been used in the indicator approach for the project. Similarly, the ICF Protocols existing in the country for large and medium mammals, using camera traps as the main tool will be taken into consideration. The biological monitoring of the jaguar and its prey will be implemented in the six PAs and associated biological corridors. The results of the monitoring will provide information on the health of the populations of these species and the impact of the project's intervention on biodiversity conservation, as well as increased connectivity in the biological corridor. In line with the ESMF (Annex 9), the SESA approach is required to manage potential social and environmental impacts associated with this output.

Output 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 (Garifuna and Ladinos) in PAs buffer areas and areas of ecosystem connectivity.

Implemented by UNDP

72. The project will perform an analysis to identify the potential for promoting sustainable tourism within PAs, in buffer zones, and in prioritized areas of the biological corridors. A market analysis of the potential tourism products identified framed within a model of sustainable tourism for the project landscape will be developed, with the aim of supporting and promoting tourism products that can generate a sustainable livelihood alternative over

time. With the inputs obtained with the analysis and the market study, a strategy should be carried out to promote the project landscape as a tourist destination with different sustainable activities developed (bird watching, canopying, rafting, hiking, cultural tourism, agrotourism, scientific tourism, snorkeling, diving, etc.). This should have the support of the local committees of the biological corridors, tour operators, and the Honduran Institute of Tourism (HIT). One of the activities of the strategy will be to empower community organizations and private owners in developing sustainable tourism products. Exchanges about experiences will be held in areas with similar potential that can serve as models to replicate the successful practices and thus strengthen the organizations that provide sustainable tourism products in the area.

73. At least two pilot sustainable tourism initiatives will be implemented in the project landscape, taking into account the experience and potential of local communities and private owners. These two pilots will be defined as analyzed in the project; they must be aimed at promoting the tourist destination, generating jobs, contributing to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration, and they should be replicable models within the area of influence. The project will create the following local capacities for the development of tourism activities and the sustainable tourism model: specialized guides, nature interpreters, customer service, business administration, marketing, among other needs that may arise according to tourism products. In the case of the presence of indigenous peoples in the PAs selected for implementing sustainable tourism activities, their FPIC is required in line with the requirements of the ESMF/IPPF (Annex 9); also, the ESIA approach is required to manage potential social and environmental impacts associated with this output.

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

Implemented by UNDP

74. The project will support incentive schemes for the conservation and restoration of degraded ecosystems, such as PES. There are some successful experiences of aquatic ecosystem PES in the area of influence, such as in the case of the community of Roma, in Jutiapa, Atlántida. There are other PES experiences in the area that have not been consolidated; thus, the project will support the activation and operation of at least two PES that are currently in process (e.g., Lancetilla, Texiguat, Esparta) and will identify other potential PES schemes in the project landscape and will promote at least two more PES schemes associated with water and/or tourist activities. These PES schemes must be in line with the Special Regulation for the Implementation of the Compensation Mechanism for Ecosystem Goods and Services (Agreement No. 21-2015) and the STAP guidelines for PES schemes (*Payments for Environmental Services and the Global Environment Facility: A STAP advisory document, 2010*). In line with the ESMF (Annex 9), the SESA approach is required to manage potential social and environmental impacts associated with this output.

Output 2.1.6. A system to monitor of project's environmental benefits defined includes the following:

Implemented by UNDP and FAO (refer to Annex 18 for details regarding FAO implementation)

75. ***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.*** A baseline study should be carried out that provides input for defining key indicator species for the implementation of a species monitoring plan that contributes to knowledge about the health of ecosystems and the connectivity between PAs. Using bibliographic information and species records from the eBbird tool (2019), during the PPG 19 species were prioritized for the six PAs and their buffer zones. Based on an analysis of the species' ecology and their functionality as indicator species, according to the IUCN, the following are proposed: the jaguar (*Panthera onca*) and the Central American tapir (*Tapirus bairdii*). In addition, monitoring the jaguar and its prey will provide information for determining the health of the ecosystems; the camera-trap methodology used will be the same as that of Panthera. The tapir will be monitored using the Tapir Monitoring Protocol for Honduras. This baseline study will provide the necessary data to validate these species as indicators or if changes are necessary.

76. Once the indicator species have been agreed to, a Monitoring Plan for the key species in the area of influence should be prepared with the support of the National Biological Monitoring Roundtable (MNMB). The MNMB is a management and integration platform made up of stakeholders linked to monitoring and research that promotes discussion and consensus-building on the subject for policy advocacy to support efforts to learn about the country's biodiversity and increase the generation and availability of information that is important for decision-

making. The plan will serve as a monitoring tool and must be validated. This tool should be implemented at the beginning of the project, again at the mid-point, and then at the end of project execution. Thus, it will provide information that measures the project's impact on biodiversity conservation of biodiversity in PAs and biological corridors. For monitoring plan for key species in six (6) PAs and the prioritized biological corridors where indigenous peoples are present, their FPIC is required in line with the requirements of the ESMF/IPPF (Annex 9).

77. ***b) Modeling (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 the GEBs from Component 3.*** Calculation of GHG emissions by the productive sector within the prioritized areas of the project should be performed at the beginning of project implementation, at the mid-point, and then at the end of the project to quantify the contribution of the implementation of LMT. In addition, verification of best agricultural practices that were developed for the restoration and improvement of the identified areas within the project's area of influence will be carried out to ensure their establishment and the impact obtained. GLEAM will be used for GHG modeling of livestock activity (meat and dairy), which will involve training in its use and then application at the farm level (500 farms in the project). The Ex-ACT tool will also be applied for all the related project activities that are proposed. Ex-ACT allows ex-ante estimates to be made of the impact of agricultural and forestry development projects on GHG emissions and carbon sequestration, indicating their effects on carbon balance.

78. Additionally, the project will be articulated with the national monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) system of the National REDD+ Strategy to make contributions towards the estimation of GHG emission factors (reduction) and carbon reserves (improvement) resulting from the adoption of biodiversity-friendly production practices, including agroforestry systems, community forest management, and sustainable production of palm oil and livestock. 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 and considering climate projections for the northern Honduras developed by IHCIT and UNAH. It should be noted that during the PPG phase, the baseline of emissions due to deforestation, degradation, and livestock in the project area was estimated at 1,099,505.70 tCO₂-eq per year (50,830.11 tCO₂-eq for deforestation, 123,987.45 tCO₂-eq for degradation, and 724,688.14 tCO₂-eq for livestock).

Component 3. Mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable land management practices into production landscapes.

Outcome 3.1. Production landscapes under improved practices increase connectivity between PAs

Output 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.

Implemented by UNDP and FAO (refer to Annex 18 for details regarding FAO implementation)

79. The project will implement a training program, in coordination with SAG (Agricultural Science and Technology Directorate [DICTA] and National Service of Agrifood Health and Safety [SENASA]) and MiAmbiente+ and through cooperation with civil society and academia, which is aimed at small and medium producers participating in the project. The promotion of sustainable production systems will be based on the implementation of best practices to reduce their environmental impacts. Training modules will be established to strengthen competencies in biodiversity conservation and SLM at the farm level, and considering the potential impacts of climate change and using climate projections for northern Honduras developed by IHCIT and UNAH. Additionally, training modules on sustainable production and best practices will be given, as well as improved production management and the application of Best Agricultural Practices (BAPs) on farms to reduce exposure to including exposure to chemical inputs (pesticides, fertilizers). The exchange of successful experiences between producers will be promoted and technical assistance will be given to producers per municipality with agricultural extension agents.

80. The inclusive capacity development program will be based on an analysis of the competencies in each of the institutions that will be part of the project, which was carried out during the PPG phase using the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard; this identified gaps in the ability to implement sustainable production and maximize social and environmental benefits. The program is complemented by the Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan (Annex 8), which involves training activities and the creation of spaces for dialogue so that all project initiatives

consider the interaction of all the different stakeholders in the project. In line with the ESMF (Annex 9), the ESIA approach is required to manage potential social and environmental impacts associated with this output.

Output 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.

Implemented by UNDP and FAO (refer to Annex 18 for details regarding FAO implementation)

81. The project will promote cooperation partnerships between producers and private banks with a presence in the project landscape, such as Banco Atlántida, FUNDER, Central American Bank for Economic Integration [CABEI] and BANHPROVI to access the credit system for environmentally sustainable and friendly production. In the rural sector, FUNDER's participation stands out through alternative financing systems, with rural savings banks being one of the most relevant mechanisms in the country that serve the poorest sector that is without access to formal financing systems. These are located in the rural population sectors with the highest level of dispersion and in many cases with difficulties of access. Within the framework of cooperation partnerships, the need to promote financing lines that allow the management of resources under terms and conditions that are compatible with community groups will be emphasized, including groups of women and indigenous peoples. Likewise, alliances will be established with national and international buyers and/or markets for the commercialization of sustainable products from the project landscape, complying with the cleanest and biodiversity-friendly production standards. The project will make use of the experiences of strategic partners present in the prioritized landscape such as Fundación Solidaridad and HEIFER International Honduras, as well as companies and private sector associations that have already established markets (e.g., the JAREMAR Group and the Industrial Association of Palm Oil Producers of Honduras [AIPAH]).

82. In addition, cooperation partnerships will be established with universities (e.g., the National University of Forest Sciences [UNACIFOR]) to train small and medium producers in financial management to ensure optimal use of resources and so that there is a greater knowledge about the different financial services and products available and the importance of the use of best production practices as a condition to access credits promoted by the project. In the case of the production of basic grains, training will be provided in best practices with little investment and community businesses, which could also benefit from the low-value grants (Output 2.1.2) through cooperatives and producers' associations.

Output 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.

Implemented by UNDP

83. During the PPG phase, an initial feasibility analysis of economic incentives was carried out and it concluded that access to financing through the national bank's credit lines is the most viable option. However, it was also determined that there is a low use of these lines of financing in the project landscape because local companies and producers' organizations have difficulty meeting the requirements to access credit. In line with the above, the project will provide technical assistance to small and medium-sized entrepreneurs and producers of palm oil, meat/dairy and basic grains (corn and beans), prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19, in financial (e.g., development of financial statements, credit references, accounting advice) and legal aspects (e.g., clarity on land tenure [Output 1.1.3], legal constitution of organized groups) in order to meet the requirements and required documentation and formalize applications to access credit within the framework of alliances with private banks that the project will establish to access the credit system for sustainable and environmentally friendly production (Output 3.1.2). The project may partially support them with low-value grants (Output 2.1.2) to complete the requirements to access credit. This model is largely based on successful experiences in Honduras to promote conservation through the creation of work alternatives in the communities and that have combined green credits with lower interest rates, financial technical assistance to access these credits, and technical assistance to implement best practices, including low-value grants.

84. There are other incentives and financial mechanisms that have been implemented in the country but with little success, such as green bonds, guarantee funds, tax exemptions, and payments for conservation activities.

Among these, guarantee funds could be the most feasible to implement because they are directly associated with national financial institutions. This option will be evaluated in more detail during the implementation phase of the project, particularly the financial amounts necessary to establish these funds. In the specific case of palm oil producers, the project will promote the adoption of RSPO certification using the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard for sustainable palm oil as an incentive for environmentally friendly production to facilitate access to markets by small and medium-sized producers (Output 3.1.4).

Output 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.

Implemented by UNDP

85. Based on the census of palm oil producers to be developed by the project as part of the actions of Output 1.3.1, cooperatives or groups of small and medium palm oil producers will be identified, including groups of women and indigenous peoples and producers impacted by COVID-19, to adopt the RSPO certification. RSPO is an international standard for the production of sustainable palm oil and recognized throughout the world; it is the most robust certification standard recognized by the international and global market, which is why it is in high demand and positions companies as well as groups of small producers in a highly competitive and sustainable framework.

86. According to the report of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC, 2020), the effects on the agri-food sector of the COVID-19 pandemic and recent natural disasters (ETA and IOTA storms) resulted in a drop of 8.2% of GDP in 2020; the productive sector registered 65% of losses. In the northern region of Honduras 18,000 hectares were lost due to floods (currently there are 152,437 hectares of oil palm in the departments of Cortes, Atlántida and Colon). For these reasons, direct support to small oil palm producers is more necessary than ever to transform conventional palm oil production to a sustainable production system that contributes to improving their income, the conservation of biodiversity, the management of areas of high conservation value, low-emissions and resilient production, decent work, and best agricultural practices with positive socio-economic, agricultural, and environmental impacts for small and medium producers.

87. The organizational capacity of the cooperatives or producers' groups will be evaluated, and they will be given support and training to implement sustainable practices on the producers' farms. This will include cooperative management and/or formation of small producer organizations (including regulatory, operational, and administrative aspects), best production practices, participation of women and youth, and certification processes. The project will work closely with MiAmbiente+ to socialize the criteria for sustainable palm oil certification for small and medium producers in the project area in line with the national regulatory framework and established guidelines for RSPO sustainable palm oil certification. Considering the national health emergency situation in Honduras because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the country has been adapting work plans and actions for the palm oil sector; this includes the use of an interactive methodology with online meetings via webinars through the digital platform of the Mesoamerican Alliance for Sustainable Palm Program- (MAPA)²⁴ led by Solidaridad. Relevant RSPO reference documents were posted on this platform to support the process, as well as the virtual meeting schedule.

88. In order to accelerate the RSPO certification process for small producers, in 2019, in addition to the generic standard, the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard was adopted to accelerate the implementation of good practices and their insertion into the market.²⁵ This newly adopted standard aims to increase the inclusion of smallholders into the RSPO system through a mechanism which takes into consideration the diversity in challenges and situations faced by smallholders globally, together with their varying needs and concerns while adhering to the key pillars of RSPO's ToC: Prosperity, People and Planet. In 2020, Solidaridad socialized and trained the National Technical Group of Honduras on this standard and the importance of being aligned with the RSPO National Interpretation (NI) for Honduras. The project will make use of this new RSPO standard to support the certification of small and medium palm oil producers present in the project landscape and associated in at least five (5) cooperatives or groups.

²⁴ ²⁴ <https://www.mapa-solidaridad.org/interpretacion-nacional-rspo-hondur>

²⁵ <https://rspo.org/certification/rspo-independent-smallholder-standard>

89. In order to implement the RSPO principles and criteria (social, economic, environmental) in Honduras, in 2018 started the creation of the technical roundtable for the adoption and interpretation of the RSPO standard to the legal and regulatory framework of the country for the sustainable production of palm oil in Honduras. The technical roundtable was integrated with the participation of 26 civil society organizations, non-governmental, environmental and social organizations, SAG, MiAmbiente+, ICF, Secretariat of Work, INA, the Federation of Oil Palm Producers (FENAPALMAH), AIPAH, experts (auditors RSPO, High Conservation Values [HCV], etc.), Honduran Council of the Social Sector of the Economy (COHDESSE), and marketers of oil and derivatives. The project will build on the achievements of this technical roundtable to facilitate the RSPO certification process of small and medium palm oil producers that will participate in the project. In addition, the project will consider GEF recommendations environmental certification (i.e., *Environmental certification and the Global Environment Facility: A STAP advisory document*).²⁶ In line with the ESMF (Annex 9), the ESIA approach is required to manage potential social and environmental impacts associated with this output.

Output 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 (refer to Annex 18 for details regarding FAO implementation)

90. In line with the ESMF (Annex 9), the ESIA approach is required to manage potential social and environmental impacts associated with this output.

Component 4. Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).

Outcome 4.1. Solutions and best practices systematized and shared

Output 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.

Implemented by UNDP and FAO (refer to Annex 18 for details regarding FAO implementation)

91. The project will put into operation a national platform for the exchange of information on issues related to the consolidation of biological corridors, biodiversity conservation in productive landscapes and LDN, so that the experiences and best practices among multiple stakeholders at the national level and in other productive landscapes and biological corridors of the country. The national information exchange platform will be coordinated by MiAmbiente+ with the support of other public institutions (ICF, SAG) and the private sectors, particularly palm oil and livestock, and civil society. An awareness-raising campaign will be carried out to publicize the platform, including a user guide to access it and exchange information. In addition, periodic newsletters will be made through email and social media (Facebook, WhatsApp, etc.) to inform registered users about new information available.

Output 4.1.2 South-south cooperation program implemented to exchange knowledge about biodiversity conservation in production landscapes and PAs.

Implemented by UNDP and FAO (refer to Annex 18 for details regarding FAO implementation)

92. South-South cooperation for the exchange of knowledge on the conservation of biodiversity in productive landscapes and PAs will be promoted through different management platforms such as the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Panorama Portal “Solutions for a Healthy Planet,” and the Community of Good Growth Practices, among others. Additionally, the project will share information and exchange experiences with other countries in the region that are implementing similar initiatives in production landscapes to generate GEBs related to biodiversity conservation and SLM. These include countries in the region such as Belize, Costa Rica, and Guatemala who are also implementing projects with GEF’s support on these issues.

Output 4.1.3 Project gender action plan, comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan, and M&E plan implemented, including a systematization plan.

²⁶ https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/STAP_Certification_2010_1.pdf

Implemented by UNDP and FAO (refer to Annex 18 for details regarding FAO implementation)

93. The project will implement the Gender Action Plan (Annex 10), the Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan (Annex 8) and the project's M&E Plan (Section VII) that were developed during the PPG phase. In addition, the project's ESIA, Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), IPP, and the livelihoods action plan, and any other additional stand-alone plan as determined necessary for SES compliance, will be developed in line with the project's ESMF (Annex 9). The implementation of the project will be launched through a project initiation workshop during which the key stakeholders are identified. Project results as described in the PRF will be monitored annually and periodically evaluated during project implementation to ensure that the project achieves these results, including gender-related indicators. The M&E Plan will also be used to support adaptive management in such a way that the experiences resulting from the implementation of activities can be integrated into the annual project programming. A systematization plan will be developed to ensure that lessons learned and targets achieved are periodically systemized to facilitate reporting and decision-making.

Partnerships:

94. 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 southwestern 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 gazetting 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.

95. 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.

96. 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.

97. 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.

98. 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).

99. 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.

100. 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.

101. 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.

Risks:

102. The overall project risk categorization is high risk. The project activities are designed to ensure that there is minimal or no risks of adverse social or environmental impacts. During the project design stage, the social and environmental screening (UNDP SESP) was updated (see Annex 5) and a Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (see Annex 8) was developed, as well as an ESMF (see Annex 9), which includes an Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF; at project implementation stage, an IPP will be developed and FPIC for project interventionism will be achieved, based on this IPPF). As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Coordinator will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk register. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e., when impact is rated as 5, and when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher). Management responses to critical risks, as well as environmental and social grievances will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR. The detailed risk management strategy for the project is included in Annex 6.

Stakeholder engagement and south-south cooperation:

103. 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 (INA), 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.

104. During the PPG, a stakeholder analysis was conducted, which served as the basis for the development of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 8) 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. Various mechanisms depending on the degree of involvement required of the stakeholders and their role in the project will be used, these may include workshops, meetings, field visits, and interviews, etc.; the PMU in coordination with MiAmbiente+ and project partners will assess if these methods to involve stakeholders will be held in person or virtually depending on how the COVID-19 pandemic evolves in the project prioritized landscape.

105. To present opportunities for replication in other countries, and to facilitate dissemination through global on-going South-South and global platforms, such the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform²⁷, the Good Growth Community of Practice²⁸, the UNDP Green Commodities Programme²⁹, and the Panorama Portal “Solutions for a Healthy Planet”³⁰.

106. In addition, to bring the voice of Honduras to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP and FAO could support engagement with the global development discourse on conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem services, biological corridors, and SLM. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries (e.g., Guatemala, Belize, Costa Rica, Panamá, and Colombia) that are implementing initiatives on with the mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and sectors, the effective management of PAs, the improvement in ecosystem connectivity, the consolidation of biological corridors, and the restoration of degraded ecosystems in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Honduras.

Gender equality and Women’s Empowerment:

107. According to the UNDP Gender Marker Rating, the project is categorized as GEN2: gender equality as a significant objective; results address differential needs of men or women and equitable distribution of benefits, resources, status, and rights, but do not address root causes of inequalities in their lives. The project will contribute to gender equality by improving women’s participation and decision-making and generating socio-economic benefits for women, for example by supporting sustainable agricultural practices and facilitating access to economic and non-economic incentives which will contribute to improving their income and food security of their families.

108. During the PPG, a gender analysis for the prioritized landscape and a detailed Gender Action Plan (included as Annex 10) were developed to ensure gender mainstreaming in the project. The Project Results Framework includes gender-sensitive indicators (disaggregated by sex; see Section VI) and specific gender-based indicators will be used for monitoring.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

109. 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 delivery 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 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 GLEAM and EX-ACT will add to the

²⁷ <https://www.unsouthsouth.org/south-south-galaxy/>

²⁸ <http://goodgrowthpartnership.com>

²⁹ <https://www.greencommodities.org/content/gcp/en/home.html>

³⁰ <https://panorama.solutions/en>

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.

110. 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 CONACOBH 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 build a results framework 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.

VI. 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	<u>Indicator 8:</u> 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
	<u>Indicator 9:</u> 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% 	<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>	<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"> – 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% 	<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% 	<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%
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</p>			

	<p>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	Indicator 14: 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
	Indicator 15: Productivity in participating palm oil and beef/dairy farms, including 175 farms owned or run by women	<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	<u>Indicator 16:</u> Number of global platforms with which information about best practices and knowledge resulting from the project is shared	– 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)
	<u>Indicator 17:</u> 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.	– 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	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> 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> 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>			

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

111. The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the PRF will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

112. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

113. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF Monitoring Policy](#) and the [GEF Evaluation Policy](#) and other [relevant GEF policies](#)³¹. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex 4, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

114. In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

115. Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

116. GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

117. GEF Core Indicators. The GEF Core indicators included as Annex 14 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF [website](#).

³¹ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

118. Independent Mid-term Review (MTR): The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center \(ERC\)](#).

119. The evaluation will be ‘independent, impartial and rigorous’. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

120. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

121. The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by 05/2024. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report’s completion.

122. Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#).

123. The evaluation will be ‘independent, impartial and rigorous’. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

124. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

125. The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by 02/2028. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report’s completion.

126. Final Report: The project’s terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

127. Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project’s deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy³² and the GEF policy on public involvement³³.

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.

³² See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

³³ See http://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
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	

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism:

128. Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+).

129. The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

130. The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources such as the hiring of the Project Coordinator, the Project Safeguards Specialist, and the Stakeholder Participation Specialist;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.
- House the PMU in the Project Coordinating Office/MiAmbiente+.

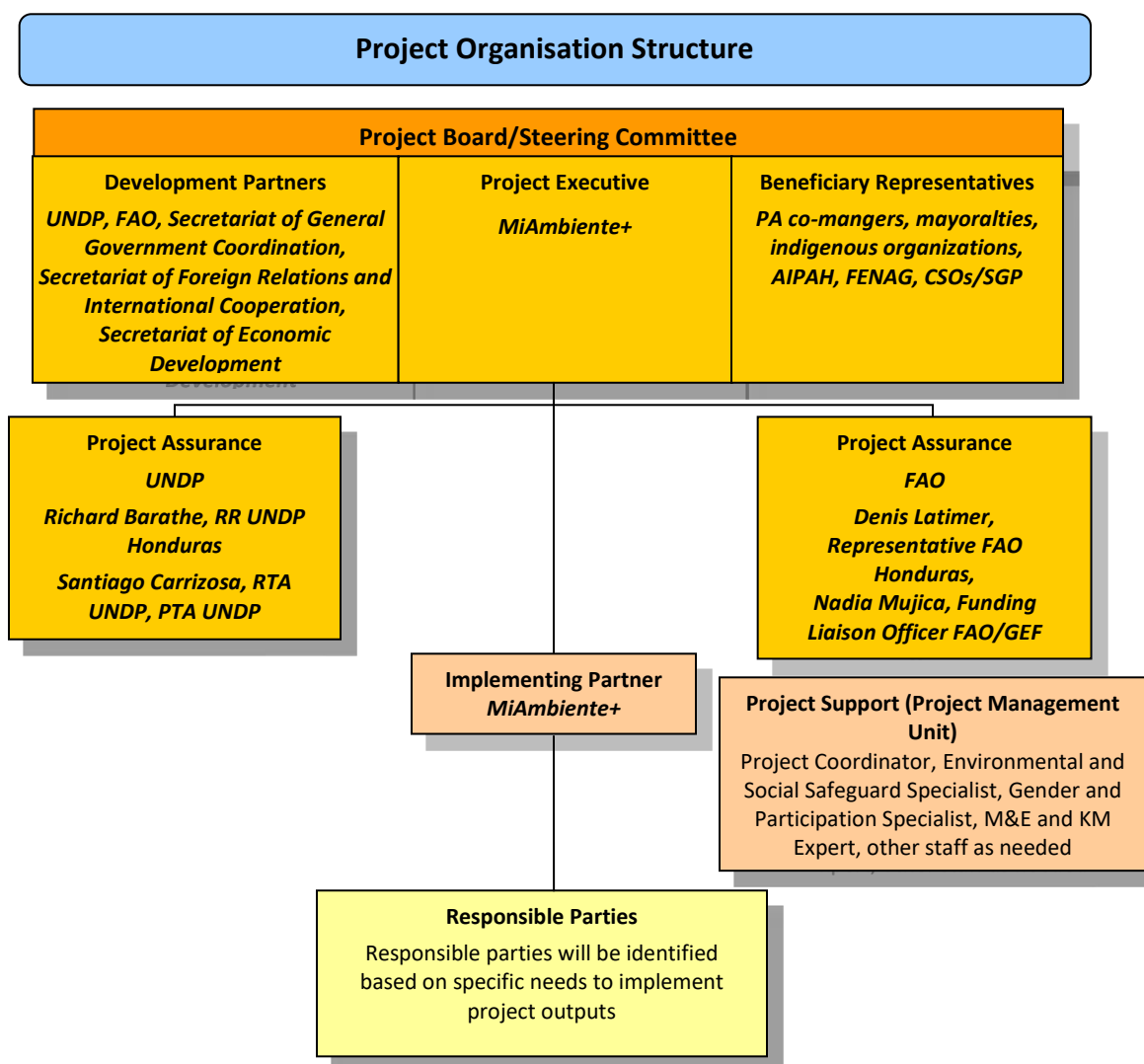
131. Responsible Parties: Responsible parties will be identified based on specific needs to implement project outputs.

132. Project stakeholders and target groups: the project will benefit NGOs that are co-managers of PAs, strengthening their capacities for the conservation of biodiversity through enhanced connectivity with production landscapes and biological corridors; the Industrial Association of Oil Producers of Honduras (AIPAH) and the National Federation of Farmers and Ranchers of Honduras (FENAGH), strengthening their capacities for the adoption of

sustainable production practices and, and CSOs through low-value grants to be administered by the SGP in Honduras allowing them to implement sustainable production and ecosystem management initiatives under local participatory management guidelines. The implementation of sustainable practices based on the traditional knowledge of the Tolupán and Garífuna indigenous peoples, as well as the environmental benefits of conserving and reducing deforestation will benefit these indigenous peoples that are represented by indigenous organizations. Local municipalities will also benefit by strengthening governance and conflict resolution related to the management of biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services. The beneficiaries will participate in decision-making through representation on the Project Board / Steering Committee

133. **UNDP:** UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

Project organization structure:



134. The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

135. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed

136. Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the Project Coordinator;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on Project Coordinator's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the Project Coordinator's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up;
- Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest

137. The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

- a. Project Executive: Is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Executive is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The Project Executive is: the Secretary of State in MiAmbiente+, or whoever he delegates.
- b. Beneficiary Representative(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often civil society representative(s) can fulfill this role. The Beneficiary representative (s) is/are: NGO co-managers of PAs, mayoralities, AIPAH, FENAG, CSOs, and indigenous organizations. The representation of the beneficiaries before the Project Board may be on a rotation basis for a period of up to two years.
- c. Development Partner(s): Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is/are: Chancellery, Secretary of Economic Development, which will be represented by the corresponding Secretary of State, or by whom he delegates
- d. Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Board and the PMU by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures

appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed, and conflict of interest issues are monitored and addressed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Coordinator. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent project execution.

138. **Project extensions:** The UNDP Resident Representative and the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs in excess of the CO's Agency fee specified in the DOA during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

IX. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

139. The total cost of the project is USD 104,575,764. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 8,137,464 administered by UNDP, USD 0 in cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP and additional support of USD 96,438,300. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

140. **Confirmed Co-financing:** The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. Note that all project activities included in the project results framework that will be delivered by co-financing partners (even if the funds do not pass through UNDP accounts) must comply with UNDP's social and environmental standards. Co-financing will be used for the following project activities/outputs:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount	Planned Co-financing Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
AIPAH	Grant and in-kind	2,500,800	Implementation of RSPO certification using the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard Training, technical assistance and infrastructure development	Low	The UNDP Country Office will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project
BANHPROVI	Grant	63,300,000	Short, medium and long term financing for sustainable production systems in the project landscape	Medium – Dependent on annual budgeting and effective allocation of funds to the institution	The UNDP Country Office will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project
FUNDER	Grant	3,500,000	Promote and implement sustainable oil palm production and agroforestry systems	Medium – Dependent on annual budgeting and effective	The UNDP Country Office will monitor the co-financing

			Sustainable value chains and financing	allocation of funds to the institution	contributions to the project
HEIFER International Honduras	Grant and in-kind	3,000,000	Conservation of biodiversity and management of natural resources Promote the sustainability of the ecosystem services	Low	The UNDP Country Office will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project
Grupo JAREMAR	Grant	1,900,000	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 Monitoring of measurement indicators to protect the quality of the water, soil and air	Low	The UNDP Country Office will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project
Rainforest Alliance	Grant and in-kind	18,000,000	Implementation of sustainable oil palm production, cattle ranching, and other production systems Training and monitoring	Medium – Dependent on annual budgeting and effective allocation of funds to the institution	The UNDP Country Office will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project
Rikolto/Veco	Grant and in-kind	687,500	Promote sustainable food systems and agro-forestry models Enhance soil productivity, water resource management on farms Promote inclusive business relationships with local and regional markets	Low	The UNDP Country Office will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project
Solidaridad	Grant and in-kind	750,000	Conserve natural resources, facilitate multi-stakeholder platforms, increase knowledge and	Low	The UNDP Country Office will monitor the co-financing

			facilitate decision-making, and promote sustainable national policies		contributions to the project
UNACIFOR	Grant and in-kind	2,800,000	PA management Conservation of biodiversity in situ and ex situ Environmental education and awareness	Low	The UNDP Country Office will monitor the co-financing contributions to the project
Total Co-Finance		96,438,300			

141. **Budget Revision and Tolerance:** As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the Project Coordinator to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board.

142. Should the following deviations occur, the Project Coordinator and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF:

- a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project budget with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more;
- b) Introduction of new budget items that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

143. Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

144. **Audit:** The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

145. **Project Closure:** Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

146. **Operational completion:** The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. **Operational closure must happen with 3 months after posting the TE report to the UNDP ERC.** The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

147. **Transfer or disposal of assets:** In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file³⁴. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

³⁴ See

https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

148. Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

149. The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation**. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the BPPS/GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

150. Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/GEF Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

X. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00128464	Atlas Output Project ID:	00122460
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Protegiendo la biodiversidad y recuperando ecosistemas		
Atlas Business Unit	HND10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Protegiendo la biodiversidad		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6295		
Implementing Partner	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)		

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party)	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	Amount Year 7 (USD)	Total (USD)	Notes
Component 1: Enabling a territorial governance framework for the conservation of biodiversity and improved connectivity	MiAmbiente+	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	63,000	94,500						157,500	1
				71600	Travel	6,125	6,125	6,125	6,125	3,500	3,500	3,500	35,000	2
				72100	Contractual services - Companies	129,750	265,750	77,000	31,000				503,500	3
				72200	Equipment and Furniture		57,525						57,525	4
				72300	Materials & Goods		15,750	15,750	15,750	6,750	6,750	6,750	67,500	5
				72500	Supplies	2,450	2,450	2,450	2,450	1,400	1,400	1,400	14,000	6
				75700	Training, workshop, conference	26,200	80,638	44,437	7,200	3,500	3,500	3,500	168,975	7
					Total Component 1	227,525	522,738	145,762	62,525	15,150	15,150	15,150	1,004,000	
Component 2: Promoting the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity	MiAmbiente+	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	138,000	89,000	89,000	99,500	89,000	89,000	99,500	693,000	8
				71600	Travel	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	9
				72100	Contractual services - Companies		548,000	548,000	548,000	548,000	548,000	98,000	2,838,000	10

between protected areas and production landscapes				72200	Equipment and Furniture	51,000								51,000	11
				72300	Materials & Goods	105,500	105,500							211,000	12
				72500	Supplies	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	28,000	13
				72600	Grants	180,000	180,000	180,000						540,000	14
				72800	Information Technology Equipmt	9,535								9,535	15
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	1,575	16
				75700	Training, workshop, conference	7,000	7,000	7,000						21,000	17
					Total Component 2	505,260	943,725	838,225	661,725	651,225	651,225	211,725	4,463,110		
Component 3: Mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable land management practices into production landscapes	MiAmbiente+	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	110,000	89,000	89,000	61,000	61,000	61,000	61,000	61,000	532,000	18
				71600	Travel	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	35,000	19
				72100	Contractual services - Companies		67,500	67,500	30,000	30,000	30,000			225,000	20
				72300	Materials & Goods		110,149	110,149	110,149	110,149	110,149	110,149	110,149	660,894	21
				72500	Supplies	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	14,000	22
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	288	2,016	23
				75700	Training, workshop, conference		7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500			37,500	24
					Total Component 3	117,288	281,437	281,437	215,937	215,937	215,937	178,437	1,506,410		
Component 4: Knowledge Management, Monitoring and	MiAmbiente+	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants				17,150			28,000		45,150	25
				71300	Local Consultants	109,000	74,000	60,000	69,800	60,000	60,000	77,500		510,300	26
				71600	Travel	12,100	12,100	12,100	21,150	12,100	12,100	22,200		103,850	27

Evaluation (M&E)				72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	1,032							1,032	28
				72500	Supplies	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	7,000	29
				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2,140	5,140	5,140	5,140	5,140	5,140	5,140	32,980	30
				75700	Training, workshop, conference	25,808	15,900	5,400	9,400	5,400	5,400	9,800	77,108	31
					Total Component 4	151,080	108,140	83,640	123,640	83,640	83,640	143,640	777,420	
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT	MiAmbiente+	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	378,000	32
				72500	Supplies	75	75	75	75	75	75	74	524	33
				74100	Professional services	1,143	1,142	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	8,000	34
					Total Management	55,218	55,217	55,218	55,218	55,218	55,218	55,217	386,524	
				TOTAL PROJECT		1,056,371	1,911,257	1,404,282	1,119,045	1,021,170	1,021,170	604,169	8,137,464	

Summary of Funds:

	Amount Year 1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Amount Year 5	Amount Year 6	Amount Year 7	Total
GEF grant administered by UNDP	1,056,371	1,911,257	1,404,282	1,119,045	1,021,170	1,021,170	604,169	8,137,464
AIPAH	357,257	357,257	357,257	357,257	357,257	357,257	357,258	2,500,800
BANHPROVI	9,042,857	9,042,857	9,042,857	9,042,857	9,042,857	9,042,857	9,042,858	63,300,000
FUNDER	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	3,500,000
HEIFER International Honduras	428,571	428,571	428,571	428,571	428,571	428,571	428,574	3,000,000
Grupo JAREMAR	271,429	271,429	271,429	271,429	271,429	271,429	271,426	1,900,000
Rainforest Alliance	2,571,429	2,571,429	2,571,429	2,571,429	2,571,429	2,571,429	2,571,426	18,000,000
Rikolto/Veco	98,214	98,214	98,214	98,214	98,214	98,214	98,216	687,500
Solidaridad	107,143	107,143	107,143	107,143	107,143	107,143	107,142	750,000
UNACIFOR	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	2,800,000

	TOTAL	14,833,271	15,688,157	15,181,182	14,895,945	14,798,070	14,798,070	14,381,069	104,575,764
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Budget note number	Comments:
	Component 1. Enabling a territorial governance framework for the conservation of biodiversity and improved connectivity
1	<p>71300 Local Consultants \$157,500</p> <p>a) Policy Expert for developing an ICF regulation 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 to PES. Total cost: 21,000; \$3,500/month for 6 months during year 2. (Output 1.3.3)</p>
2	<p>71600 Travel \$35,000</p> <p>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.</p>
3	<p>72100 Contractual Services-Companies \$503,500</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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</p>

	<p>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 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 (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 platforms for palm oil; and iv) conduct a census of the palm sector in the project landscape. Total cost: \$93,000; \$31,000/year during year 2 to 4. (Output 1.3.1)</p>
4	<p>72200 Equipment and Furniture \$57,525</p> <p>a) Basic equipment for six PAs for a participatory monitoring and control program. Total cost: \$52,500; \$8,750/PA during year 2 (Output 1.2.2).</p> <p>b) Basic office equipment and furniture to support the CONACOBH regional roundtable for biological corridors. Total cost: \$5,025 during year 2. (Output 1.3.2)</p>
5	<p>72300 Materials & Goods \$67,500</p> <p>Materials and goods (gas, uniforms, communications, etc.) to support multi-stakeholder teams (fire and control brigades, patrolling teams, etc.) for control and surveillance in 6 PAs and 3 biological corridors. Total cost: \$67,500; \$7,500/area during years 2 to 7 (Output 1.2.2).</p>
6	<p>72500 Supplies \$14,000</p> <p>Supplies related to enabling a territorial governance framework for the conservation of biodiversity and improved connectivity, including supplies to minimize exposure to COVID-19: hand sanitizers, N95 respirator masks, disinfectant sprays, and disposable gloves. Total costs: \$14,000; \$2,000/year for 7 years.</p>
7	<p>75700 Training, Workshops and Confer \$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 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 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)</p> <p>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)</p>
	Component 2. Promoting the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes
8	<p>71300 Local Consultants</p> <p>\$693,000</p> <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>
9	<p>71600 Travel</p> <p>\$70,000</p>

	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
10	<p>72100 Contractual Services-Companies \$2,838,000</p> <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>
11	<p>72200 Equipment and Furniture \$51,000</p> <p>Field equipment for species monitoring in six (6) PAs and the prioritized biological corridors. Total cost: \$51,000; \$8,500/PA during year 1 (Output 2.1.6)</p>
12	<p>72300 Materials & Goods \$211,000</p> <p>a) Materials and goods for strengthening up to 11 existing nurseries to be used with the LMTs and the restoration of biological corridors, including agroforestry and silvopastoral systems. Total cost \$165,000; \$15,000/nursery during years 1 and 2 (Output 2.1.1)</p> <p>b) Materials and goods for establishing 2 community-based nurseries to be used with the LMTs and the restoration of biological corridors, including agroforestry and silvopastoral systems. Total cost \$46,000; \$23,000/nursery during years 1 and 2 (Output 2.1.1)</p>
13	<p>72500 Supplies \$28,000</p> <p>Office, IT, and field supplies in support Component 2 activities, including supplies to minimize exposure to COVID-19: hand sanitizers, N95 respirator masks, disinfectant sprays, and disposable gloves. Total cost: \$28,000; \$4,000/year during 7 years.</p>
14	<p>72600 Grants \$540,000</p> <p>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).</p>
15	<p>72800 Information Technology Equipmt \$9,535</p>

	<p>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</p> <p>b) Printer. Total cost: \$535 during year 1.</p>
16	<p>74500 Miscellaneous Expenses</p> <p>\$1,575</p> <p>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.</p>
17	<p>75700 Training, Workshops and Confer</p> <p>\$21,000</p> <p>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)</p>
Component 3. Mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable land management practices into production landscapes	
18	<p>71300 Local Consultants</p> <p>\$532,000</p> <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 to 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 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>
19	<p>71600 Travel</p> <p>\$35,000</p> <p>Travel costs in support of Component 3 for mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes. Total cost: \$35,000; \$5,000/year during 7 years</p>
20	<p>72100 Contractual Services-Companies</p> <p>\$225,000</p> <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>
21	<p>72300 Materials & Goods</p>

	<p>\$660,894</p> <p>Material and goods for mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes and for promoting the sustainable production of palm oil (80%) and basic grains (20%). Total cost: \$660,894; \$110,149/year during years 2 to 7 (Output 3.1.4 and Output 3.1.5)</p>
22	<p>72500 Supplies</p> <p>\$14,000</p> <p>Supplies related to mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes and sustainable palm oil production, including supplies to minimize exposure to COVID-19: hand sanitizers, N95 respirator masks, disinfectant sprays, and disposable gloves. Total cost: \$14,000; \$2,000/year for 7 years</p>
23	<p>74500 Miscellaneous Expenses</p> <p>\$2,016</p> <p>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</p>
24	<p>75700 Training, Workshops and Confer</p> <p>37,500</p> <p>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 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)</p>
Component 4. Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	
25	<p>71200 International Consultants</p> <p>\$45,150</p> <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>
26	<p>71300 Local Consultants</p> <p>\$510,300</p> <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 web page. 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> <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>
27	<p>71600 Travel \$103,850</p> <p>a) Travel costs for mid-term review. Total cost: \$9,050 during year 4. (Output 4.1.3)</p> <p>b) Travel costs for terminal evaluation: Total cost: \$10,100 during year 7. (Output 4.1.3)</p> <p>c) Travel costs for M&E of project activities and knowledge management: Total cost: \$11,900; \$1,700/year during 7 years. (Outputs 4.1.1, 4.1.2, and 4.1.3)</p> <p>d) Travel for exchange knowledge about biodiversity conservation in production landscapes and PAs (South-South cooperation). Total cost: \$35,000; \$5,000/year during year 7. (Output 4.1.2)</p> <p>e) Travel costs for monitoring of gender mainstreaming and stakeholder participation. Total cost: \$21,000; \$3,000/year during 7 years. (Output 4.1.3)</p> <p>f) Travel costs for monitoring of safeguards, including consultations with indigenous communities and organizations for FPIC in year 1. Total cost: \$16,800; \$2,400/year during year 7. (Output 4.1.3)</p>
28	<p>72400 Communic & Audio Visual Equip \$1,032</p> <p>a) Digital camera (2). Total cost: \$432 during year 1.</p> <p>b) Video projector (2). Total cost: \$600 during year 1.</p>
29	<p>72500 Supplies \$7,000</p> <p>Office and field supplies related to knowledge management and M&E. Total cost: \$7,000; \$1,000/year during 7 years.</p>
30	<p>72400 Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs \$32,980</p> <p>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</p> <p>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)</p>
31	<p>75700 Training, Workshops and Confer \$77,108</p> <p>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)</p> <p>b) Project Inception Workshop. Total cost \$5,000 during year 1. (Output 4.1.3)</p> <p>c) Meetings with indigenous peoples organizations and authorities at project inception. Total cost \$3,000 during year 1. (Output 4.1.3)</p>

	<p>d) Mid-term review related workshops. Total cost: \$4,000 during year 4. (Output 4.1.3)</p> <p>e) Terminal evaluation related workshops. Total cost: \$4,400 during year 7. (Output 4.1.3)</p> <p>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)</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-managers 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>
	PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT
32	<p>71300 Local Consultants</p> <p>\$378,000</p> <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>
33	<p>72500 Supplies</p> <p>\$524</p> <p>Office and IT supplies. Total cost: \$524 during 7 years.</p>
34	<p>74100 Professional Services</p> <p>\$8,000</p> <p>External audit. Total cost: \$8,000 during 7 years.</p>

XI. LEGAL CONTEXT

151. This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on January 17th, 1995. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

152. This project will be implemented by [name of entity] (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

153. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XII. RISK MANAGEMENT

154. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the Implementing Partner’s custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

- a) Put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) Assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

155. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner’s obligations under this Project Document.

156. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

157. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

(a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General’s Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning “Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse” (“SEA”).

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment (“SH”). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

158.a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 148 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

- i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
- ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 148 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;
- iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 148 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;
- iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
- v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 148 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

159. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).

160. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

161. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

162. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

163. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

164. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

165. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

166. Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

167. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

168. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

169. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

170. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XIII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

1. GEF Budget Template
2. Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area
3. Multiyear Workplan
4. Monitoring Plan
5. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)
6. UNDP Atlas Risk Register
7. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts
8. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
9. Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF)
10. Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
11. Procurement Plan for first year of implementation
12. GEF focal area specific annexes
13. Additional agreements
14. GEF Core indicators
15. GEF Taxonomy
16. [Partners Capacity Assessment Tool and HACT assessment](#)
17. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system)

Annex 1: GEF Budget Template

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-component 1.1	Sub-component 2.1	Sub-component 3.1					
Goods	a) Basic equipment for six PAs for a participatory monitoring and control program. Total cost: \$52,500; \$8,750/PA during year 2 (Output 1.2.2). b) Basic office equipment and furniture to support the CONACOBH regional roundtable for biological corridors. Total cost: \$5,025 during year 2. (Output 1.3.2)	57,525			57,525			57,525	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
Goods	Materials and goods (gas, uniforms, communications, etc.) to support multi-stakeholder teams (fire and control brigades, patrolling teams, etc.) for control and surveillance in 6 PAs and 3 biological corridors. Total cost: \$67,500; \$7,500/area during years 2 to 7 (Output 1.2.2).	67,500			67,500			67,500	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
Goods	Field equipment for species monitoring in six (6) PAs and the prioritized biological corridors. Total cost: \$51,000; \$8,500/PA during year 1 (Output 2.1.6)		51,000		51,000			51,000	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
Goods	a) Materials and goods for strengthening up to 11 existing nurseries to be used with the LMTs and the restoration of biological corridors, including agroforestry and silvopastoral systems. Total cost \$165,000; \$15,000/nursery during years 1 and 2 (Output 2.1.1) b) Materials and goods for establishing 2 community-based nurseries to be used with the LMTs and the restoration of biological corridors, including agroforestry and silvopastoral systems. Total cost \$46,000; \$23,000/nursery during years 1 and 2 (Output 2.1.1)		211,000		211,000			211,000	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)

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	Secretariat of 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+)

Contractual Services – Company	<p>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)</p> <p>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 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 de 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</p>	503,500			503,500		503,500	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
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	palm oil production value chain (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 platforms for palm oil; and iv) conduct a census of the palm sector in the project landscape. 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	a) Mid-term project review: Total cost: \$17,150 during year 4 (includes reports in Spanish and English) (Output 4.1.3)									
	b) Terminal project evaluation. Total cost: \$28,000 during year 7 (includes reports in Spanish and English (Output 4.1.3)					-	45,150		45,150	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)

Local Consultants	<p>a) Policy Expert for developing an ICF regulation 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 to PES. Total cost: 21,000; \$3,500/month for 6 months during year 2. (Output 1.3.3)</p>	157,500			157,500			157,500	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
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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+)
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Local Consultants	<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 to 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+)
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Local Consultants	<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 web page. 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> <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>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</p>	<p>75700 Training, Workshops and Confer \$168,975 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 system. Total cost: \$10,000 during year 2 (Output 1.1.1) 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) 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) 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) 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) 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) 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) h) 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;</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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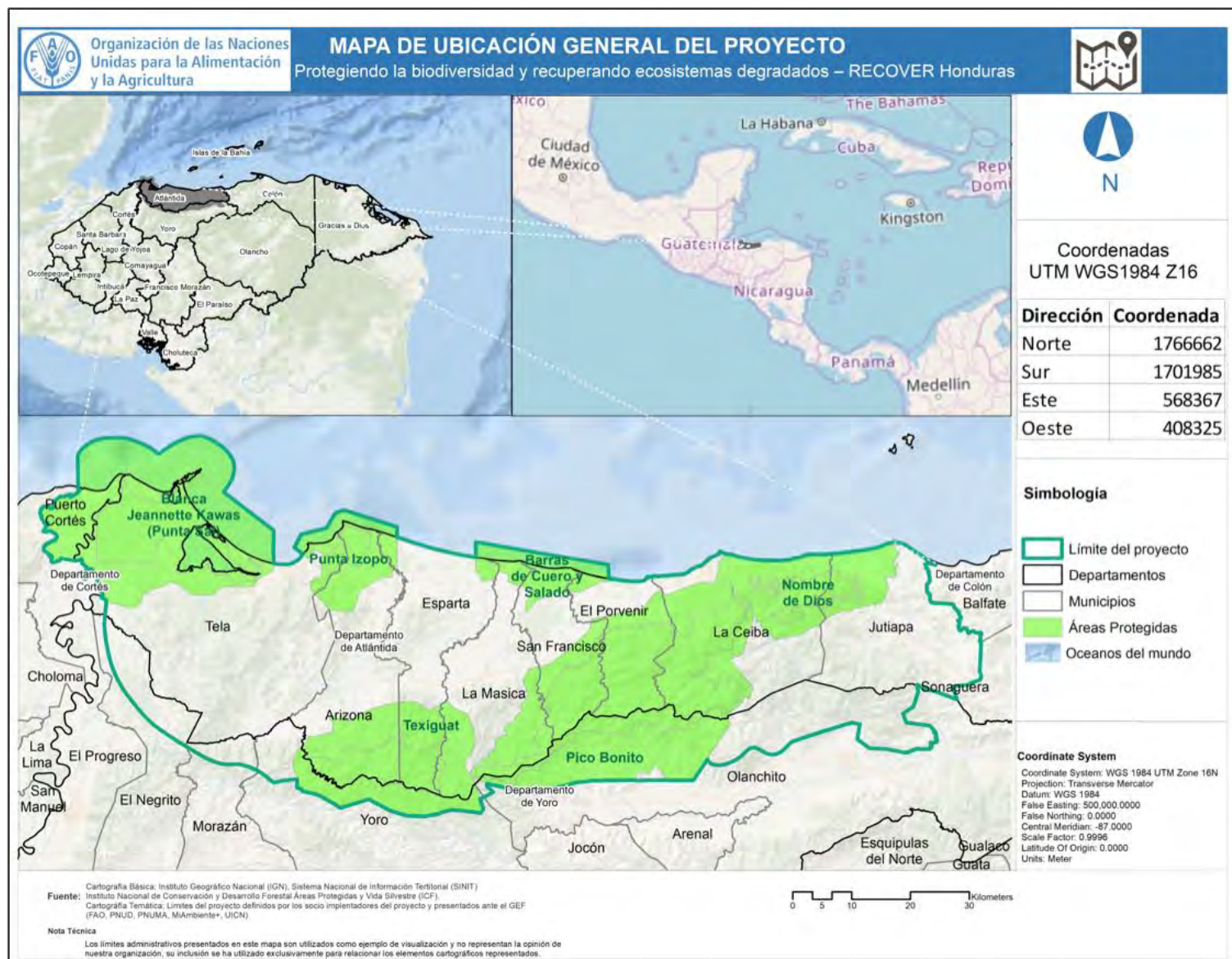
	\$3,000/area during years 2 and 3 (Output 1.2.2) i) Workshops/meetings to establish and operationalize the CONACOBH regional roundtable for biological corridors with the participation of women (in line with the Gender Action Plan). Total cost: \$11,100; \$3,700/year during years 2 to 4. (Output 1.3.2)								
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+)

<p>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</p>	<p>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)</p> <p>b) Project Inception Workshop. Total cost \$5,000 during year 1. (Output 4.1.3)</p> <p>c) Meetings with indigenous peoples organizations and authorities at project inception. Total cost \$3,000 during year 1. (Output 4.1.3)</p> <p>d) Mid-term review related workshops. Total cost: \$4,000 during year 4. (Output 4.1.3)</p> <p>e) Terminal evaluation related workshops. Total cost: \$4,400 during year 7. (Output 4.1.3)</p> <p>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)</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-managers 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>					<p>- 77,108</p>		<p>77,108</p>	<p>Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)</p>
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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+)
Travel	Travel costs in support of Component 3 for mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes. Total cost: \$35,000; \$5,000/year during 7 years			35,000	35,000			35,000	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
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 knowledge management: Total cost: \$11,900; \$1,700/year during 7 years. (Outputs 4.1.1, 4.1.2, and 4.1.3) d) Travel for exchange knowledge about biodiversity 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 mainstreaming and stakeholder participation. Total cost: \$21,000; \$3,000/year during 7 years. (Output 4.1.3) f) Travel costs for monitoring of safeguards, including consultations with indigenous communities and organizations for FPIC in year 1. Total cost: \$16,800; \$2,400/year during year 7. (Output 4.1.3)				-	103,850		103,850	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
Office Supplies	Supplies related to enabling a territorial governance framework for the conservation of biodiversity and improved connectivity, including supplies to minimize exposure to COVID-19: hand sanitizers, N95 respirator masks, disinfectant sprays, and disposable gloves. Total costs: \$14,000; \$2,000/year for 7 years.	14,000			14,000			14,000	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
Office Supplies	Office, IT, and field supplies in support Component 2 activities, including supplies to minimize exposure to COVID-19: hand sanitizers, N95 respirator masks, disinfectant sprays, and disposable gloves. Total cost: \$28,000; \$4,000/year during 7 years.		28,000		28,000			28,000	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)

Office Supplies	Supplies related to mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes and sustainable palm oil production, including supplies to minimize exposure to COVID-19: hand sanitizers, N95 respirator masks, disinfectant sprays, and disposable gloves. Total cost: \$14,000; \$2,000/year for 7 years			14,000	14,000			14,000	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
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	

Annex 2: Project map and geospatial coordinates of project sites



Annex 3: Multi Year Work Plan

Outcome	Output	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Project Inception		Hire the project implementation team																												
		Conduct Inception Workshop for project implementation																												
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	Output 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>	Strengthen ICF regarding its capacity to deliver Certificates of Forest Plantations and Natural Regeneration for plantations of high-value timber trees under agroforestry and silvopastoral systems																												
		Give legal clarity for the promotion of Certificates of Forest Plantations and Natural Regeneration in such a way that this helps to recognize and support voluntary conservation																												
		Establish inter-institutional working groups to review the proposed regulations, competencies, and responsibilities to guarantee the use of agroforestry and silvopastoral products and by-products.																												
	Output 1.1.2. At least three (3) biological corridors gazetted in line with the Regulation of the Biological Corridors of Honduras (632-2015). <i>Implemented by UNDP</i>	Develop a technical-scientific study for each proposed biological corridor																												
		Establish a Local Biological Corridor Committee for each proposed biological corridor and sign the committee creation act.																												
		Consultations with local communities (including indigenous peoples and women's groups) located within the proposed biological corridor to reach an agreement regarding their participation and their support for managing the established corridor																												

Outcome	Output	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		Drafting of legal proposals to establish at least three (3) biological corridors																												
		Prepare technical memos for the registration of biological corridors before the competent authority																												
		Promote the development of regulations with the ICF to expand the geographical scope of management plans																												
	Output 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) 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	a.1) Delineate the geographic reference area with the participation of key stakeholders																												
		a. 2) Define the territorial/land use plan																												
		a.3) Agree on the final content of the territorial plan and its validation																												
		b.1) Carry out the cadastral survey of all the properties that exist in the project landscape																												
		b.2) Carry out a survey of the administrative limits of the municipalities and the delimitation of the micro watersheds included in the project landscape																												
		b.3) Delineate the boundaries of biological corridors and PAs in the project landscape																												
		c.1) Give greater guarantee to rights holders to access financing and promote investment to adopt sustainable agricultural and livestock production practices																												
		c.2) Promote RSPO certification using the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard																												
		c.3) Establish public-private alliances to open spaces for product commercialization and access to better-priced markets for producers																												
		d.1) Establish a fair conflict resolution mechanism will be established for land tenure issues related to protected PAs and biological corridors in the prioritized landscape																												

Outcome	Output	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7				
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	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>	d.2) Conduct: analysis of institutional powers (national, departmental, municipal, and private); field visits; information gathering; and analysis of the information collected																													
		d.3) Participatory mapping of current land tenure conflicts in each of biological corridor and PAs																													
		d.4) Define the best strategy for managing each identified conflict, including technical, social, legal, and conciliation-mediation aspects																													
		e.1) Consult with indigenous peoples - FPIC (Garífuna and / or Tolupán)																													
		e.2) Draft of community protocols with indigenous peoples within the prioritized biological corridors and PAs																													
		e.3) Validate final version of the community protocols and sign/approve them																													
		f.1) Draft proposals for changes in legislation and policies to propose legal instruments such as lease or usufruct contracts that are compatible with the biodiversity conservation objectives of each PA																													
		f.2) Identify existing conflicts in each PA and define conflict resolution strategies related to access, tenure and rights to land, water and natural resources																													
		f.3) Establish mechanisms that guarantee the legitimate representation of rights holders in decision-making related to the management of PAs																													
Outcome 1.2. Improved management	Output 1.2.1. At least one (1) protected area management plans	Prepare the management plan of the Pico Bonito NP, in line with the the ICF Management Plan Preparation Guide in a																													

Outcome	Output	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
effectiveness of protected areas and biological corridors	updated (Nombre de Dios y 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>	participatory and inclusive manner with all the key stakeholders of the PA																												
		Develop an usufruct cadastre as input for the zoning of the PA (co-manager manages and performs the process of redefining the limits of the PA independently)																												
		Develop, in a participatory and inclusive way, at least three business plans for PAs, according to an analysis of opportunities and feasibility																												
	Output 1.2.2. Participatory control and surveillance program for six (6) PAs and three (3) biological corridors operationalized <i>Implemented by UNDP</i>	Develop mechanisms and guidelines to improve participatory and inter-institutional monitoring and surveillance																												
		Improve the credibility and transparency of public action in the proper handling of complaints to regain public confidence, including training judges and prosecutors to adequately sanction crimes perpetrated against biodiversity and forests																												
		Facilitate the exchange of information, logistical support in the field, and greater agility to process complaints and issue sanctions through the participation of the government sector, the private sector, and civil society, including indigenous peoples, in control and surveillance activities.																												
		Develop a public and institutional campaign to raise awareness about the values of biodiversity, ecosystem services, the environmental and socioeconomic benefits of sustainable production, and existing legislation																												
		Inform the public and the production sectors (oil palm, livestock and basic grains, among																												

Outcome	Output	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		others) about the limits of the corridors and the objectives of the project																												
		Support the co-managers of the 6 PAs: basic equipment, training, and dialogue and participatory monitoring and control, etc.																												
		Establish multi-stakeholder teams (fire and control brigades, patrol teams, etc.) for control and surveillance in 6 PAs and 3 biological corridors																												
		Output 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>																												
		<i>Refer to Annex 18 for details regarding FAO implementation</i>																												
Outcome 1.3. Strengthened capacity of the public sector, the private sector, and civil society to manage PAs and biological corridors	Output 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	a.1) Identify existing regional and local palm oil and cattle ranching platforms and relevant stakeholders to be strengthened																												
		a.2) Conduct an analysis of information gaps and weaknesses in relation to the governance of the identified value chains																												
		a.3) Conduct an analysis and identification of training needs and establish alliances with key organizations to strengthen the platforms																												
		a.4) Define, within the framework of oil palm platforms, the national criteria and attributes for certification																												
		a.5) Raise awareness among farmers/platforms on environmental issues																												

Outcome	Output	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	(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>	and the importance of biological corridors, biodiversity conservation, and LDN																												
		b.1) Promote through the platforms access of to financing through the national banks																												
		b.2) Train members of the platforms and as producers so that they know and comply with the requirements to access the green loans that these banking institutions offer																												
		c.1) Define mechanisms for monitoring regional and local platforms																												
		c.2) Link the actions of the project with the Annual Evaluation Agenda in consensus with the environmental authorities and the private sector in the project landscape, as well as with the SNME																												
		d.1) Prepare a census of oil palm plantations to facilitate support to producers through the project and their access to services such as financing for the adoption of sustainable production practices, certification and technical advice, etc.																												
		d.2) Monitor project actions so that it contributes to monitoring the goals proposed in the PRF and the monitoring plan in relation to the palm sector																												
	Output 1.3.2. CONACOBH regional roundtable for biological corridors established include the private sector, PA co-managers, national and local government, academia, and civil society, as well as a	Carry out an analysis / mapping of regional and local stakeholders in order to establish the composition of the table																												
		Define the regulations of the CONACOBH regional table through an agreement issued by the environmental authority (MiAmbiente+)																												
		Establish agreements / cooperation agreements between the parties that make up the regional roundtable																												

Outcome	Output	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	financial sustainability strategy. <i>Implemented by UNDP</i>	Define a technical document, a financing strategy and work plans for the regional roundtable																												
		Officially install the roundtable through an event in a locality located within the project landscape																												
		Provide basic logistical support for conducting meetings while defining the financing strategy for the sustainability of the roundtable																												
	Output 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>	Establish commercial agreements with international and national buyers through public-private mechanisms such as alliances with BANHPROVI and other financial institutions																												
		Promote access to credit and financial services from the private sector, including for vulnerable groups																												
		Assess the feasibility of PES schemes as part of financial products																												
		Promote and draft emergency decrees/PCMs to regulate commercial agreements between producers and agreements related to PES.																												
	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	Output 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	a.1) Carry out an assessment of the priority areas for HMP implementation: geospatial analysis and field validation																											
			a.2) Prepare agreements in an inclusive and participatory way, indicating the duties and responsibility of the parties involved																											
a.3) Carry out 3 verifications of compliance of the agreements throughout the life of the project																														

Outcome	Output	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
agroforestry) deliver multiple global environmental benefits (GEBs)	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; b) up to 11 nurseries present in the project landscape strengthened and 2 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>	b.1) Assess the status of the existing nurseries in the prioritized landscape to determine their location and production capacity (number and experience), among others.																												
		b.2) Establish agreements with key stakeholders to strengthen and establish nurseries																												
		b.3) Carry out in a participatory manner with local communities to identify the native species to be produced																												
		b.4) Train producers, private owners, and nursery managers on the use, benefits, and reproduction of the species identified																												
		b.5) Production of timber and fruit species, among others.																												
		b.6) Develop a guide for producers to access native plant material for LMTs implementation and restoration																												
		c.1) Prioritize areas to be restored within the biological corridors																												
		c.2) Establish local corridor committees with the key local stakeholders participation (NGOs, co-managers, municipalities, private owners, civil society, indigenous peoples, and CSOs)																												
		c.3) Draft Biological Corridor Restoration Plans with the support of CONACOBH																												
		c.4) Define the plan of action and approach to fulfill the goal of restoring areas for enhanced connectivity																												
	Output 2.1.2. At least 15 community-based	Conduct a capacity assessment of the organizations identified in the prioritized areas																												

Outcome	Output	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	organizations including the Garifuna, 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. <i>Implemented by UNDP</i>	in the biological corridors that can access the low-value grants for the conservation of biodiversity and restoration of degraded areas																												
		Strengthen and support the organizations identified in the preparation of proposals																												
		Provide technical assistance in the implementation of low-value grants																												
		Verify compliance of the activities implemented and their contribution to the conservation of biodiversity and recovery of ecosystem goods and services																												
	Output 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. <i>Implemented by UNDP</i>	Identify areas where conflicts between jaguar and livestock have been reported																												
		Identify the producers of the areas where the implementation of best practices of coexistence between the jaguar and the ranchers would be promoted to reduce conflict																												
		Adapt and socialize the manual of best practices of coexistence with the jaguar to reduce conflict within the project landscape																												
		Establish at least two pilot areas where the best practices of coexistence with the jaguar are implemented																												
		Implement a biological monitoring plan for the jaguar and its prey in priority areas within the project landscape																												
	Output 2.1.4. Sustainable tourism models implemented include: a) promotion of bird watching, canopying, rafting, beach tourism, trail enjoyment, etc., in	Perform an analysis to identify the potential for promoting sustainable tourism within PAs, in buffer zones, and in prioritized areas of the biological corridors																												
		Develop a market analysis framed within the model of sustainable tourism for the project landscape																												

Outcome	Output	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	PAs; and community-based tourism (Garífuna and Ladinos) in PAs buffer areas and areas of ecosystem connectivity. <i>Implemented by UNDP</i>	Promote the project landscape as a tourist destination, with the participation of community organizations and private owners interested in sustainable tourism																												
		Strengthen capacities of members of local communities for the development of tourism activities and a model of sustainable tourism																												
		Implement at least two pilot sustainable tourism initiatives in the project landscape																												
	Output 2.1.5. Payment for Environmental Services (PES) schemes for water services implemented in at least two protected areas. <i>Implemented by UNDP</i>	Support the activation and operation of at least two PES that are currently in process (e.g., Lancetilla, Texiguat, Esparta)																												
		Identify other potential PES schemes in the project landscape and will promote at least two more PES schemes associated with water and/or tourist activities																												
		Implement selected PES schemes line with the Special Regulation for the Implementation of the Compensation Mechanism for Ecosystem Goods and Services (Agreement No. 21-2015) and the STAP guidelines for PES schemes																												
	Output 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	a.1) Conduct a baseline study to define the status of key indicator species in the project landscape: jaguar and Central American tapir																												
		a.2) Prepare a monitoring plan for the key species in the project landscape with the support of the MNMB and validate the plan																												
		a.3) Assess the status of key indicator species at midterm and end of project implementation																												
		b.1) Verify the impact of good agricultural practices implemented using the FAO GLEAM tool																												
		b.2) Define the baseline at project inception and apply the GLEAM and the EX-ACT tools again during mid-point and end of project																												

Outcome	Output	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Assessment Model [GLEAM]; Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool [EX-ACT], etc.), and other tool to measure GEBs resulting form the implementation of LMT, including GEBs from Component 3. <i>Implemented by UNDP and FAO</i>																													
Component 3. Mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable land management practices into production landscapes.																														
Outcome 3.1. Production landscapes under improved practices increase connectivity between PAs	Output 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. <i>Implemented by UNDP and FAO</i>	Implement training modules will be established to strengthen competencies in biodiversity conservation and SLM at the farm level																												
		Implement training modules on sustainable production and best practices will be given, as well as improved production management																												
		Promote exchanges of successful experiences between producers and provide technical assistance with the support of agricultural extension agents																												
	Output 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	Promote cooperation partnerships between producers and private banks with a presence in the project landscape, such as Banco Atlántida, FUNDER, CABI, and BANHPROVI to access the credit system for environmentally sustainable and friendly production																												
		Establish alliances with national and international buyers and/or markets for the commercialization of sustainable products from the project landscape making use of the																												

Outcome	Output	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	processors and retailers to promote biodiversity-friendly products. <i>Implemented by UNDP and FAO</i>	experiences of strategic partners present in the prioritized landscape																												
		Establish cooperation partnerships will be established with universities (e.g., UNACIFOR) to train small and medium producers in financial management and related topics																												
		Train basic grain producers in low investment good practices and community businesses																												
	Output 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>	Provide technical assistance to small and medium-sized entrepreneurs and producers of palm oil, meat/dairy and basic grains in financial and legal aspects to access the credit system																												
		Partially support producers with low-value grants to access the credit system																												
		Evaluate in more detail other incentive options (e.g., guarantee funds)																												
		Promote RSPO certification using the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard for small and medium producers																												
	Output 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>	Assess the organizational capacity of palm oil cooperatives or producer groups, including women's groups and indigenous peoples, and provide support and training, including to implement sustainable practices																												
		Identify cooperatives or groups of small and medium palm oil producers, including groups of women and indigenous peoples, to support them to adopt RSPO certification using the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard																												
		Socialize, in coordination with MiAmbiente+, the criteria for RSPO certification using the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard for																												

Outcome	Output	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		small and medium producers in the project landscape in line with line with the national regulatory framework and established guidelines for RSPO sustainable palm oil certification																												
	Output 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>	<i>Refer to Annex 18 for details regarding FAO implementation</i>																												
Component 4. Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)																														
Outcome 4.1. Solutions and good practices systematized and shared	Output 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>	Put into operation a national platform for the exchange of information on issues related to the consolidation of biological corridors, biodiversity conservation in productive landscapes and LDN																												
		Carry out a awareness-raising campaign to publicize the platform including a user guide to access it and exchange information																												
		Make available periodic newsletters through email and social media (Facebook, WhatsApp, etc.) to inform registered users about new information available.																												
	Output 4.1.2. South-south cooperation program implemented to exchange knowledge about biodiversity conservation	Disseminate project results within and beyond the project landscape through a series of existing networks and information exchange forums																												

Outcome	Output	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6				Year 7			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	in production landscapes and PAs. <i>Implemented by UNDP and FAO</i>																													
	Output 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>	Implement the Gender Action Plan																												
		Develop and implement the Indigenous Peoples Plan																												
		Implement the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan																												
		Develop the ESIA/ESMP, and the livelihoods action plan																												
		Develop the SESA																												
		Implement the project's M&E Plan																												

Annex 4: Monitoring Plan:

This Monitoring Plan and the M&E Plan and Budget in Section VI of this project document will both guide monitoring and evaluation at the project level for the duration of project implementation.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
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	Indicator 1 # of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and ethnicity (individual people)	<i>Midterm:</i> 9,240 (Women: 3,395; Men: 5,145; Indigenous Peoples: 700, 50% men and 50% women) <i>End:</i> 26,400 (Women: 9,700; Men: 14,700; Indigenous Peoples: 2,000, 50% men and 50% women)	Direct beneficiaries are defined as individual people who measurably benefit from the existence of the project, or who use the specific resources that the project maintains or enhances. Direct beneficiaries must be aware that they are receiving this project support. Based on this definition and considering the different activities to be implemented by the project, an assessment was conducted to estimate the direct	Surveys / interviews with producers and other stakeholders	Yearly	M&E and KM Expert	Surveys / interviews with producers and other stakeholders (unstructured and / or semi-structured) Updated gender action plan	<u>Risks:</u> The project team and the executing agency fails to involve all project partners <u>Assumptions:</u> Willingness of decision makers to promote biodiversity conservation and LDN There is a willingness on the part of producers to adopt sustainable production practices on their farms that benefit biodiversity, and reduce threats to PAs and biological corridors.

			beneficiaries per participating municipality and agency in the project.					
	Indicator 2 Area of terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (ha)	<i>Mid-term:</i> 295,398 ha <i>End:</i> 295,398 ha	Area of 6 existing PAs that the project will support to improve its management effectiveness	GEF7 Core Indicator	Midpoint and end of the project	M&E and KM Expert and ICF	Updated METT	<u>Risks</u> Limited benefits for producers result in limited GEBs <u>Assumptions</u> Interest is maintained by the central and local government, civil society and the production sectors to improve the management of PAs
	Indicator 3 Area of land restored (ha) (in biological corridors between production landscapes and 6 PAs, including 2 KBAs)	<i>Mid-term:</i> 10,500 ha <i>End:</i> 30,000 ha	Land restored using LMT (micro-corridors, forest enrichment, hedges, living fences, windbreaks, agroforestry and silvopastoral systems)	GEF7 Core Indicator Field and farm-level surveys Land use data	Midpoint and end of the project	M&E and KM Expert	Maps (GIS) and project field reports	<u>Risks</u> The Incentives to promote restoration are not attractive to producers or are not available <u>Assumptions</u> The restoration is cost-effective There is capacity for restoration Interest from land owners to restore degraded areas
	Indicator 4 Area of landscapes	<i>Mid-term:</i> 11,000 ha <i>End:</i> 31,432 ha	Total are in the project landscape under improved	GEF7 Core Indicator Spatial analysis	Midpoint and end of the project	M&E and KM Expert	Conservation and sustainable production	<u>Risks</u> Limited benefits (incentives) for

	under improved practices (ha)		production practices: palm oil, cattle ranching, and basic grains				agreements signed with producers Project maps and field reports RSPO certification reports	producers result in limited GEBs <u>Assumptions</u> Interest from decision makers and producers to implement improved practices Climatic variability within normal ranges Optimal sampling efforts
Project 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	<i>Mid-term and End:</i> 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	Legal document to regulate agroforestry systems and their benefits	Document content analysis	Midpoint of the project	M&E and KM Expert	Official gazette	<u>Risks</u> The project duration is not long enough <u>Assumptions</u> There is political will and technical feasibility
	Indicator 6 Financial resources (USD) available to support restoration actions through	<i>Mid-term:</i> 350,000 USD <i>End:</i> 1,000,000 USD	Increase in resources available through the public and the private sectors to support the conservation of	Document content analysis Financial analysis	Midpoint and end of the project	M&E and KM Expert	Financial records and annual investment plans	<u>Risks</u> Despite the efforts by the project, additional sources of financing are limited <u>Assumptions</u>

	agroforestry, prioritizing access for women		biodiversity and improve connectivity through restoration actions and agroforestry systems					Commitment of central and local governments, and production sectors
	Indicator 7 Area (ha) under legally recognized biological corridors in Northern Honduras	<i>Mid-term:</i> 0 ha <i>End:</i> 335,041 ha	Connectivity areas: 39,643 ha; land area of PAs: 295,398 ha	GIS spatial analysis Document content analysis	Yearly	M&E and KM Expert	Official gazette	<u>Risks</u> The project duration is not long enough <u>Assumptions</u> There is political will and technical feasibility
Project 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	<i>End:</i> – Nombre de Dios National Park (NP): from 33 to 58 – Pico Bonito NP: from 52 to 75 – Texiguat Wildlife Refuge (WR): from 39 to 64 – Cuero y Salado WR: from 59 to 75 – Punta Izopo NP: from 39 to 64 Jeannette Kawas NP: from 58 to 75	Projected score as a result of project implementation based on the GEF METT Management effectiveness based on different variables, including legal status, enforcement, management plan development, PA design, stakeholder engagement, etc	GEF METT Methodology	Midpoint and end of the project	M&E and KM Expert ICF, Co-managers of PAs	Updated METT tool	<u>Risks</u> Pressures to PAs remain <u>Assumptions</u> Continued Interest from the central and local government, PA co-managers, civil society and the production sectors to improve the management of PAs
	Indicator 9 Annual financial gap (USD) to	<i>Mid-term:</i> from 2,495,827 USD to	Estimated for the cost for a basic	Financial sustainability scorecard for	Midpoint and end of the project	M&E and KM Expert	Annual budget of the National System of PAs	<u>Risks</u> Despite the efforts by the project,

	cover basic management costs and investments in six (6) prioritized PAs.	2,371,1036 USD (5% reduction) <i>End:</i> from 2,495,827 USD to 2,194,520 USD (12% reduction)	management scenario for 6 existing PAs	Protected Area Systems			Records of new sources of funds	additional sources of financing are limited <u>Assumptions</u> Continued Interest from the central and local government, PA co-managers, civil society and the production sectors to improve the management of PA
Project Outcome 1.3 Strengthened capacity of the public sector, the private sector, and civil society to manage PAs and biological corridors	Indicator 10 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	<i>End:</i> <u>National government</u> – MiAmbiente+: from 51% to 69% – ICF: from 54% to 63% – SAG DICTA: from 22% to 40% – SAG SENASA: from 5% to 30% <u>NGO co-managers of PAs</u> – PROLANSATE: from 42% to 54% – FUPNAND: from 38% to 46% – FUPNAPIB: from 38% to 40% <u>Municipalities</u> – Tela: from 29% to 42% – Esparta: from 29% to 35% – Arizona: from 25% to 40%	Scores based on the GEF7 Capacity Development Tracking Tool Targets estimated considering Project activities capacity development	GEF7 Capacity Development Tracking Tool Interviews with representatives of institutions and focus groups	Midpoint and end of the project	M&E and KM Expert	Updated GEF7 Capacity Development Tracking Tool Reports on interviews with representatives of institutions and focus groups	<u>Risks</u> Loss of capacity due to staff turnovers in the agencies evaluated <u>Assumptions</u> Beneficiaries apply acquired knowledge and use available tools and resources Representative sampling

	Capacity Development Scorecard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – La Ceiba: from 42% to 44% – MAMUCA: from 35% to 42% <u>Palm oil production sector</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PALCASA: from 64% to 73% – Grupo Jaremar: from 68% to 81% – AIPAH: from 53% to 58% <u>Livestock production sector</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – AAGAA – La Ceiba: from 15% to 30% – AGA – San Juan: from 10% to 30% AGA - Valle de Lean: from 12% to 30% 						
Project Outcome 2.1 Landscape management tools - LMTs (micro-corridors, enrichment of the forests, hedges, live fences, wind barriers, and agroforestry)	Indicator 11 Ecological Integrity Index for the jaguar under the Jaguar Protocol, assessed with the participation of women (at least 35% of all participants)	<i>Mid-term:</i> from 1.68 (poor) to 1.80 (poor) <i>End:</i> from 1.68 (poor) to 2.00 (moderate)	Index components: 1. Status of the jaguar population; 2. Status of prey species; 3. Condition of habitat; 4. Level of connectivity; and 5. Number of resident individuals	Jaguar Monitoring Protocol	Midpoint and end of the project	M&E and KM Expert Researchers Co-managers of APs	Updated index Field reports Images of camera traps Ecological Integrity Index for PAs	<u>Risks:</u> Limited coverage <u>Assumptions:</u> Representative sampling, validated methodology

deliver multiple global environmental benefits (GEBs)	Indicator 12 Presence of an established population of indicator species, established with the participation of women (at least 35% of all participants)	End: – Jaguar (<i>Panthera onca</i>) UICN: NT Baird's Tapir (<i>Tapirus bairdii</i>) UICN: EN	Monitoring of two key species to assess the health of ecosystems and connectivity between PAs	Trap cameras Jaguar Monitoring Protocol Transects Tapir Monitoring Protocol for Honduras	Midpoint and end of the project	M&E and KM Expert Researchers Co-managers of APs	Monitoring reports Images of camera traps	Risks: Limited coverage Assumptions: Representative sampling, validated methodology
	Indicator 13 Annual rate of land degradation by project end	Mid-term: Reduction by 3% End: Reduction by 10%	Contribution of the project to reversing soil degradation, with an emphasis on cattle ranching and basic grains production systems	Data global 2000-2015 and updates	Midpoint and end of the project	M&E and KM Expert Researchers	Field reports	Risks: Incentives to promote best practices are not attractive to producers or are not available Assumptions: There are no significant changes in land use Sampling efforts are optimal
Project Outcome 3.1 Production landscapes under improved practices increase connectivity between PAs	Indicator 14 Change in the annual net income of participating small and medium producers of palm oil and beef/dairy	– Small producers of palm oil: X – Medium producers of palm oil: X – Small livestock producers (beef/dairy): X – Medium livestock producers (beef/dairy): X	The baseline and targets will be defined during the first year of project implementation.	The methodology to be used will be defined during the first year of project implementation and could include production surveys	Midpoint and end of the project	M&E and KM Expert	Production survey results	Risks: Incentives to promote best practices are not attractive to producers or are not available Assumptions: Available markets and stable prices Sampling efforts are optimal

		(Baseline and targets will be established during the first year of project implementation)						
	Indicator 15 Productivity in participating palm oil and beef/dairy farms	<i>Mid-term:</i> – Palm oil: from 16 ton/ha to 20 ton/ha – Beef: from 350 lbs./animal to 365 lbs./animal Milk: from 4.26 liters/cow/day to 4.4 liters/cow/day <i>End:</i> – Palm oil: from 16 ton/ha to 25 ton/ha – Beef: from 350 lbs./animal to 385 lbs./animal Milk: from 4.26 liters/cow/day to 5.2 liters/cow/day	The indicator evaluates the increase in production as a result of the environmentally friendly production practices that will be promoted by the project.	Production surveys	Midpoint and end of the project	M&E and KM Expert FAO researchers	Production data and reports for selected farms	<u>Risks:</u> Incentives to promote best practices are not attractive to producers or are not available <u>Assumptions:</u> Interest from producers to adopt best practices
Project Outcome 4.1 Solutions and good practices systematized and shared	Indicator 16 Number of global platforms with which information about best practices and knowledge resulting from the project is shared	<i>Mid-term:</i> 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 Practice, etc.	Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Panorama Portal “Solutions for a Healthy Planet”, Good Growth Community of Practice, etc.	Review of participation records in events (face-to-face conferences, webinars, teleconferences, etc.)	Yearly	M&E and KM Expert	Information exchange communications Minutes and reports of events	<u>Risks:</u> Poor coordination and communication <u>Assumptions:</u> Broad and timely dissemination of information

		Community of Practice) <i>End:</i> 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)						
	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.	<i>Mid term:</i> 0 <i>End:</i> At least one (1)	KM products per value chain (one for palm oil, one for beef/milk, and one for basic grains)	Document content analysis	Yearly	M&E and KM Expert Project Coordinator	Published and draft of documents	
Gender indicators (Gender Action Plan)								
Component 1. Enabling a territorial governance framework for the	Number of training events for raising awareness and gender mainstreaming	6	Assess how gender awareness and mainstreaming among key stakeholders in	Surveys	Yearly	Project Gender and Participation Specialist	Survey results Minutes of training events List of participants	<u>Risks</u> Training not timely delivered <u>Assumptions</u>

conservation of biodiversity and improved connectivity			the project, including policy and local decision-makers					Continued interest of women to participate in training events Conditions are conducive to women participation
	Number of gender-sensitive tools for data collection, considering the different needs of women and men	6	Gender-sensitive tools for collecting relevant gender-specific data on land use, biodiversity, natural resource management, and the use of ecosystem services in project landscape	Field surveys and data systematization	Yearly	Project Gender and Participation Specialist Women's groups and networks in the project landscape (e.g., Mariposas Libres en Tela y Red de Mujeres de La Masica)	Survey reports Databases	
	Percent of beneficiaries of an enhanced land tenure interinstitutional accreditation system that are women	At least 35%	Assess how women are empowered to resolve land tenure conflicts in the project landscape	Field surveys	Yearly	Project Gender and Participation Specialist Municipal Offices for Women Women's groups and Networks in the project landscape	Survey reports Land tenure conflicts resolution agreements	<u>Risks</u> Despite the efforts by the project, land tenure interinstitutional accreditation is slow <u>Assumptions</u> Commitment of central and local governments, and production sectors to recognize women rights
	Number of management plans for PAs	At least one (1)	Assess how women benefit from PA	Document content analysis	Yearly	Project Gender and	Draft of PA management plans	<u>Risks</u> Despite the efforts by the project,

	considering the role of women		management plans			Participation Specialist	Minutes of events for PA management plan development Updated METT	management plans are not updated <u>Assumptions</u> Continued Interest from the central and local government, PA co-managers, civil society and the production sectors to involve women in the management of PAs
	Number of business plans for PAs that consider the participation of women and economic benefit	At least three (3)	Assess how women benefit from PA business plans	Document content analysis	Yearly	Project Gender and Participation Specialist	Draft of PA business plans Minutes of events for PA business plan development	<u>Risks</u> Despite the efforts by the project, management plans are not updated <u>Assumptions</u> Continued Interest from the central and local government, PA co-managers, civil society and the production sectors to involve women in the management of PAs
	Percent of judges and prosecutors that benefit from the training program that are women	At least 35%	Asses how women are empowered and their role in biodiversity and forest conservation is enhanced	Surveys	Yearly	Project Gender and Participation Specialist	Minutes of training events List of participants	<u>Risks</u> Training not timely delivered <u>Assumptions</u> Continued interest of women to

								participate in training events Conditions are conducive to women participation
	Percent of women participating in control and surveillance program for six 6 PAs and 3 biological corridors	At least 35%	Asses how women are empowered and their role in biodiversity and forest conservation is enhanced	Surveys	Yearly	Project Gender and Participation Specialist	Minutes of training events List of participants	<u>Risks</u> Training not timely delivered <u>Assumptions</u> Continued interest of women to participate in training events and control and surveillance Conditions are conducive and safe for women participation
	Percent of members of the CONACOBH regional roundtable for biological corridors that are women	At least 35%	Asses how women are empowered regarding the participation in decision making regarding restoration	Surveys	Yearly	Project Gender and Participation Specialist Project Coordinator MiAmbiente+	Minutes of meetings Survey results	<u>Risks</u> Conditions are not conducive to women participation <u>Assumptions</u> Continued Interest from the central and local government to involve women in the decision making regarding the management of biological corridors
	Percent of financial products promoted by the	100%	Assess how women will benefit from financial	Surveys	Yearly	Project Gender and Participation Specialist	Minutes of meetings Survey results	<u>Risks</u> Despite the efforts by the project,

	project that favor the participation of women producers (including indigenous women)		products promoted by the project			Project Coordinator MiAmbiente+		sources of financing are limited <u>Assumptions</u> Interest from women producers to adopt best practices
Component 2. Promoting the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes	Percent of conservation and good production practices signed with women producers (including indigenous women)	At least 35%	Commitment from women to participate in conservation efforts and to implement good production practices	Document content analysis Surveys	Yearly	Project Coordinator MiAmbiente+	Signed agreements	<u>Risks</u> Limited benefits (incentives) for women are available <u>Assumptions</u> Interest from women to participate in conservation and to implement good production practices
	Number of new nurseries established with women's groups	At least one (1)	Level of participation of women in the production of plant material to implementer LMTs and agroforestry systems	Field surveys	Midpoint and end of the project	Project Coordinator	Results of field surveys	<u>Risks</u> The project team fails to engage women <u>Assumptions</u> Interest of women to participate Women properly trained to in nursery management and plant production
	Number of low-value grants awarded to Garífuna and Tolupán women groups	At least five (5)	Level of participation of women in biodiversity conservation and the	Document content analysis Surveys	Yearly	Project Coordinator MiAmbiente+	Grant requests Documentation of grants awarded Grants reports Compliance reports	<u>Risks</u> The project team fails to engage women <u>Assumptions</u>

			recovery of goods and ecosystem services in the prioritized biological corridors through using incentives			Indigenous women groups		Interest of women to participate in biodiversity conservation and the recovery of goods and ecosystem services in the prioritized biological corridors Technical assistance in place for the implementation of low-value grants
	Percent of community-based tourism initiatives with women participation, including indigenous women	At least 35%	Level of participation of women in biodiversity conservation in PAs buffer areas and areas of ecosystem connectivity using incentives	Surveys	Yearly	Project Gender and Participation Specialist Project Coordinator PA co-managers	Survey results Field reports	<u>Risks</u> The project team and PA co-managers fails to engage women <u>Assumptions</u> Continued Interest from the central and local government, PA co-managers, civil society and the production sectors to involve women in the management of PAs

	Percent of people the participating in the monitoring of project's environmental benefits that are women	At least 35%	Assess the level of engagement of women in monitoring project GEBs	Interviews/ surveys	Midpoint and end of the project	Project Gender and Participation Specialist Project Coordinator	Interviews/ surveys results Field reports	<u>Risks</u> The project team fails to engage women <u>Assumptions</u> Continued interest of women to participate in monitoring activities Conditions are conducive to women participation
	Number of women trained	At least 200 (Target will be verified during first year of project implementation)	Assess how women benefit from the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes	Interviews/ surveys	Yearly	Project Gender Specialist Project Coordinator Trainers as needed	Minutes of training events List of participants	<u>Risks</u> Training not timely delivered <u>Assumptions</u> Continued interest of women to participate in training events Conditions are conducive to women participation
Component 3. Mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable land management practices into production landscapes.	Number of women trained and benefiting from extension services	2,100 (palm oil: 700; beef/dairy: 700; and basic grains: 700).	Assess how women benefit from mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable land management practices into production landscapes	Interviews/ surveys	Yearly	Project Gender Specialist Project Coordinator Trainers and extension officers/SAG as needed	Field reports List of participants	<u>Risks</u> Extension services not timely delivered <u>Assumptions</u> Continued interest of women to participate in extension services events

								Conditions are conducive to women participation
	Percent of small and medium women producers benefiting from existing or new incentives	At least 35%	Assess how women benefit from mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable land management practices into production landscapes	Interviews/ surveys	Yearly	Project Coordinator MiAmbiente+	Agreements to access incentives	<u>Risks</u> The project team fails to engage women <u>Assumptions</u> Continued interest of women to access incentives Technical assistance in place for to small and medium-sized women entrepreneurs and producers to access and use incentives
	Number of women groups with technical support	At least two (2)	Assess how women groups benefit from mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable land management practices into production landscapes	Interviews/ surveys	Yearly	Project Coordinator, project team Extension officers/SAG as needed	Field reports List of participants	<u>Risks</u> Technical support not timely delivered <u>Assumptions</u> Continued interest of women groups in receiving technical support Conditions are conducive to women groups participation
	Number of training events in local communities	At least six (6)	Assess project support to facilitate women participation	Surveys/training event	Each training event	Project Gender Specialist	Minutes of training events List of participants/survey	<u>Risks</u> Assistance not timely delivered <u>Assumptions</u>

	where child care and assistance are provided							Continued interest of women to participate in training events Conditions are conducive to women participation
Component 4. Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Percentage of users of an information and knowledge exchange platform that are women	At least 35%	Assess level of participation of women in replication and scaling up	Content/document analysis Project databases	Yearly	Project Coordinator MiAmbiente+	KM reports	<u>Risks:</u> The project team and the executing agency fails to involve women <u>Assumptions:</u> Women aware of the existence of Information and knowledge exchange platform
	Percentage of participants in the south-south cooperation program that are women	At least 35%	Assess level of participation of women in replication and scaling up	Content/document analysis Project databases	Yearly	Project Coordinator MiAmbiente+	KM reports	<u>Risks:</u> The project team and the executing agency fails to involve women <u>Assumptions:</u> Women willing to participate in networks and information exchange forums
	Number of women benefiting from the project over seven years	9,700; 1,000 indigenous women	Direct beneficiaries are defined as individual people who measurably benefit from the existence of the project, or who	Surveys / interviews with women producers and other women stakeholders	Yearly	M&E and KM Expert Project Coordinator	Surveys / interviews with producers and other stakeholders (unstructured and / or semi-structured) Updated gender action plan	<u>Risks:</u> The project team and the executing agency fails to involve women <u>Assumptions:</u> Willingness of decision makers to

			use the specific resources that the project maintains or enhances. Direct beneficiaries must be aware that they are receiving this project support. Based on this definition and considering the different activities to be implemented by the project, an assessment was conducted to estimate the direct beneficiaries per participating municipality and agency in the project.					promote biodiversity conservation and LDN with the participation of women
	Number of publications on gender mainstreaming	At least seven (7), one per year	Assess how project benefits women and men	Content/document analysis	Yearly	Project Gender Specialist Project Coordinator	Draft publications of Project reports	Risks Project team fails to properly document women participation in project activities <u>Assumptions</u> Effective gender mainstreaming

Annex 5: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Note: This SESP covers all projects activities, under both UNDP and FAO.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Protecting biodiversity and recovering degraded ecosystems - RECOVER Honduras (CEO Endorsement Request)
2. Project Number	PIMS 6295; GEF ID 10220
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Honduras

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

The project will strengthen the connectivity and management of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) in Northern Honduras through restoration and reduction of threats to biodiversity from commodity production. The project will adopt a human-rights-based approach in its implementation of field activities necessary for protecting human life and the environment. The project includes measures to increase the inclusion of potentially marginalized individuals and groups (e.g., indigenous peoples and women) in decision-making processes that may impact them (consistent with the non-discrimination and equality human rights principle), including the development of a National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF) regulation to clarify the extent of agroforestry systems and how they contribute to biodiversity conservation, and connectivity between protected areas (PAs) and production landscapes, as well as an enhanced land tenure interinstitutional accreditation system, the gazettement of three subnational biological corridors, the enhanced management and financial sustainability of six PAs, the implementation of landscape management tools (LMTs) to enhance ecosystem connectivity and restore degraded lands, and the promotion of sustainable production of palm oil, beef/dairy, and basic grains (maize and beans) through cooperation partnerships with the private sector and economic and non economic incentives (e.g., access to financing, tax exemptions, training, technical assistance). The project will support meaningful participation and the inclusion of all stakeholders of the prioritized landscape in the Honduran Caribbean Biological Corridor; to this end, the final project design includes a stakeholder analysis that identifies the key stakeholders with an interest in the project and their level of importance and influence, and a Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan with the following objectives: a) identifying the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders and ensuring their participation throughout the entire cycle of the project; b) promoting spaces for dialogue, coordination, and action among the stakeholders, institutions, and sectors to create a shared vision for consolidating PAs and responsible production in the project area; c) using the knowledge, experience, and capacities of the stakeholders to strengthen the design and implementation of the project; d) devising an action plan that clearly identifies the means and frequency of the commitments that the stakeholders will make; and e) allocating funds to strengthen the participation of the stakeholders during the implementation of the project, and in monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The project includes capacity building through technical assistance and training for public institutions, the private sector, and small and medium producers of palm oil and beef/dairy, agroforestry, and basic grains participating in sustainable agriculture. The project design includes additional tools related to environmental and social safeguards in line UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) that contribute to incorporating a human-rights-based approach and the social inclusion of marginalized groups; these are the Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF) and the Social and Environmental Management Framework (ESMF). These tools

include actions to strengthen the capacities of institutions as guarantors of rights and the empowerment of holders of these rights, including indigenous peoples and women. In particular, it is worth highlighting the potential of the IPPF related to the human-rights-based approach in the project: i) producers that implement sustainable food production systems increase their income and improve their food security; ii) public institutions and the private sector strengthen their capacities to ensure the fulfillment of their obligations as guarantors of rights; and iii) indigenous organizations and authorities strengthen their capacity to influence decision-making at the municipal and departmental levels regarding their rights and development. The project also promotes accountability and will address grievances through UNDP's mechanism for addressing complaints, grievances, and suggestions. The project will respect the human rights of all project participants regardless of their race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

The project will promote gender equality and women's empowerment by promoting their equal representation and by making them active participants in decision-making processes and in the implementation of actions to address threats to vulnerable biodiversity, broadleaf forest, wetlands, and freshwater ecosystems in a prioritized landscape in the Honduran Caribbean Biological Corridor, as well as to reduce land degradation, while providing opportunities for women to improve their and the well-being and of their families. The project will make available incentives to promote the adoption of sustainable production and agroforestry systems (e.g., beef/dairy and basic grains) and intensive sylvo-pastoral systems with production diversification, which will offer opportunities for women to participate in the development of sustainable value chains and contribute to food security. The project will incorporate gender considerations into all phases of its life cycle; a Project Gender Action Plan was developed during the final project design (PPG phase), informed by a gender analysis for the prioritized municipalities in the Northern Honduras Corridor, specifically to ensure that the concerns and experiences of women (as well as men) are an integral part of the development, implementation, and M&E of the project. The Project Gender Action Plan outlines activities and specific indicators to ensure gender participation and gender equality. In addition, the project's Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, which was also developed as part of the PPG, allowed to identify women and women's groups in the prioritized landscape that will be directly involved in project implementation. The project results framework also includes indicators gender equality and women's empowerment: a) # of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and ethnicity; b) financial resources (USD) available to support restoration actions through agroforestry, prioritizing access for women; and c) annual net income of participating small and medium male and females producers of palm oil and beef/dairy. Women at the national and subnational levels were consulted and actively participated in the development of the project; consultations with women and women groups at the local level, including indigenous women, were also conducted. According to the UNDP Gender Marker Rating, the project is categorized as GEN2: gender equality as a significant objective; the results address differential needs of men or women and equitable distribution of benefits, resources, status, and rights, but do not address root causes of inequalities in their lives.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

The project will mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management objectives into a production/conservation landscape in the Honduran Caribbean Biological Corridor, and will deliver multiple global environmental benefits. Through Component 1, the project will enable a territorial governance framework that will allow mainstreaming environmental sustainability in the field through Component 2, including improved management for conservation and sustainable use of 295,398 hectares (ha) of terrestrial PA and the restoration of 30,000 ha of degraded ecologically-sensitive areas (e.g., wetlands and riparian forest) using LMTs and which will allow to enhance ecosystem connectivity between KBAs and PAs and providing habitat for biodiversity in the Honduran Caribbean Biological Corridor. Enhanced ecosystem connectivity will also contribute to the conservation of threatened species such as the jaguar (*Panthera onca*) and the Central American tapir (*Tapirus bairdii*); ecosystem restoration will also contribute to improving water quality and soil productivity. Through Componente 3, the project will reduce threat to biodiversity in the form of loss of habitat due to deforestation, and pollution from non-sustainable production practices of palm oil and cattle ranching; by project end there will be 31,432 ha of production landscapes under improved practices.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<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>
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</p>	<p>Comments</p>	<p>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>

<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 there is no national FPIC law. These views should be further explored during project inception.</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 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 SESA 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, Standard 5, q5.2, q5.4, and Standard 6, q6.3)</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 PA/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 assess 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>
<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 = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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>	<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 = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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>
<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>(Principle 2 Gender, q2 and q4)</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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 their living conditions.</p>	<p>This risk was assessed as part of the gender analysis for the target landscape, and which includes sex desegregated data. This risk will be managed through 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</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>(Standard 1: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6)</p>	<p>I = 5 P = 3</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

<p>Risk 8: Policy changes could have unintended negative social and/or environmental impacts if poorly designed or executed (upstream impacts).</p> <p>(Standard 1: 1.11)</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>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 a feasibility assessment of the PES schemes as an incentive mechanism to be user 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.</p>
<p>Risk 9: Project activities and outcomes will be vulnerable to the potential impacts of climate change.</p> <p>(Standard 2: 2.2; Standard 3: 3.5)</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The project area is susceptible to hurricanes, tropical storms, landslides, and drought</p>	<p>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 Livestock 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 relate 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 IHCIIT 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>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The use of chemical inputs (pesticides, fertilizers) is common practice in agricultural production in the prioritized landscape of</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</p>

(Standard 3: 3.7; Standard 7: 7.3, 7.4)			the Northern Honduras Corridor.	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.
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. (Standard 7: 7.1, 7.2, 7.5)	I = 2 P = 3	Moderate	Palm oil and beef/dairy production may generate wastes and may use large volumes of water is not properly managed and under drought conditions.	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.
Risk 12: The proposed project may result in actions that would potentially adversely impact ceremonial sites or traditional cultural practices. (Standard 4: 4.1; Standard 6: 6.9)	I = 3 P = 2	Moderate	There may be ceremonial sites in the project area.	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 risk will be evaluated in the course of the ESIA, and included in the ESMP and IPP as determined necessary.
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. (Principles and Standards TBD; possibly including Standard 6: 6.5)	I = 4 P = 2	Moderate		Procedures for screening and managing the potential risks associated with these activities have been included in the ESMF.
Risk 14. Representatives of the Garifuna indigenous people have expressed that they may not participate in the project in the absence of a national FPIC law Standard 6: 6.4	I = 2 P = 4	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.	To mitigate this risk, the project team and MiAmbiente+ will continue explaining to the Garifuna 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 Garifuna and outside their lands. The ESMF/IPPF includes activities to conduct consultation and achieve FPIC. This risk will be evaluated in the course of the ESIA, and included in the ESMP and IPP as determined necessary

<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 = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic may still not be under control by the time the project is implemented</p>	<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 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>
<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</p>	<p>I = 4 P = 1</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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>	<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
	Low Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Moderate Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	High Risk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<p>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 be 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</p>

			within and adjacent to protected areas and KBAs and through the introduction of invasive alien species (IAS) during restoration activities
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		Comments
	<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	X	See comment on risk 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
	<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	X	See comment on risk 6.
	<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	X	See comment on risks 7 and 8.
	<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>		See comment on risk 9.
	<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	X	See comment on risks 10.
	<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	X	See comment on risk 12.
	<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	X	See comment on risk 3.
	<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	X	See comment on risk 1.
	<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	X	See comment on risk 11.

Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
QA Assessor	TBD	UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver	TBD	UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair	TBD	UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental <u>Risks</u>	
Principles 1: Human Rights	Answer (Yes/No)
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	Yes
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ³⁵	Yes
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	Yes
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes
6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
7. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	Yes
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
3. Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4. Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	Yes
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below	

³⁵ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	Yes
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	Yes
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	Yes
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities, which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	Yes
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ³⁶ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		

³⁶ In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources).

3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	Yes
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	Yes
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	Yes
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	Yes
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	Yes
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Yes
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ³⁷	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Yes
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		

³⁷ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.3	<p>Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?</p> <p><i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i></p>	Yes
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	Yes
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	Yes
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	Yes
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Yes
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
7.3	<p>Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?</p> <p><i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i></p>	Yes
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	Yes
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	Yes

Annex 6: UNDP Risk Register

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1	SESP Risk 1: 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 benefitting from project activities. FPIC has not yet been applied.	Social Environmental Operational Strategic	Not involving Vulnerable or marginalized groups, including indigenous people in conservation activities and sustainable production may limit achieving the project goals and global environmental benefits will not be delivered. 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 there is no national FPIC law. These views should be further explored during project inception. L = 3 I = 4	As the project is High risk with potential downstream impacts (Components 2 and 3) and upstream impacts (Component 1), 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. 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. 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. In addition, during the PPG phase of the project, a preliminary analysis was made of indigenous people's 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	MiAmbiente+ UNDP FAO

				<p>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 <p>Gender analysis and Gender Action Plan</p>	
2	<p>SESP 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>Social Financial Political Regulatory Strategic</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>L = 2 I = 5</p>	<p>Per the ESMF, this risk, along with all others, will be fully assessed during the ESIA (and as part of the SESA 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>MiAmbiente+ UNDP FAO</p>
3	<p>SESP 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>Social Financial Political Regulatory</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</p> <p>L = 3 I = 3</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 PA/environmental authorities. During the initial phase of project implementation, management measures will be developed through a more complete and meaningful consultation process.</p> <p>The risk is covered within the ESMF and further assess during the ESIA. A Livelihood Action Plan will be included in the ESMP as needed. In addition to</p>	<p>MiAmbiente+ UNDP FAO ICF SAG</p>

				the mandatory Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP).	
4	SESP Risk 4: Existing conflicts related to land use and/or ownership could be exacerbated or reignited by project activities	Social Financial Political Regulatory	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. This can limit the ability of the project to deliver GEBs. L = 3 I = 3	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. 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.	MiAmbiente+ UNDP FAO ICF
5	SESP 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	Social Environmental Operational Strategic	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. L = 3 I = 3	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	MiAmbiente+ UNDP FAO

				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 and SESA as determined necessary.	
6	SESP Risk 6: The proposed project may have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls, including women farmers	Social Economic Strategic	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 their living conditions. L = 2 I = 3	This risk was assessed as part of the gender analysis for the target landscape, and which includes sex desegregated data. This risk will be managed through 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.	MiAmbiente+ UNDP FAO ICF SAG
7	SESP 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.	Environmental Regulatory Strategic	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. This risk will be further examined in the course of the ESIA and included in the ESMP as determined necessary.	MiAmbiente+ UNDP FAO ICF
8	SESP Risk 8: Policy changes could have unintended negative social and/or environmental impacts if poorly designed or executed (upstream impacts).	Regulatory Social Environmental Strategic	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	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	MiAmbiente+ UNDP FAO ICF

			<p>drafting emergency decrees /PCMs to regulate commercial agreements between producers and agreements related to payment for environmental services (PES)</p> <p>L = 3 I = 3</p>	<p>determined based a feasibility assessment of the PES schemes as an incentive mechanism to be user by the project and that will be conducted during project implementation. In addition, this risk will be managed in the course of the SESA, and has been included in the ESMF.</p>	
9	<p>SESP Risk 9: Project activities and outcomes will be vulnerable to the potential impacts of climate change.</p>	Environmental Strategic	<p>The project area is susceptible to hurricanes, tropical storms, landslides, and drought, which may negatively impact project outcomes</p> <p>L = 3 I = 3</p>	<p>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 Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM) and the Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) that will allow determining changes in carbon stocks. In addition the project will coordinate actions with the ICF National Forest Monitoring Unit to ensure the flow of information and establish measurement mechanisms, including those relate 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.</p>	<p>MiAmbiente+ UNDP FAO ICF</p>
10	<p>SESP Risk 10: Workers in palm oil and beef/dairy production might be exposed to hazards common to these activities, including exposure to chemical inputs (pesticides, fertilizers) that might be subject to international bans.</p>	Social Environmental Regulatory	<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>L = 2 I = 3</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</p>	<p>MiAmbiente+ UNDP FAO SAG</p>
11	<p>SESP Risk 11: The release of non-hazardous and potentially hazardous</p>	Environmental Regulatory Strategic	<p>Palm oil and beef/dairy production may generate wastes and may use large</p>		<p>MiAmbiente+ UNDP FAO SAG</p>

	pollutants and the significant consumption of water could result from project support to agriculture and cattle ranching production practices.		volumes of water is not properly managed and under drought conditions L = 2 I = 3	occupational health. This risk will be further assessed in the course of the ESIA, and included in the ESMP as determined necessary. 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.	
12	SESP Risk 12: The proposed project may result in actions that would potentially adversely impact ceremonial sites or traditional cultural practices.	Social Political Regulatory Strategic	There may be ceremonial sites in the project area L = 2 I = 3	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 risk will be updated in the IPPF and the ESMF as a result of these additional consultations. In addition, it will be evaluated in the course of the ESIA, and included in the ESMP and IPP as determined necessary.	MiAmbiente+ UNDP FAO Indigenous Peoples Organizations
13	SESP 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	Operational Social	TBD	Procedures for screening and managing the potential risks associated with these activities have been included in the ESMF.	MiAmbiente+ UNDP
14	SESP 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 Standard 6: 6.4	Social Strategic	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 L = 4 I = 2	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 with out	MiAmbiente+ UNDP FAO

				<p>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>	
15	<p>SESP Risk 14. Project activities may result in exposure to of staff and stakeholders to COVID-19.</p>	<p>Environmental Social Operational</p>	<p>Initial arrangements and inter-institutional coordination with government partners at the national level may be delayed.</p> <p>At the field level, activities could be postponed and even come to a halt due to restrictions in movement between departments and curfews at the municipal level.</p> <p>L = 3 I = 3</p>	<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.).</p> <p>The planned activities will be evaluated quarterly with the project partners; adaptive management will be used, as needed.</p> <p>Apply UNDP corporate tools for COVID-19 risk management, including UNDP's response offer on green recovery.</p> <p>GEF 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>	<p>MiAmbiente+ UNDP FAO</p>
16	<p>SESP 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</p>	<p>Social Operational Strategic</p>	<p>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> <p>L = 1 I = 4</p>	<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</p>	<p>MiAmbiente+ UNDP</p>

				plans/measures, and legal framework of indigenous peoples' rights. This risk will be evaluated in the course of the ESIA, and included in the ESMP and IPP as determined necessary	
17	Other risks 1: drug trafficking may have a negative effect on forest loss and on project activities and outcomes	Other	L = 3 I = 3	As a mitigation measure, 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.	MiAmbiente+ UNDP FAO
18	Other risks 2: 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	Institutional Operational Strategic	The lack of cooperation between stakeholders in addition to limiting the achievement of the desired GEBs, could affect the credibility of the project and its partners P = 2 I = 4	The government partners, PA co-managers, civil society, and the production sectors have been involved in the project since its design. Their involvement in the project will continue to be promoted through the implementation of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan and specific project activities such as the strengthening of the regional and local platforms for palm oil and cattle ranching, and the CONACOBH regional roundtable for biological corridors. In addition, they will be represented in the Project Board acting as decision-makers regarding the implementation of the project and achieving the desired outcomes.	MiAmbiente+ UNDP FAO Private sector Civil society
19	Other risks 3: Monetary and non-monetary incentives made available by the project are not attractive enough to facilitate local stakeholder involvement in conservation efforts	Social Financial Strategic	Lack of involvement of local stakeholders in the project may prevent the reduction of threats to biodiversity. P = 3 I = 4	The project will mitigate this risk by promoting multiple monetary and non-monetary incentives (access to credit, certification, low-value grants, PES, technical assistance, training among others) rather than relying on one or few options. In addition, some of the incentives will be targeted to specific groups (for example,	MiAmbiente+ UNDP FAO Banking sector

				low-value grants for the most vulnerable groups such as women and indigenous peoples) to increase the interest of different stakeholders in accessing the incentives offered.	
20	Other risks 4: The economic benefits for small and medium producers cannot be achieved due to market limitations (low demand, unfavorable prices, etc.).	Social Financial Strategic	Beneficiaries who most need support (including indigenous peoples and women), may be most impacted because their livelihoods and production systems are not very resilient P = 3 I = 4	The project will promote the diversification agricultural production with sustainable value chains (palm oil, cattle ranching, and basis grains) providing more production options for small and medium producers to benefits economically. In addition, the project will establish public-private alliances to facilitate product commercialization and access to better-priced markets for producers	MiAmbiente+ UNDP FAO
	Other risks 5: The project team and the implementation agency are not effective in engaging stakeholders, including women and indigenous peoples, thus limiting the delivery of the environmental and social benefits	Social Environmental Operational Strategic	Limited involvement of stakeholders in the project could mean that the project objective will no be achieved. P = 2 I = 4	Stakeholder engagement will be achieved through the implementation of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the Gender Action Plan, and the IPP; the project includes specific staff for the implementation and monitoring of these plans. The project also includes a accountability mechanism that will ensure that project stakeholders have access to appropriate grievance resolution procedures for hearing and addressing project-related complaints and disputes if these were to occur.	MiAmbiente+ UNDP FAO Responsible parties
18	HACT/PCAT related risks: TBD				
19	Due diligence related risks: TBD				

Annex 7: Overview of Technical Consultancies

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
<i>For Project Management</i>		
<i>Local / National contracting</i>		
Project Coordinator Rate: USD 40,000/year	7 years	<p>The Project Coordinator will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors.</p> <p><u>Duties and Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the overall conduct of the project. • Lead the management of the project's Theory of Change in coordination with MiAmbiente+ and with the participation of key stakeholders. • Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan. • Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work. • Monitor events as determined in the project's monitoring plan, and update the plan as required. • Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits. • Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form. • Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports. • Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results. • Ensure that changes are controlled and problems addressed. • Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities. • Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis. • Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log; • Capture lessons learned during project implementation. • Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required. • Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. • Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR. • Prepare the GEF PIR; • Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans; Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators. Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process.
Financial/ Administrative Assistant Rate: USD 21,934/year	7 years	<p><u>Duties and Responsibilities</u></p> <p>Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Coordinator, the Project Assistant will carry out the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist the Project Coordinator in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities; Assist the M&E officer in matters related to M&E and knowledge resources management; Assist in the preparation of progress reports; Ensure all project documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) are properly maintained in hard and electronic copies in an efficient and readily accessible filing system, for when required by PB, TAC, UNDP, project consultants and other PMU staff; Provide PMU-related administrative and logistical assistance. Keep records of project funds and expenditures, and ensure all project-related financial documentation are well maintained and readily available when required by the Project Coordinator; Review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document and Gol financial rules and procedures; Validate and certify FACE forms before submission to UNDP; Provide necessary financial information as and when required for project management decisions; Provide necessary financial information during project audit(s); Review annual budgets and project expenditure reports, and notify the Project Coordinator if there are any discrepancies or issues; Consolidate financial progress reports submitted by the responsible parties for implementation of project activities; Liaise and follow up with the responsible parties for implementation of project activities in matters related to project funds and financial progress reports.
For Technical Assistance		
Outcome 1		
Local / National contracting		
Policy Expert Rate: USD 3,500/month	3 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an ICF regulation that defines the scope for managing agroforestry systems and specifying the contribution of these systems to improve connectivity and restoration of degraded ecosystems
Legal Expert	6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft legal proposals for establishing at least three (3) biological corridors in the prioritized landscape in northern Honduras; and b)

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Rate: USD 3,500/month		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft a regulation to expand the geographic scope of the management plans of PAs and seeking to cover the broader landscape
PA Management Expert Rate: USD 3,500/month	6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop 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
Institutional Expert Rate: USD 3,500/month	6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
Agriculture Economist Rate: USD 3,500/month	18 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish 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; Identify and promote access to credit and financial services to support producers; and Assess the feasibility assessment of the PES schemes as part of the financial products
Policy Expert Rate: USD 3,500/month	6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and draft emergency decrees /PCMs to regulate commercial agreements between producers and agreements related to PES
Outcome 2		
Local / National contracting		
Biodiversity Conservation Specialist Rate: USD 28,000/year	7 years	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Coordinator, the Biodiversity Conservation Specialist will carry out the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical support for promoting the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes. Coordinate and monitor the activities in the field as described in the Operational Work Plan. Ensure the effective participation of stakeholders in the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes. Represent the Project at meetings and other project related fora at the local and subnational levels, as required.
Field Technician (2) Rate: USD 10,500/year	7 years	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Coordinator and the Biodiversity Conservation Specialist, the Biodiversity Conservation Specialist will carry out the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical support for promoting the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes, including species monitoring
Restoration Expert	7 years	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Rate: USD 40,000/year		Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Coordinator, the Restoration Expert will carry out the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead the restoration of degraded ecosystems in the project landscape. Develop a restoration plan and provide technical support for the implementation of LMTs (including agroforestry and silvopastoral systems) enhance connectivity between PAs/KBAs Signing of conservation agreements between the private producers/owners and verification of compliance. Train local stakeholders in ecosystem restoration.
Ecotourism Specialist Rate: USD 3,500/month	6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a market analysis of the potential sustainable tourism products to be promoted in the project landscape
Biodiversity Monitoring Expert Rate: USD 3,500/month	6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a monitoring plan for key species (the jaguar and the Central American tapir) in six (6) PAs and the prioritized biological corridors.
Carbon Expert Rate: USD 3,500/month	8 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measure carbon benefits resulting from the implementation of LMT using FAO's EX-ACT tool, including establishing the baseline
Outcome 3		
Local / National contracting		
Biodiversity Conservation Specialist Rate: USD 12,000/year	7 years	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Coordinator, the Biodiversity Conservation Specialist will carry out the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical support for technical support to mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes. Coordinate and monitor the activities in the field as described in the Operational Work Plan. Ensure the effective participation of stakeholders to mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes. Represent the Project at meetings and other project related fora at the local and subnational levels, as required.
Field Technician (2) Rate: USD 4,500/year	7 years	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Coordinator and the Biodiversity Conservation Specialist, the Biodiversity Conservation Specialist will carry out the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical support to mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes
Agriculture Finance/Marketing Specialist	24 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish cooperation partnerships with the private and banking sectors to promote biodiversity-friendly products. Establish cooperation partnerships with national and international buyers and/or markets for the commercialization of sustainable products from the project landscape.

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Rate: USD 3,500/month		
Palm Oil Specialist Rate: USD 40,000/year	7 years	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Coordinator, the Palm Oil Specialist will carry out the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical support for sustainable palm oil production, including in financial and legal aspects to access credit. Provide technical support to small palm oil producers to adopt RSPO certification using the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard.
Agriculture Finance Specialist Rate: USD 3,500/month	6 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
Outcome 4: KM and M&E		
Information Management Expert Rate: USD 3,500/month	10 months	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and put into operation the information and knowledge exchange platform in coordination with MiAmbiente+. Conduct an awareness-raising campaign to publicize the knowledge exchange platform. Design the project's web page.
M&E and Knowledge Management Expert Rate: USD 15,000/year	7 years	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor project progress and participate in the production of progress reports ensuring that they meet the necessary reporting requirements and standards; Ensure project's M&E meets the requirements of the Government, the UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GEF; develop project-specific M&E tools as necessary; Oversee and ensure the implementation of the project's M&E plan, including periodic appraisal of the Project's Theory of Change, PRF, and GEF core indicators with reference to actual and potential project progress and results; Oversee and guide the design of surveys/ assessments commissioned for monitoring and evaluating project results; Facilitate mid-term and terminal evaluations of the project; including management responses; Facilitate annual reviews of the project and produce analytical reports from these annual reviews, including learning and other knowledge management products; Support project site M&E and learning missions; Visit project sites as and when required to appraise project progress on the ground and validate written progress reports.
Gender and Participation Specialist	7 years	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work;

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Rate: USD 15,000/year		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary; Monitor progress in implementation of the implementation of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan; Review the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary Work with the M&E officer and Safeguards Officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender issues of the project.
Indigenous Peoples Specialist Rate: USD 15,000/year	7 years	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a study on presence of indigenous peoples participation in the project area and their role in palm oil, dairy/meat, and basic grain production, with information disaggregated by sex,. Develop guidelines and ensure FPIC. Develop and implement the IPP. Ensure social and environmental grievances related to indigenous peoples are managed effectively and transparently. Work with the M&E and Knowledge Management Expert and the Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the safeguard issues of the project.
Environmental and Social Safeguards Expert 1 Rate: USD 3,500/month	6 months	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the ESIA/ESMP Develop a Livelihood Action Plan as part of the ESMP and any other additional stand-alone plan as determined necessary for SES compliance by the ESIA. Coordinate with the project Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist to ensure SES compliance.
Environmental and Social Safeguards Expert 2 Rate: USD 3,500/month	4 months	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the SESA, including an action matrix that summarizes policy, institutional, and governance recommendations, including measures to address adverse social and environmental effects associated with the project. Coordinate with the project Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist to ensure SES compliance.
Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist Rate: USD 15,000/year	7 years	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor progress in development/implementation of the project ESMF ensuring that UNDP's SES policy is fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all safeguard related plans; Train the PMU and key stakeholders on UNDP SES/social and environmental safeguards requirements. Ensure social and environmental grievances are managed effectively and transparently; Review the SESP annually, and update and revise corresponding risk log; mitigation/management plans as necessary; Ensure full disclosure with concerned stakeholders; Ensure environmental and social risks are identified, avoided, mitigated and managed throughout project implementation;

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the M&E and Knowledge Management Expert to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the safeguard issues of the project.
Monitoring and Evaluation Expert Rate: USD 9,800 /evaluation	One evaluation	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project mid-term evaluation
Monitoring and Evaluation Expert Rate: USD 17,500 /evaluation	One evaluation	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project final evaluation
International contracting		
Monitoring and Evaluation Expert Rate: USD 17,150 /evaluation	One evaluation	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project mid-term evaluation
Monitoring and Evaluation Expert Rate: USD 28,000 /evaluation	One evaluation	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project final evaluation

Annex 8: Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Note: This Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan covers all projects activities, under both UNDP and FAO.

1. Introduction

The objective of the project is to promote biodiversity conservation through improved connectivity, reduced threats, and the effective management of protected areas (PAs) and biological corridors in northern Honduras. The project includes multiple benefits related to biodiversity conservation, sustainable land and forest management, strengthened governance, and improved livelihoods. The project takes into account the gender-differentiated risks and opportunities.

With regard to conservation, the project will seek to prevent and/or improve situations of environmental impacts that are mainly related to the oil palm cultivation, cattle ranching, and basic grains production. These activities are considered threats to conservation in PAs and connectivity corridors in a prioritized landscape in northern Honduras. The project will contribute to the reductions these threats with the participation of key stakeholders by preventing the expansion of these activities into ecological sensitive areas and promoting sustainable production practices.

A risk analysis has been conducted for the landscape where the project will be implemented, which includes the following municipalities located in Northern Honduras: of La Ceiba, El Porvenir, Esparta, Jutiapa, La Masica, San Francisco, Tela, and Arizona in the Department of Atlántida, and the municipality of Olanchito in the Department of Yoro. Risks and mitigation measures were identified and defined. Some of the populations in a state of vulnerability, with whom the project will work, include women and indigenous peoples. As such, as part of the mitigation strategy, an Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF) and a Gender Action Plan for the project have been developed. The governance and governability of the prioritized landscape within the Honduran Caribbean Biological Corridor will be strengthened through the various activities that are described in the Project Document and in this Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan.

This Stakeholder Analysis and Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan have been developed as part of the PPG phase of the project (i.e., preparation phase). This document summarizes the main consultation activities that were carried out during the project preparation phase, which were developed during the period of August 2019 through March 2020. Consultations were made with multiple stakeholders as part of the stakeholder analysis, which was then used to develop this Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan.

The stakeholder analysis identified key stakeholders and platforms for the project and their interests. The principal stakeholders identified include central government stakeholders, such as MiAmbiente+, ICF, SAG, and the National Agrarian Institute (INA), 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 sustainable land management.

The Stakeholder Analysis and Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan were carried out following UNDP SESP guidelines. The plan is linked to the project's activities and defines the steps to involve stakeholders in project implementation, participation mechanisms, communications methods, and budget and timeline. Monitoring will be conducted in a decentralized manner and will be integrated into the project's general monitoring plan. The Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan is also linked to the project's IPPF and Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan, which were developed following UNDP SESP guidelines.

2. Regulations and Requirements

Citizen participation is understood as the active involvement of citizens in public decision-making processes that have an impact on their lives. For the participation and consultation process, it is considered as a fundamental aspect to develop the following³⁸:

- a. Strengthened capacities of the stakeholders relevant to the project.
- b. The construction of concrete spaces for articulation with representatives of indigenous peoples, Garífuna communities, rural peoples, national government entities, NGOs, academia, among others.
- c. The development of the participation plan based on strengthening stakeholders' capacities, and a participatory communication strategy that guarantees access to information and facilitates intercultural and intersectoral dialogue.

In response to the fundamental aspects of participation and consultation as described previously, the Government of Honduras directs its efforts towards the participatory construction of the "Preparation of a baseline study for the project protecting biodiversity and recovering degraded ecosystems – RECOVER Honduras," which integrates various interest groups. The Government of Honduras recognizes participation and consultation as fundamental rights of the communities that depend on the forests³⁹, and for this reason it aims to generate binding mechanisms that guarantee respect for their fundamental rights.

Implementation of project is framed within the legal provisions that govern participation at the national level, as well as the guidelines obtained by international organizations on the project's theme. It is set forth that among the obligations of the Government of Honduras are to respect the knowledge and rights of the peoples and members of local communities. It must take into account the relevant international obligations and their circumstances; bearing in mind Convention 169 of the ILO and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Additionally, it has the obligation to guarantee the full and effective participation of the interested parties, particularly indigenous peoples and local communities, as indicated in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

The RECOVER project is in line with the Honduran National Biodiversity Strategy 2018 - 2022 that serves as a long-term, guiding comprehensive framework for conservation policies through the sustainable use of biological resources for development and poverty reduction. The strategy integrates the values of participation, equity, responsibility, respect, commitment, and solidarity. Its central objective is to improve the quality of life of Honduran society through the rational use of biodiversity, its protection and knowledge. The strategy is framed in the commitments of Honduras by signing and ratifying the Convention on Biological Diversity on 29 October 1995, specifically Article 6 of the Convention⁴⁰.

The project also considers the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification. This is a wide-ranging and long-range plan framed in the government's development policies in the agricultural, forestry, environmental, land use, decentralization, and education for sustainable development sectors. The plan is also an instrument for the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy and responds to what is defined in the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in force since 1996 and which Honduras joined in 25 June 1997⁴¹.

At the national level, there is also a constitutional framework that regulates the right to participation and oversight of citizens in the mechanisms of development planning, consultation, and decision-making in matters that may affect the communities:

1. National Strategy for Biological Diversity and Action Plan 2018-2022 (DiBio. 2017) of the General Directorate for Biodiversity (MiAmbiente+), which contains the country's strategy to ensure the

³⁸ Stakeholder Participation Plan for the development of the REDD+ National Strategy

³⁹ Citizen Participation Law

⁴⁰ DiBio. 2017. National Strategy for Biological Diversity and Action Plan 2018-2022. General Directorate for Biodiversity (Mi Ambiente). Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

⁴¹ Secretariat of Natural Resources and the Environment; National Action Plan to Combat Desertification 2005 – 2020; Tegucigalpa, Honduras

conservation of biodiversity. It is based on the articulation of the public, private, and civil society sectors, promoting actions that adequately distribute the costs and benefits derived from biological richness.

2. National Action Plan to Combat Desertification 2005–2021 of the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+): This plan seeks to comprehensively and sustainably combat the causes of the degradation of natural resources; making use of the natural, social, and human potential in the country, thereby reducing poverty and improving the living conditions of the population.
3. Citizen Participation Law: This law establishes the promotion, regulation, instances, mechanisms, and operation of citizen participation, as well as its relationship with government bodies.
4. Regulation of the National System of Environmental Impact Assessment (1993): This regulation defines the organization, coordination, and regularization of the National System of Environmental Impact Assessment (SINEIA), as well as the links between the Ministry of the Environment and other entities of the private and international public sectors. SINEIA must incorporate the public, NGOs, banking sector, private businesses, and national and local government institutions.

In terms of women's equality, the Equal Opportunity Law for women establishes the duty to guarantee the participation of women in the areas of family, health, education, culture, the media, the environment, work, social security, credit, land, housing, and participation in decision-making within power structures.⁴²

3. Summary of previous stakeholder engagement activities.

Meetings and interviews were carried out with the different potential stakeholders interested in being part of the execution of the project, as well as with those who can promote the actions or hinder them. The project's objectives, components, and expected results were presented to these stakeholders. They were asked to express the opportunities they envisioned for the project, what capacities they could bring, as well as what capacities they would need strengthened in order to establish synergies with the project.

The meetings were purely informative, relaying the technical information of the project in a language appropriate to the level of the people who were approached. All of the meetings, even those held with the Garifuna and Tolupanes indigenous peoples, were in Spanish; as it was not a consultation process as such but rather the technical presentation of the project. The consultation process, according to the protocols established for ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, will take place until the execution of the project begins, and the executing team defines what specific communities and activities will be carried out. Therefore, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) has not been applied, and the only agreement that has been reached is to keep the different stakeholder groups informed of the progress of the project and any changes to the project's strategy summarizes in the project results framework

In general, the stakeholders that were consulted expressed their interest in the project to help reduce the threat of encroachment by oil palm and livestock into PAs and KBAs, as well as land tenure conflicts and the promotion of agroforestry systems to improve connectivity between PAs. For their part, the groups of palm growers and ranchers stated that they agree to seek the implementation of best practices, as this will give them access to better markets and will be more efficient. All the information was collected in meeting notes/data collection scorecards.

A summary of the stakeholders consulted during the project preparation phase is presented below:

Organization	Name	Date
Association of Water Management Boards of the Southern Sector of Pico Bonito (AJAASSPIB)	Eng. Carlos Duarte	04/12/2019

⁴² Article 2. Equal Opportunities for Women Law.

Organization	Name	Date
Honduran Association of Banking Institutions (AHIBA)	Ana Gonzales	11/02/2020
Industrial Association of Palm Oil Producers Honduras (AIPAH)	Claudia Amaya Martell Héctor Castro	28/01/2020 29/01/2020
Atlántida Bank	Loans division	01/12/2019
BANHPROVI	Francisco Bustillo	17/01/2020
BCIE	Norma Palma	30/01/2020
BID	Ana Ríos	07/02/2020
Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Honduras (CONPAH)	José Serrano	20 /11/2019
El Tablón Tribal Council, Yoro	Saúl Orellana Jony Alonso Cardona	21 /11/2019
Guanijiquil Tribal Council, Yoro	Rosendo Medina	22/11/2019
Mataderos Tribal Council, Yoro	María Celestina Castro	21/11/2019
RI Pate Tribal Council, Yoro	José Arsenio Martínez Rudis Isela Amaya	22/11/2019
Subirana Tribal Council, Yoro	Serafín Castro	21/11/2019
COSUDE	Angie Murillo	16/01/2020
Department of Business Reconversion INA	Eng. Jorge Turcios	18/12/19
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Wilfredo Rodezno	23/01/2020
DINANT	Olvin	16/01/2020
FAO	Eng. Héctor Cuestas	13/12/2019
Federation of Savings and Credit Cooperatives of Honduras (FACACH)	Allan Guillen	02/12/2019
FETRIX	Simeón Edgardo Castro Ricardo Gonzales Víctor Daniel Gonzales	20/11/2019
FETRIX	Serafín Castro	21 /11/2019
FETRIX	Kenia Mariela Banegas	22 /11/2019
FETRIX	Rigoberto Torres	26/11/2019
FICOHSA	Atención de prestamos	01/12/2019
Cuero y Salado Foundation (FUCSA)	Ivania Argueta	06/12/2019
Foundation for Rural Business Development (FUNDER)	Miguel Bonilla Ángel Meza	23/01/2020
Foundation for the Protection of Lancetilla, Punta Sal and Texiguat (PROLANSATE)	Nelvin Bustamante	18/11/19
Nombre de Dios National Park Foundation (FUPNAND)	Lanier Reyes	22/11/19 21/12/19

Organization	Name	Date
Pico Bonito National Park Foundation (FUPNAPIB)	Cefas Jonathan Morazán Geovany Cruz	22/11/19 26/12/19
GOAL	Gabriela Padilla/ Luigi Loddo	22/01/2020
Jaremar Group of Honduras	Suyapa Díaz Díaz	14/01/20 29/01/20
HEIFER	Beatriz Pozo	09/01/2020
Forest Conservation Institute (ICF) / Division of Protected Areas (DAP)	Alejandra Reyes	26/11/19 19/01/20
Agua de Iriona Board	Nicolás Aguirre	25 /11/19
KFW	Patricia Castro Jan Stilke	31/01/2019
Association of Municipalities of the Center of Atlántida (MAMUCA)	Bestalina Martínez Rafael García	19/11/19
MiAmbiente+- Project Coordinating Office (OCP)	Julio Castrillo, Esq.	14/01/20 21/01/20
Municipality of La Ceiba	Lester Cruz Justa Córdoba	22/11/19
OFRANEH	Representantes de las comunidades de Sambo Creek, San Juan, y Triunfo de la Cruz	05/01/20
OMM Ceiba	Ángela López Jenny Ocampo	04/12/19
OMM San Francisco	Delmi Enríquez	05/12/19
OMM Tela	Diana Patricia Jacinto	18/12/19
OMM and UMA of Jutiapa	Carolina Rodríguez	04/12/19
Palmas Centroamericanas, S.A. de C.V. (PALCASA)	Allan Maradiaga	7/01/20
Patronato Arizona	Mario López	23/11/19
Patronato Corozal	Oscar Chávez	23/11/19
Patronato Iriona	Basilia Álvarez	25/11/19
Patronato Tornabé	Osman Israel López	23/11/19
PROMERICA	Division of loans	01/12/2011
Rainforest Alliance	Ana Fortín	09/01/2020
RIKOLTO (cacao producers' group)	Benancio Bonilla (cacao specialist Lourdes Zamora (Advisor of programs and projects for Cacao Honduras)	22/01/20
Solidaridad	Suyapa Saldivar	28/11/19
Solidaridad	José Flores Rodas	10/01/2020
UMA of Arizona	Jhony Pino	18/11/19

Organization	Name	Date
		18/12/19
UMA of El Porvenir	Mario Pérez	06/12/19
UMA of Esparta	Gabriela Moreno	19/11/19
UMA of Olanchito	Roberto Valerio Soto Manuel Rosa	04/12/19
UMA of San Francisco	Yaqueline Mejía Portillo Dilcia Osiris García	05/12/19
UMA of Tela	Jesús Noé Márquez	18/11/19 03/12/19
UNACIFOR	Emilio Esbeil	20/01/2020
Arizona Comprehensive Family and Women's Development Unit	Lucila Lemus	18/12/19
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Adalberto Padilla Marco Castro	16/11/2019
USAID	Sofía Méndez	11/11/2019

In addition, the following workshops were held with the participation of multiple stakeholders:

Workshop	Location	Date
Inception workshop for the project preparation phase	City of La Ceiba, Honduras	August 27, 2019
Project results framework workshop	City of Tela, Honduras	November 20-21, 2019
Project validation workshop	On-line (due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions)	March 11-13, 2020

4. Project Stakeholders

The stakeholder analysis is the process through which the project's key stakeholders are identified, and the way in which their interests are addressed. The analysis provides the basis for developing the Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan. The following methodology for developing this stakeholder analysis responds to the documents linked to UNDP SESP, and includes three steps:

- Identification of stakeholders
- Identification of stakeholders' interests
- Prioritization of commitment in stakeholder groups

Identification of stakeholders' interests

There is a great diversity of stakeholders within each sector that are related in different ways to the project and can be grouped under the following categories: 1. National and local government; 2. NGOs; 3. GEF Implementing Agencies; 4. Production sectors; and 5. Indigenous groups and women. The main project stakeholders and their interests are summarized in the following table.

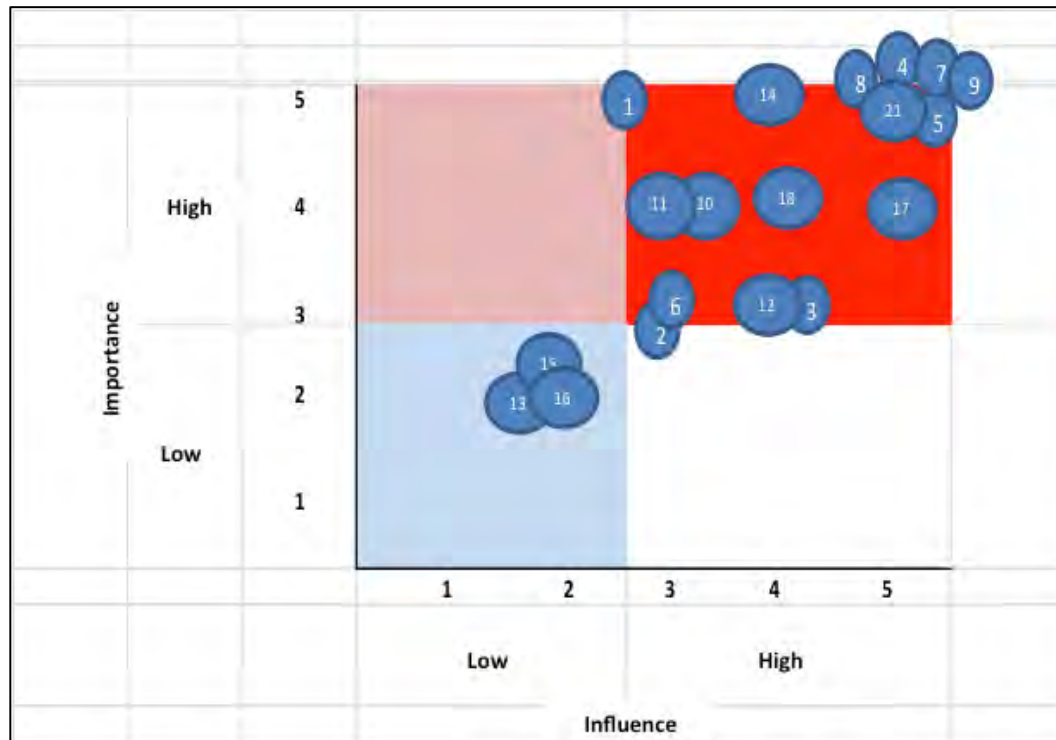
Identification of stakeholders and their Interests, importance, and influence for the Project

No.	Stakeholders	Interests <i>at stake in relation to the project</i>	Effect <i>of the project on these interests</i> (+ or -)	Importance of the stakeholders for the success of the project <i>1 = little / no importance</i> <i>2 = some importance</i> <i>3 = moderate importance</i> <i>4 = very important</i> <i>5 = critical stakeholder</i>	Stakeholder level of influence on the project <i>1 = little / no influence</i> <i>2 = some influence</i> <i>3 = moderate influence</i> <i>4 = significant influence</i> <i>5 = very influential</i>
1	Protected Areas and Wildlife Trust Fund (FAPVS)	Access to funds to execute the PAs' Management Plans	+	5	3
2	Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE)	Development of financial products and investment opportunities	+	3	3
3	Municipalities	Direct participation in the project as beneficiaries of the conservation and sustainable production activities in their jurisdiction	+	3	4
4	NGO Co-managers	Direct participation in the project as beneficiaries of implementation of management plans and monitoring and control of PAs	+	5	5
5	National Agrarian Institute (INA) Regional Tela	Access to information on land tenure and conflict resolution w/r to land tenure	+	5	5
6	National Autonomous University of Honduras / Regional University Center of the Atlantic Coast (UNAH CURLA)	Extension, transfer of knowledge to producers, and environmentally friendly technologies for producers Support to sustainable production models and productivity Information on climate change	+	3	3
7	Secretariat of Natural Resources, Environment and Mines (SERNA/ MiAmbiente+, particularly Atlantic Coast Region)	Overall project coordination and execution	+	5	5
8	Forest Conservation Institute (ICF) / Local Office Tela	Technical management and administration of the PAs, logistics, equipment, existing infrastructure	+	5	5

9	Forest Conservation Institute (ICF) / Division of Protected Areas (DAP)	Technical management and administration of the PAs at the national level	+	5	5
10	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Support for indigenous peoples; governance of PAs, biological corridors and micro-watersheds; conservation rights; conservation of biodiversity	+	4	3
11	Foundation for Rural Business Development (FUNDER)	Direct financing to support biodiversity-friendly production and restoration of degraded lands. Project co-financier.	+	4	3
12	Solidaridad	Enhance ecosystem connectivity and monitoring of forest management; implementation of sustainable production agroforestry systems, and restoration activities. Project co-financier and Responsible Party for project implementation	+	3	4
13	Palmas Centroamericanas, S.A. de C.V. (PALCASA)	Palm oil private sector organization participating in the implementation of good production practices	+	2	2
14	Honduran Bank of Production and Housing (BANHPROVI)	Direct financing to support biodiversity-friendly production and restoration of degraded lands. Project co-financier.	+	5	4
15	Grupo Jaremar de Honduras	Support to management of PAs and logistics, and studies. Technical support to small producers. Project co-financier.	+	2	2
16	Rikolto / Cacao Producers	Sustainable landscapes, multi-stakeholder platforms, agroforestry systems. Project co-financier	+	2	2
17	Industrial Association of Palm Oil Producers, Honduras (AIPAH)	Represents the palm oil sector in Honduras. Project co-financier	+	4	5
18	Representative associations of the Garífuna and Tolupán indigenous peoples (e.g., FETRIX, ODECO, OFRANEH)	Represent indigenous communities in the PAs. They approve activities in their areas.	+	4	4

Stakeholder Prioritization

The importance of the stakeholders for the project is summarized in the following graph, which groups the stakeholders into four groups: 1) stakeholders with high importance/low influence; 2) stakeholders with high importance/high influence; 3) stakeholders with low importance/low influence; and 4) stakeholders with low importance/high influence:



	Group 1	High importance / low influence
	Group 2	High importance / high influence
	Group 3	Low importance / low influence
	Group 4	Low importance / high influence

The analysis performed to assess the importance and level influence of the different stakeholders in the Project focused on determining the level of participation, presence in the project landscape, knowledge about the interests of local stakeholders, legitimacy for decision-making, and the capacity for using resources to implement project activities. Taking these criteria into consideration, the stakeholders analyzed are mainly in the *Group 2* quadrant, which is of *high importance and high influence*, meaning they are fundamental to the planning and implementation process. Group 1: the only stakeholder in this group is FAPVS, which will play a minor role in the project.

Group 1: the only stakeholder having high importance and low influence is FAPVS, which will play a role in financially supporting the implementation of the management plans of PAs.

Group 2: the most important/influential stakeholders in this group include the municipalities (interviewed), MAMUCA, MiAmbiente+, INA, NGO co-managers of PAs (PROLANSATE, FUNPNAND, FUPNAPIB), ICF, and INA. These are the stakeholders who could most positively or negatively influence the development and implementation of the project. Other stakeholders classified highly influential and highly important, but who are in the central part of the high influence and high importance quadrant, include BANHPROVI, Fundación Solidaridad, FUNDER, IUCN, AIPAH, and the associations representing Garifuna and Toluapán communities. Stakeholders located in the lower left corner of the quadrant include CURLA / UNAH, and BCIE.

Group 3: Although businesses in the production sectors are in the low influence and low importance quadrant (i.e., PALCASA, Grupo JAREMAR and Rikolto), they will play a key role in supporting the implementation of sustainable production practices.

Finally, Group 4 does not have any stakeholders that were identified as having low importance and high influence.

5. Stakeholder Engagement Program

Resulting from the previous analysis, and following the SESP guidelines established by UNDP, the Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan outlines the mechanisms that support not only dissemination and effective communication, but also repeated consultations and consent processes during the environmental and social evaluation, development of mitigation and management plans, as well as implementation and evaluation.

Objectives and principles of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan

The Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan has the following objectives:

- Identifying the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders and ensuring their participation throughout the entire cycle of the project;
- Promoting spaces for dialogue, coordination, and action among the stakeholders, institutions, and sectors to create a shared vision for consolidating PAs and responsible production in the project area;
- Using the knowledge, experience, and capacities of the stakeholders to strengthen the design and implementation of the project;
- Devising an action plan that clearly identifies the means and frequency of the commitments that the stakeholders will make; and
- Allocating funds to strengthen the participation of the stakeholders during the implementation of the project, and in monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

Stakeholder Involvement

Stakeholder engagement is linked directly to the project's components and outputs as indicated below

Component	Outcomes	Key Stakeholders	Actions	Duration
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	ICF, MiAmbiente+	Develop an ICF regulation that defines the scope for managing agroforestry systems and specifying the contribution of these systems to improve connectivity and restoration of degraded ecosystems	1 year
		CONACOBH, MiAmbiente+, ICF, implementing partners, CSOs, indigenous peoples organizations (e.g., FETRIX, ODECO, OFRANEH)	Creation of at least three (3) subnational biological corridors	2 years
		INA, MiAmbiente+, Municipalities, ICF, PA co-managers, indigenous peoples organizations (e.g., FETRIX, ODECO, OFRANEH), CSOs, producers, BANHPROVI, FUNDER	Enhanced the land tenure interinstitutional accreditation system	2 years

	Outcome 1.2: Improved management effectiveness of protected areas and biological corridors	ICF, PA co-managers, indigenous peoples organizations (e.g., FETRIX, ODECO, OFRANEH), CSOs. Municipalities, local communities	Updating protected area management plan and control and surveillance in PAs and biological corridors	2 years
		ICF, MiAmbiente+, SAG, NGOs, producers	Establishing voluntary goals for LDN	4 years
	Outcome 1.3: Strengthened capacity of the public sector, the private sector, and civil society to manage PAs and biological corridors	MiAmbiente+, Municipal Environmental Units, ICF, SAG, oil palm and cattle ranching representatives (e.g., AIPAH and PALCASA)	Strengthen the participation of the stakeholders and members of the palm oil and livestock platforms at the regional and local levels	6 years
		MiAmbiente+, ICF, private sector, PA co-managers, municipalities, academia (e.g., UNAH CURLA), indigenous peoples organizations (e.g., FETRIX, ODECO, OFRANEH), CSOs	Establish and support the CONACOBH regional table	4 years
		MiAmbiente+, producers, BANHPROVI, FUNDER	Promote access to different financial products for producers, particularly the palm oil, meat/dairy, and basic grains sectors	2 years
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)	Private owners/producers, NGOs, PA co-managers, MiAmbiente+, PMU	Implementation of LMTs through voluntary conservation agreements and best production practices	6 years
		ICF, UNAH-CURLA, UNACIFOR, cooperatives or producers' associations	Strengthen 11 existing nurseries and establish 2 new nurseries with cooperatives or producers' associations (including women's groups)	7 years
		Community-based organizations, MiAmbiente+, PMU, UNDO, FAO	Provide low-value grants to support biodiversity conservation and the recovery of goods and ecosystem services	7 years
		ICF, NGOs, private owners/producers (cattle ranchers)	Reduce conflicts between producers and jaguars	6 years
		Local committees of the biological corridors, tour operators, Honduran Institute of Tourism (HIT), PA co-managers, ICF, local community organizations	Promote sustainable tourism within PAs, in buffer zones, and in prioritized areas of the biological corridors	6 years

		MiAmbiente+, ICF, PA co-managers, local communities	Promote at least two PES schemes associated with water and/or tourist activities	6 years
Component 3: Mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable land management practices into production landscapes	Outcome 3.1: Production landscapes under improved practices increase connectivity between PAs	SAG/DICTA, SENASA, academia (e.g., IHCIT and UNAH), MiAmbiente+, small and medium producers	Implementation of a sustainable production training and extension services program	5 years
		Baking sector (e.g., FUNDER, CABEL, and BANHPROVI), Solidaridad, HEIFER International Honduras, private sector associations (e.g., the JAREMAR Group and AIPAH), UNACIFOR, community groups	Promote cooperation partnerships between producers and private banks with a presence in the project landscape, and with national and international buyers and/or markets for the commercialization of sustainable products from the project landscape	3 years
		FUNDER, BANHPROVI, producers' organizations, small and medium producers, MiAmbiente+, UNDP, FAO	Make available existing or new incentives (e.g., access to financing, tax exemptions, training, technical assistance, etc.) to small and medium producers of palm oil, beef/dairy, and basic grains	7 years
		MiAmbiente+, producers' organizations/cooperatives	Support cooperatives or groups of small and medium palm oil producers to adopt RSPO certification using the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard	6 years
		Small and medium producers, SAG, ICF	Support small and medium farms to implement intensive silvopastoral and basic grains systems with production diversification through agroforestry systems	4 years
Component 4: Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Outcome 4.1: Solutions and good practices systematized and shared	MiAmbiente+, ICF, SAG, producer associations, NGOs, indigenous peoples organizations, CSOs, academia	Information and knowledge exchange activities through national global platforms	7 years
		Project management unit, MiAmbiente+, project partners, producers organizations	Develop and implement project SES-related plans and project M&E	7 years

Information disclosure

A series of activities will be carried out that are designed to communicate the different activities that will be carried out within the project as it progresses. The type of information to be presented will be the following:

- The components and goals of the project, as well as the indicators used to evaluate progress towards the goals
- Reports of project achievements regarding the fulfillment of the indicators and achievement of goals. This includes, but is not limited to:
 - Experiences and lessons learned during the execution of the project

- Participatory analyses of the management of PAs and corridors
- Baseline related to the role of women's work in the area of influence of the PAs
- Monitoring and evaluation in accordance with the project's needs

The information will be disseminated through the following means:

- Project inception and finalization workshops
- Face-to-face and/or virtual meetings with community leaders and others who comprise the PAs
- Radio and/or television, newspapers, or magazines in the areas
- Monthly or bimonthly electronic newsletters
- Social networks: Facebook, Twitter, and WhatsApp
- Maintaining an updated project website
- Links and news published on the websites of related projects, related organizations such as FAO and UNDP, and government institutions such as SAG and MiAmbiente+

These actions will be executed in accordance with the extent of the project's progress; in each case, the form of dissemination that is considered most appropriate for the moment and stakeholder(s) in which the project is occurring will be selected.

Methods for involving stakeholders

Communications with the NGO co-managers of PAs will be held through face-to-face and/or virtual meetings in most cases, although they will also be through workshops and participatory events using the strengthened regional and local platforms for palm oil and cattle ranching that will result as part of project activities under Component 1. As for the production sectors, consultation will be managed in the same way as the PA co-managers, through direct communication and the strengthen platforms. In addition, both groups will hold workshops on specific topics to strengthen them according to their needs. Various mechanisms depending on the degree of involvement required of the stakeholders and their role in the project will be used, these may include workshops, meetings, field visits, and interviews, etc.; the PMU in coordination with MiAmbiente+ and project partners will assess if these methods to involve stakeholders will be held in person or virtually depending on how the COVID-19 pandemic evolves in the project prioritized landscape.

Similarly, the government and implementing agencies will be involved through workshops and platform meetings. In addition, they will make use of Project Board meetings. The government must also call for the consultation process when there are activities that involve Garifuna and / or Tolupanes indigenous peoples.

With regard to the local communities and organizations (social sector), they will be involved through workshops, focus groups, and even open councils. In the case of Garifuna and Tolupanes indigenous peoples, special attention should be paid to the consultation process and carried out in compliance with ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and UNDP's SES guidelines for Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples.

Inclusion of the views of women and other vulnerable groups

Women's perspectives will be considered, especially through gender mainstreaming. The project incorporates activities specific to gender that are directed towards reducing gaps identified through the gender analysis. The specific gender activities are contained in the Gender Action Plan (Annex 10 of this Project Document), which will promote the equal distribution of benefits and the full and effective participation of women in the project. Spaces for discussion will be promoted that allow them to speak freely, without causing problems with their partner. This will include issues such as not having to travel far from their community, that the men have been informed of the meetings and their meaning, and that they have support with child care, so this does not represent an obstacle to their participation. Masculinity workshops will be held to ensure that obstacles to women's participation are reduced and to ensure better relations. Likewise, empowerment workshops will be held for women to promote their active participation.

In the case of Garifuna and Tolupanes indigenous peoples, as mentioned previously, the consultation processes should be in compliance with ILO Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, which includes being led by a corresponding government entity (i.e., in this case MiAmbiente+), and in line with the Indigenous Peoples Plan

Framework (IPPF) included in Annex 9 of this Project Document. In addition, the consultation should always be made through the corresponding organization: In the case of the Garífuna community, through the Black Fraternal Organization of Honduras (OFRANEH) and the Organization of Ethnic Community Development (ODECO); in the case of the Tolupanes community, through the Federation of Xicaque Tribes of Yoro (FETRIXY).

The opinions of these groups should be taken into account in two important areas:

- ***Institutional Level:*** To incorporate the gender equity approach into the institutional dynamics of the project promoter/executing entity, the practice of awareness-raising, self-evaluation, planning, and training actions is proposed.
- ***Community Level:*** Creating spaces for dialogue with the community about the value of the work that men and women do, facilitating the identification of their strengths and weaknesses. Being a space to promote the co-responsibility of men and women in improving the family economy. Identifying the role of men in household chores is key. Promoting monitoring and evaluation at the community level as a basis to identify the achievements and results of the project intervention with regard to the condition and position of men and women.

The activities that require FPIC by the indigenous peoples will be defined during project implementation and may include defining gazetted three subnational biological corridors, developing protocols on corridors and PAs to ensure the participation of indigenous peoples in the inter-institutional accreditation system for land tenure; and the use of low-value grants as incentives for biodiversity conservation and the recovery of ecosystem goods and services.

Methods to receive feedback and to ensure ongoing communications with stakeholders

Once the project activities have started, there must be an adequate channel for all the stakeholders to express their questions without having to wait for an interview, workshop, or meeting. In this sense, spaces will be facilitated through social networks (Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp) on the project's website, and through direct contact channels in the field. Each situation will be recorded in writing, even if it has only been reported orally.

In addition, project staff will follow up with the interested parties and they will be informed of the resolution of the issue. The situations addressed will be reported as part of the lessons learned that are presented at the platform meetings and workshops. In case it is necessary, data about the people who presented the situation will be kept anonymous. Section XV of this document describes in the grievance mechanism in detail.

Other forms of participation

In addition to that mentioned previously, the stakeholders will be participating in different workshops where they will be trained in specific issues for each group. For example, producers will receive training in best practices and administrative matters that facilitate their access to credit. The NGO co-managers of PAs will also be trained in the development of proposals and business plans, as well as in PA management and administration.

Another form of interaction will be through low-value grants to support biodiversity conservation and the recovery of goods and ecosystem services in the prioritized biological corridors including degraded lands. This will mainly support community-based organizations including the Garífuna, Tolupanes, and women's groups, using the Small Grants Programme (SGP) model in Honduras as the basis for awarding grants.

As mentioned previously, strengthened platforms are a form of stakeholder involvement that is key in this project. A permanent space for discussion and exchange of experiences will be created that remains active even after the end of the project. These platforms will bring together a variety of stakeholders present in the project landscape, including the NGOs and the producers. In addition, a mechanism will be established through these platforms to help to resolve any future conflict between conservation and production.

Communication Strategy

An essential component of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan will be a stakeholder communication strategy and plan. The communication plan will be decentralized and specific to stakeholders. The strategy will be renewed in response to both the objective and the project cycle stage.

The communication strategy and plan will address the diversity of characteristics among stakeholders and will include the translation of project information into indigenous languages. It will employ traditional methods of communication

and newer methods such as social media and list serves. The following means will be used to deliver the communication plan messages and the dissemination of project information.

List Serves: The project will develop a project list serve that will communicate all project information and documents to stakeholders who have Internet access. Examples of who will be on this list are: FAO, UNDP, SAG and MiAmbiente+. The same news and links to documents such as manuals prepared by the project will be communicated.

Project Facebook Page: The project will develop a Facebook page, which will serve as its principal means to manage of social networks to spread the information of the project. The page will also provide a visibility platform for the project among internal and external stakeholders and the general public. In addition, information will be disseminated through other social networks such as Twitter and WhatsApp. Here the progress of the project on meeting the different indicators and meeting targets will be presented. In addition, it will include the publication of manuals and other documents, and the minutes of workshops carried out.

Project brochures, information sheets, and press releases: These will be used to provide information on project activities, impacts, and contributions to society. They will also be used to provide specific information, such as community-friendly awareness materials and behavioral change messages. In this sense, this element is key to quickly report on the goals achieved.

Project branded materials and collateral: These will be marked with a logo designed specifically for the project. This will be the main tool to achieve the visibility of the project. In this case, the results of the application of the modeling tools and the manuals produced are included.

Project reports and briefing notes: These will be directed towards decision-makers, development partners, and other technical stakeholders. They will provide project information in comprehensive language, project statistics, lessons learned, and a synthesis of project reports, including evaluation reports, details on indicators, goal achievement, and obstacles and how they were overcome. The main recipients of these reports will be the government and the implementing agencies, although at times such as the end of the project, workshops are planned for all stakeholders. The reports may also be presented in summary form in sessions of the strengthened platforms.

Publications on project lessons and experiences: These include environmentally responsible practices; participatory approaches and stakeholder participation, including indigenous peoples' participation; gender equality, experience in gender integration projects, tools used for gender integration and mechanisms in the project cycle for gender mainstreaming, and others that can be identified during implementation. These will also be presented in workshops such as the end-of-project workshop, as well as on the strengthened platforms. In addition, the final document will be disseminated through social networks and links with partners, like any other document in the project.

Mechanism for communication with project stakeholders

Interested Parties	Lists of Projects	Social Communication Methods	Project Brochures, Information Sheets, and Press Communication	Brand Materials and Products Project	Summary of Projects and Briefing Notes	Outreach Meetings, Awareness-Building Sessions
Government Institutions	X	X	X	X	X	X
Non-governmental Institutions	X	X	X	X	X	X
International Institutions	X	X	X		X	
Private Sector	X	X				X
Social Sector	X	X				X
Indigenous Peoples	X	X				X

6. Timetable, Resources, and Responsibilities

Activity	Costs \$	Responsible Party	Years						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Communication strategy for development of the Stakeholder Participation Plan	14,980	Gender and Participation Specialist	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Systematization and documentation of lessons learned	Covered through the salary of the M&E and Knowledge Management Expert under Component 4	M&E and Knowledge Management Expert	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Training workshops and other related activities	Covered through technical components of the project	Several specialist consultants	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Participatory monitoring and evaluations	21,000	Gender and Participation Specialist, Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist, M&E and Knowledge Management Expert				X			X
Total \$.	35,980								

7. Grievance Mechanism

In line with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), a mechanism to address and resolve complaints or grievances that arise during the project implementation phase will also be made available. The mechanism will be activated when there is a complaint by the project stakeholders, including producers and communities, presented directly or through their traditional officials and leaders of the organizations that represent them. Once the complaint is presented, the issue will follow a process of being addressed and resolved, which is composed of four steps:

- Step 1. Project Team: Complaints/grievances/suggestions will initially be addressed at the technical level. If resolution is possible and can easily be addressed at the technical level, no further action will be required.
- Step 2. Project Coordination: When the complaint/grievance/suggestion cannot be addressed at the technical level, the affected party (or the party who wishes to provide suggestions) should approach the Project Coordinator, who must generate a written report of the complaint, and be proactive providing a solution, with assistance from the technical team, and follow up on possible related social and environmental risks. The technical staff should also mention the complaints in the project reports. The Project Board should have access to the written report of the complaint.
- Step 3. If the Project Coordinator is not able to address the complaint/grievance/suggestion he/she will inform the Project Board, and/or UNDP Country Office, who will decide on the course of action and related details. The UNDP Country Office should then communicate verbally and in writing to the affected party the action (or actions) to be taken.

- Step 4. If it is determined that the complaint/grievance/suggestion has not been properly addressed, it will be subjected to external resolution or arbitration

Finally, the affected or injured party will have the option to submit the complaint to the UNDP Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) (www.undp.org/srm). Access to the UNDP Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) is also available (www.undp.org/secu), and any other national or international mechanism can also be used.

8. Monitoring and Reporting

The activities around stakeholder engagement will be integrated into the general monitoring and evaluation plan of the project, which will be under the purview of an M&E and Knowledge Management Expert, who will in turn coordinate with the Project Coordinator. The progress made on the Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan will be reported in the official project M&E reports.

The project stakeholders (including the direct beneficiaries and the groups affected by the project) will be included in the project's participatory M&E process. The Gender and Participation Specialist, the Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist, the Project Coordinator, and the grievance mechanism will be the people and mechanism to whom feedback from the Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan will be provided, and as such they will be able to carry out decentralized monitoring. The results of the activities around stakeholder engagement will be disseminated among the stakeholders through bulletins and informational notes that will be posted on the project website.

Annex 9: Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Included as a separate file.

Annex 10: Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

Note: This Action Plan covers all projects activities, under both UNDP and FAO.

1. Introduction

The objective of the Gender Action Plan is to set forth the necessary gender considerations in the development of the project. These considerations will be incorporated in two instances: (1) contextual analysis of gender, which includes a review of the regulatory frameworks and the context of the situation of women in the project prioritized landscape in Northern Honduras; and 2) through the development of the project Gender Action Plan, which has specific indicators that will establish how the project contributes to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Gender analysis examines the differences in the lives of men and women, including those that lead to social and economic inequality, and applies this understanding to development policy and the provision of services. Gender analysis analyzes the underlying reasons for these differences as the socially constructed roles that women, men, girls and young people have; however, life experiences, needs, problems, and priorities vary according to different groups (dependent on age, ethnicity, disability, income levels, employment status, marital status, sexual orientation, and whether they have dependents) and, therefore, different strategies may be necessary to achieve equitable results for women and men as well as the different groups of women and men. Gender analysis is part of a broader drive towards mainstreaming a gender perspective, that is, building a gender perspective in all aspects of development.

This analysis allows projects to be more efficient and contribute to reduced poverty, improved academic performance and attendance, and there is greater gender equality through empowering women and increasing their participation in their communities and improving health. Many of these problems disproportionately affect a gender or are rooted in expected gender roles. Promoting gender equality is the promotion of fundamental human rights.

2. Background

The gender analysis is the basis for the development of the project's mainstreaming strategy. This gender analysis considers the problems related to gender equality in Honduras, and specifically in the project area, and the incorporation of a gender perspective into the project, to ensure its success and sustainability and respond to benefits for both men and women.

Honduras has seen gradual progress on gender issues; however, inequalities are still apparent. According to data prepared by the Permanent Survey of Multiple-Purpose Homes (EPHPM) as of May 2015, the observed population reaches 8,714,641 inhabitants, of which 47.4% are men and 52.6% are women. The proportions in percentages of the female population are divided into 29.2% for the rural area and 23.4% for the urban area.⁴³

Legal and Institutional Framework

Honduras is a signatory country to several international conventions. Several organizations must monitor compliance with these conventions. At the local level there are the Municipal Women's Offices (OMM), and within the project area there are OMMs in each of the municipalities. At the national level, the person in charge of developing, promoting, and coordinating the execution and monitoring of the National Policy on Women, as well as its action plans and the integration of women into sustainable development is the National Institute for Women (INAM); this was created by Decree No. 232-98 of September 30, 1998, published in the Gazette No. 28798, February 11, 1999. INAM is autonomous, oriented towards social development and with the rank of Secretariat of State. INAM also has legal status and its own assets.

Among the international commitments to which Honduras is a signatory, and which are part of the country's strategy on this issue, are the following:

- United Nations Decade for Women, 1976 and 1985

⁴³ Characterization of the Honduran Woman, Household Survey, June 2016. INE.

- Second World Conference on Women, Copenhagen 1980
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979
- Third World Conference on Women, Nairobi, 1985
- Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing 1995, Beijing Platform for Action
- In 1993, the General Assembly of the United Nations approved the "Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women," which is mandatory for all Member States of the United Nations.
- Also in 1993, the Organization of American States (OAS) approved the Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish, and Eradicate Violence against Women (Belém Do Pará), which was ratified by Honduras in 1995.
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) 1979. In 1995, the Government of Honduras ratified the Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish, and Eradicate Violence against Women (Belém Do Pará Convention). In 1999, the Optional Protocol to CEDAW was established.
- In 2000, the United Nations adopted the Protocol to prevent, suppress, and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, which was ratified by Honduras in 2008.
- The government is also a signatory to several multilateral environmental agreements:
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- International Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Affected by Serious Drought or Desertification
- Kyoto Protocol [from the Framework Convention on Climate Change]
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wildlife
- Rotterdam Convention for the Application of the Prior Informed Consent Procedure to Certain Pesticides and Dangerous Chemicals Subject to International Trade
- Paris Accord [from the Framework Convention on Climate Change]
- At the national level, the Honduran constitution guarantees equal status and protection for men and women.
- In 1997, the Law against Domestic Violence was approved, which represents an important legal advance and at the same time a very significant cultural achievement, as it made visible the serious problem of violence that occurs right in the heart of the household; for decades it had been considered as a private matter in which the government could not intervene. However, this new law brought that matter previously considered strictly private to the public domain, giving the government the power to intervene in a case of domestic violence and thus protect women.

In 2000, the *Equal Opportunities for Women Law* was entered into force, which aimed to integrate and coordinate the actions taken by the government and civil society. The law must be implemented to eliminate all types of discrimination against women and achieve equality between men and women before the law, prioritizing the areas of family, health, education, culture, the media, the environment, work, social security, credit, land, housing, and participation in decision-making within power structures.

In 2012, the *Special Law against Human Trafficking* was approved in the country, which, in accordance with the Palermo Protocol, recognizes forms of trafficking not previously defined in Honduras' Penal Code. At the local level,

the Public Policy Act on Gender Equality and Equity in each of the municipalities where the project will be implemented.

3. Methodology

The methodology used for this analysis, which is based on primary and secondary sources, involves analyzing the gender situation in the department of Atlántida and its eight municipalities and the department of Yoro and its municipality of Olanchito, which are the areas of influence of the RECOVER Honduras project.

Data collection was carried out mainly through interviews targeting key informants: Municipal Women's Offices of the eight municipalities of the department of Atlántida and Olanchito in the department of Yoro, the Municipal Environment Unit of these same municipalities, and women's groups and networks organized in the different municipalities of the departments of Atlántida and Yoro (Mariposas Libres among others), in addition to bibliographic research.

The following series of factors were taken into account to most objectively perform the gender analysis:

- **Well-being:** Equality of material wealth (income, food supply, medical care) for men and women.
- **Access:** Equal access for women and men to production factors (land, credit, work, training, marketing facilities, and public services) and equal opportunities in life.
- **Awareness:** Both men and women understand the concept of gender and how it affects life. The gender division of labor must be fair and equal and have the approval of men and women.
- **Participation:** Women participate equally with men at all levels, including in development projects.
- **Control:** Women and men strike a fair balance with regard to control over resources.

4. Gender Analysis

Division of Labor

Historically in Honduras there has been a strict division of labor according to gender. The gap is marked by the economic aspect since women are assigned to domestic and reproductive work and this is not paid, and for that reason not valued. In the case of men, any activity or labor performed is always paid. When women do perform paid labor, they must work additional hours, and this does not take away the labor they must perform in the household. At the same time, when women perform activities to generate income, the men in the household do not assume additional tasks in the home as an equal counterpart.

In the departments of Atlántida and Yoro, men predominate in work activities, whether they are commercial, agricultural, or other types of labor. Men are also owners and workers in family businesses or micro-businesses. Both agricultural and livestock work at all levels of operations are performed mostly by men.

Women's work is mainly concentrated in cleaning, food preparation, and childcare. In the case of women who go out to work, it is mostly because they do not have the support of a housemate or to improve family income. For women who live in the rural sector and who carry out some type of agricultural work, this is considered a collaboration with their housemate, but it is an unpaid activity. Any of these activities is considered to complement the responsibilities of the home. Among these activities are milking cows, firewood hauling, harvesting, etc.

The indigenous population that is mostly reflected in the municipalities of Atlántida is the Garífuna community. In this community, women carry out cooking tasks (meals and traditional Garífuna pastries), dance, elaboration of some type of handicrafts or the traditional hairstyles of their culture (braids), which are generally sold to foreigners who visit the region. The percentage of indigenous women who own land in the project's area of influence represent approximately 30%. The indigenous peoples of Yoro (Tolupanes) preserve few traditional elements, such as language and handicrafts that are made by women (especially baskets, brooms, and pans).

There is a higher percentage of male participation in the formal economic sector in general. Men predominate at the managerial level in the activities of the commercial sector, such as hotels, supermarkets, discos and nightclubs, restaurants, and shops. In the case of government institutions and services, men and women participate in equal

proportions. Examples of this are education, health, security and police organizations, and the regional and municipal administration, where men predominate, is at the managerial level in the governmental and institutional sectors. The ratio of men to women at the management level can be estimated at 70% to 30%. The participation of women in the formal sector is mainly limited to supporting work in hotels, restaurants, and others. In government institutions and support services, they serve as teachers, nurses, police, administrative assistants and other office functions, and caregivers.

Women are generally found in informal or entrepreneurial lines of work, such as food preparation, handicrafts, jewelry, sewing, and the like. These sectors are strengthened by rural savings banks, small organizations financed by NGOs, or under the scheme of entrepreneurship organizations, similarly promoted by these organizations or even current political schemes. In other sectors, the family garden is being strengthened but more as a method of subsistence and environmentally friendly management of natural resources.

When the labor option in the sector has an unequal distribution, it leads to internal migration. When a greater economic and labor crisis is perceived, external migration is generated, which leads many women to assume maintenance responsibilities, serving in the double role that was mentioned previously: family care and the search for economic income.

With regard to the environment, subsistence agriculture is a means to satisfy family needs, but it is important to identify which of the agricultural actions can have a favorable or unfavorable impact on protected areas (PAs). In addition, the fact that women work also leads to another analysis, which is the issue of intra-family violence. This is because women working becomes a threat to the patriarchal and machista scheme that has mainly characterized the rural sectors, which is a large percentage of the area of project impact. Men, despite having jobs, demand the "attentions" (assignments of domestic and sexual chores) that a woman must have towards him. On the other hand, if a family where both work shows a significant economic improvement, women who do not do so are left in a condition of greater vulnerability to the humiliation of labeling them as being maintained.

With regard to workplace harassment, women are exposed to a situation of vulnerability because they cannot comment on what happens in their work in the family nucleus. Generally, this happens because any aggression can be seen as an action caused by their behavior with colleagues or superiors.

Employed women at the national level are self-employed, 42% salaried, and 13% are unpaid family workers. The women salaried workers at the national level are characterized as follows: 66% are in the private sector, 20% are in the public sector, and 14% are employed in the domestic sector. Of the total of economically active women nationwide (1,577,089) 63.0% are in the urban area and 37.0% in the rural area.

There are no disaggregated data from the country on this subject. With regard to the project area, information about heads of household is available only from the departments of Atlántida and Yoro. In Atlántida, 37.1% of women are heads of household. The percentage of women heads of household in the rural area is 24.7% and in the urban area 35.1%. In Yoro, 29.8% of women are heads of household. The percentage of women heads of household in the rural area is 23% and in the urban area 35.7%.

Access to and Control of Economic Resources

Some groups of people are systematically disadvantaged. These groups can be defined according to their ethnicity, language, gender or caste, or simply by living in the north, south, east or west of a country. There are many examples of these types of groups, but the largest, worldwide without a doubt, are women.⁴⁴

The Honduran situation is critical, and the situation of women is that much more critical. The country's internal problems in matters as basic as food, employment, health care systems, and education at all existing levels, among other issues that become factors of human security tend to affect women more because they are more exposed being excluded from the benefits of development.

Differences in access to economic, social and political opportunities, which imply the development of human capacities of women and men, determine gender inequality in Honduras. One way of understanding the interrelation between inequality and power dynamics is to rely on a framework that explores the process through which

⁴⁴ Human Development Report 2019

inequalities arise and are perpetuated. According to data from the National Statistics Institute (INE), the rural population in 2014 was 3,651,465 people. Population growth was greatest from 2014 to 2018, when it went from 8.4 million to 9 million people. Population growth is increasing; 99,220 people in the urban area and 46,648 people in the rural area annually. In any case, there are still limitations to the development of this growing population, such as illiteracy. In Atlántida, illiteracy reaches a level of 9.47% of the total population (471,575); of which 48% correspond to men (21,436) and 52% (23,222) to women. In Yoro, there are a total of 58,040 illiterate inhabitants, 29,412 of whom are men and 28,628 women.

The work of rural women in the PAs and their areas of connectivity extends, on average, up to 12 hours per day, during which time they carry out various activities such as gardening and animal care, gathering, processing, and cooking of food, care and education of their children, and the care of the elderly. Added to this are many activities outside of the home and farm, such as the commercialization of production in the urban markets nearest their homes. Their jobs are precarious, poorly paid, and with limited training opportunities. Rural women over 15 years of age are part of the Economically Active Population (PEA) and are agricultural producers. It is estimated that 10% of women are indigenous (Garífuna and Tolupan), speak their own language and are subject, in most cases, to double or sometimes triple discrimination, for being female, poor, and indigenous.

The agricultural systems in Honduras are made up of a diverse range of products. Rural women are involved in almost all of these production processes, especially in the harvesting of coffee, vegetables, palm processing, cultivation of basic grains, gardening, marketing of fish products, etc. Most of the poor in rural areas participate in the production of basic grains, coffee, and livestock, with food security as their primary objective and not profit maximization. The poorest population lives on the slopes with high density and population growth, which puts significant pressure on the natural resource base, which often leads to greater land degradation (deforestation, logging/burning, erosion).

Rural regions on the hillsides of PAs and biological corridors are often far from cities and towns, and lack infrastructure and transportation services. This implies that they are isolated from markets and other key production requirements (technology, financial services, reliable water sources), as well as important public services (education, health, sanitation). This leaves few options for the poor, especially women, to improve their quality of life.

Women develop small and medium-scale, homemade and artisanal agro-industries in the rural area of the PA's and their areas of connectivity. Examples of this are bakeries, tortillerías, making vinegar, vegetable processing, soaps, sausages, dairy products, and creating crafts with fibers extracted from the forest, sales of products (edible and inedible) typical of the area, etc. They also participate in the processing phase of artisanal fisheries production. Women play an important role in marketing the production of small agricultural units, and they carry out the retail sale of grains, vegetables, fruits, small animals, and processed products in local markets, which they usually load and transport on foot.

Women focus their time on major or minor commercial activity, hotels/restaurants, in 36.4% of the PEA. 25.8% of their time is focused on community, social, and personal services, and women represent 18.1% of the manufacturing industry and 12% of agriculture, hunting, and fishing. This indicates that women are most active in business, and that within these activities they are merchants and sellers. This is followed by service activities, professional technical and agricultural workers, cattle rancher workers, and agricultural work as the fourth largest activity.

Women have access to other resources and assets. As owners of microbusinesses in the informal sector, they have equipment and machinery associated with their trade and businesses. In the case of kitchens, they have pots, pans, stoves, ovens, etc. In the case of hairdressers, they have washing machines, dryers, etc. Women have no greater presence in access to natural resources, except from an economic point of view. The Boards of Directors of the Water Boards, for example, rarely have women and their vote is practically irrelevant when there are women. However, their work is required in activities related to access to water for communities.

Access to and Control of Project Resources

The objective of the project is to promote the conservation of biodiversity through improved connectivity, reduction of threats, and effective management of PAs and biological corridors in northern Honduras. As such, project resources will be focused on activities that support established results.

Project resources will be accessible to men and women equally. This is achieved through project management and specific tools such as the Stakeholder Participation Plan, the Gender Action Plan, and the Indigenous Peoples Plan. These documents provide a plan to ensure gender responsiveness in all project activities. In addition, a Grievance Redress Mechanism provides a transparent framework for beneficiaries and affected individuals to file grievances.

Power and Decision Making

When the woman makes some type of economic contribution to the home, she manages to be able to make more decisions about the economic management of the family. What is observed at the family level is not far from what happens in power and decision-making at the authority level.

While it is true that working for women does not solely correspond to female authorities, not having the vision and perspective of women in these situations further distances the possibility that a country's policies are developed in a framework that truly integrates them.

In the department of Atlántida, which is the one with the greatest impact for the project, all of the mayors are men. The same is true with the mayor of the municipality of Olanchito, Yoro, which is also within the project area of influence. The vice-mayors are women in the nine municipalities (eight in Atlántida and one in Yoro), and the municipal entities are made up of an average of 73% by male council members. The project's main nucleus of action is concentrated in the department of Atlántida, which has eight seats in the national congress, five of whom are men and three are women. (Data taken from the report of the Supreme Electoral Court, Elections 2017; Source: *The Gazette*, December 18, 2017).

At the private sector level, there is the Chamber of Commerce in Industrias de Atlántida CCIA whose president and director are also men. Women have entered the commercial sector, developing small companies that are mostly within the informal sector (commerce, entrepreneurship, crafts, etc.); thus, they do not directly affect economic decision-making in the sector. The women who in the sectors where they live in poverty, dedicate a large part of their time to carrying out various domestic activities and to generating income to support their families; This means that they have very little time or resources to participate in political and organizational spheres. Of the total of economically active women (1,577,089), 63.0% are in the urban area and 37.0% in the rural area. The rate of participation of women at the national level is 43.0%; 47.8% of this percentage is in the urban area and 36.0% in the rural area.⁴⁵

The Human Development Index in the department of Atlántida is 0.687, ranking third nationally; in Yoro the index is 0.651, ranking fourth nationally.⁴⁶

Some women have been able to become part of women's community organizations, but this does not imply replacing their traditional (household) activities; therefore, to participate in these organizations requires a greater effort. Very few women can count on male support and participation in households, which leads to any participation of this type carrying enormous personal and family costs.

At the level of the Garifuna indigenous community in the sector, Garifuna women play an elemental role in the communities, which are often shaped by extended family and where decision-making rests with older women. As "development" prevails, women are assuming the patriarchal patterns that the west imposes, and in some cases, their cultural, religious, and economic situations that have historically been matriarchal is lost. In rural communities, small producers' organizations, rural savings banks, or the like are established through NGOs, but in many cases this is seen as female empowerment and becomes a threat to men. The fear that women do not need a man when developing capacities is manifested by their opposition to women's participation in this type of organization. On the other hand, they see it as an additional cost since most of these types of positions or participations are not paid; on the contrary, it depends on family contributions and other types of resources.

Decision making should always consider the views of men and women. If not done in this way, the results may affect some of the sectors. Seen in another way, something that can be considered beneficial from the perspective of men

⁴⁵ Characterization of Honduran Women. Household Survey, June 2016.

⁴⁶ HDI Map per Department.

can have a negative impact on women's activities. One cannot ignore that environmental degradation directly impacts them, making their activities more difficult or exposing them to negative effects on their health.

Education

In Honduras, there are different educational levels: preschool, basic education that covers three levels from first to ninth grade and diversified or preparatory education that provides some type of basic knowledge and tools to carry out different tasks. In addition to this education there are middle and university technical education and university and postgraduate education. There is also a type of traditional education where knowledge about different labor or artisanal branches is transmitted from generation to generation without relying on an educational methodological process.

According to the 2013 Population and Housing Census, in the department of Atlántida there is a higher percentage of women in higher education, although this is not reflected in work spheres, where men always predominate. Men predominate in medium or high-level technical careers, which is why we still speak of "careers for men" and "careers for women," which emphasizes discrimination.

With regard to dropping out of school dropout, there are relevant factors such as the case of internal and external migration which are in some cases to search for better income and in other cases people are displaced by violence. In the case of women, dropping out of school manifests is because of being assigned complementary domestic chores (caring for younger siblings), teenage pregnancy, and financial limitations to maintaining their studies.

Educational inequality is directly correlated with distribution of income distribution; this inequality varies between regions. Many boys and girls attend school in buildings in poor conditions or outdoors, both in some neighborhoods on the outskirts of the city and in rural areas. An adequate gender analysis includes attention to cultural/ethnic diversity, as the same textbooks children use to learn are exclusive and discriminatory.⁴⁷

Between 2009-2011, the educational gap at the national level was slightly more pronounced in men than in women, with the Female Educational Gini at 0.351, while for men it was 0.369. During 2011, educational inequality decreased and the trend continued: inequality was higher for men than for women, with the Female Educational Gini at 0.298, while for men it was 0.305.⁴⁸

Boys' and girls' opportunities to complete primary education and advance to other levels of education are affected by delayed access to primary education, repeated grades, and dropping out. In the rural areas, girls and young women are not as sacrificed as boys, who, due to the socioeconomic conditions of families, are chosen to work from an early age and contribute to the maintenance of the home.

As mentioned previously, there are also significant rates of illiteracy in Atlántida and Yoro. In Atlántida, illiteracy reaches a level of 9.47% of the total population (471,575); of which 48% corresponds to men (21,436) and 52% (23,222) to women. In Yoro, there are a total of 58,040 illiterate inhabitants, 29,412 of whom are men and 28,628 women.

5. Considerations for project implementation

The UNDP and the Government of Honduras are committed to gender equality and the empowerment of women. The incorporation of the gender perspective is, therefore, an important imperative at the level of plans, programs, projects, and activities. This project is designed to ensure the incorporation of a gender perspective in all project activities related to equality and the empowerment of women, and its monitoring/impact through indicators disaggregated by sex in the project results framework. Therefore, the following is recommended:

- There is a possibility that women do not benefit from the project activities due to discriminatory participation in the activities carried out by the men of the communities. Therefore, there is a need to develop alternative activities for women in which to participate, which will improve their economic situation and be an element that empowers them. The project includes support for sustainable production in the biological corridors to reduce

⁴⁷ Educational inequality in Honduras: a comparative analysis by department and gender.

⁴⁸ Idem.

the threat of the expansion of subsistence agriculture and will support ventures that offer income alternatives that also attract visitors to the PAs.

- The project must define the baseline related to gender indicators, since there is no disaggregated information for the area.
- Project activities should not add any additional burden to women in their efforts to participate in the project. Therefore, arrangements and resources should be allocated through the Gender Action Plan for transportation, childcare, and other costs related to participation.
- The role of women as primary caregivers for children and the elderly should be considered before planning all project activities. The workshop location should not be too far from their homes and as much as possible within their communities so that participating women do not have to seek child care or leave children unattended or in the care of others. Alternative livelihood activities should consider activities that women can do at home or at centralized points in their communities.
- The Gender Action Plan must guarantee that all activities take into account gender issues and indigenous women must be included considering cultural differences.
- The importance and leadership of women in households/production systems, NGOs and the civil society sector should be capitalized upon, and they should be recruited to a large extent for the promotion of the project and all its activities, including activities around communication and awareness.

Gender Action Plan						
Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Budget	Timeline	Responsibility
Component 1. <i>Enabling a territorial governance framework for the conservation of biodiversity and improved connectivity.</i>						
Outcome 1.1. <i>Policy, institutional, and financial frameworks strengthened to sustainably manage production landscapes, including biological corridors.</i>						
Provide gender awareness and mainstreaming training to key stakeholders in the project, 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	Number of training events for raising awareness and gender mainstreaming.	6	0	4,000	Years 1 and 2	Project Gender and Participation Specialist
Develop gender-sensitive tools for collecting relevant gender-specific data on land use, biodiversity, natural resource management, and the use of ecosystem services in project landscape to inform policy development and financial tools.	Number of gender-sensitive tools for data collection, considering the different needs of women and men.	6	0	Cost included as part of the Project Gender and Participation Specialist (Component 4)	Years 1 and 2	Project Gender and Participation Specialist Women's groups and networks in the project landscape (e.g., Mariposas Libres en Tela y Red de Mujeres de La Masica)
Conduct a land tenure assessment for the project landscape disaggregated by gender to facilitate access of women to finance to implement sustainable production and restoration of degraded land, and the resolution of land tenure conflicts that involve women	Percent of beneficiaries of an enhanced land tenure interinstitutional accreditation system that are women	At least 35%	0	15,000	Years 1 and 2	Project Gender and Participation Specialist Municipal Offices for Women Women's groups and Networks in

Gender Action Plan						
Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Budget	Timeline	Responsibility
						the project landscape
Outcome 1.2. <i>Improved management effectiveness of protected areas and biological corridors.</i>						
Collect and use gender data and disaggregated by sex related to the management of protected areas and biological corridors	Number of management plans for protected areas considering the role of women	At least one (1)	0	5,000	Years 1 and 2	Project Gender and Participation Specialist
Carry out a financial analysis with a gender focus to develop PA business plans to ensure that local women benefit (including indigenous women) from sustainable tourism, payment for environmental services, revised entrance fee system, among other options.	Number of business plans for PAs that consider the participation of women and economic benefit	At least three (3)	0	7,000	Years 1 and 2	Project Gender and Participation Specialist
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	At least 35%	0%			

Gender Action Plan						
Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Budget	Timeline	Responsibility
	and 3 biological corridors					
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 finance environmentally friendly production practices (palm oil, meat / milk, and basic grains) prioritize women producers (including indigenous women)	Percent of financial products 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'	Number of new nurseries established with women's groups	At least one (1)	0		Years 2 to 7	Project Coordinator

Gender Action Plan						
Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Budget	Timeline	Responsibility
associations, including women's groups						
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, in the monitoring of project's environmental benefits	Percent of people the participating in the monitoring of project's environmental benefits that are women	At least 35%	0%	Cost included as part of the budget of Output 2.1.6	Years 2 to 7	Project Gender Specialist Project Coordinator
Training of women and women groups, including indigenous women to promoting the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes (implementation of LMTs, management of nurseries, monitoring, etc)	Number of women trained	At least 200 (Target will be verified during first year of project implementation)	0	8,000	Years 2 and 3	Project Gender Specialist Project Coordinator Trainers as needed
Component 3. Mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable land management practices into production landscapes.						
Outcome 3.1 Production landscapes under improved practices increase connectivity between PAs.						

Gender Action Plan						
Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Budget	Timeline	Responsibility
Provide training and extension services to small and medium women producers, including indigenous women for the implementation of agricultural sustainable production	Number of women trained and benefiting from extension services.	2,100 (palm oil: 700; beef/dairy: 700; and basic grains: 700).	0	Cost included as part of the budget of Output 3.1.1	Years 2 to 7	Project Gender Specialist Project Coordinator Trainers and extension officers/SAG as needed
Facilitate access to small and medium women producers to existing or new incentives (e.g., access to financing, tax exemptions, training, technical assistance, etc.)	Percent of small and medium women producers benefiting from existing or new incentives	At least 35%	0%	Cost included as part of the budget of Output 3.1.3	Years 2 to 7	Project Coordinator MiAmbiente+
Provide technical support to cooperatives or groups of small and medium women producers of palm oil	Number of women groups with technical support	At least two (2)	0	Cost included as part of the budget of Output 3.1.4		Project Coordinator, project team Extension officers/SAG as needed
Support small and medium farms owned or managed by women, including indigenous women, to implement intensive silvopastoral and basic grains systems with production diversification through agroforestry systems	Number of women small and medium farms owned or run by women supported by the project	175	0	Cost included as part of the budget of Output 3.1.5		Project Coordinator, project team Extension officers/SAG as needed
Outreach to women to promote their participation conservation activities and in sustainable agricultural production practices in the project landscape,	Number of training events in local communities where child care and assistance are provided	At least six (6)	0	3,000	Years 2 and 4	Project Gender Specialist

Gender Action Plan						
Gender-related activity	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Budget	Timeline	Responsibility
including provide assistance with daycare and safe places for meetings and work						
Component 4. Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)						
Outcome 4. Solutions and good practices systematized and shared.						
Ensure that women, including indigenous women, benefit from knowledge management / awareness about PA management, mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes, SLM, and gender aspects, among other topics.	Percentage of users of an information and knowledge exchange platform that are women	At least 35%	0%	Cost included as part of the budget of Output 4.1.1	Years 1 to 7	Project Coordinator MiAmbiente+
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		

Annex 11: Procurement Plan for first year of implementation

No	Project Outcome of which the procurement is related to	Type of Supply	Description of goods, services or works	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Estimated Unit Price (USD)	Estimated Total Price (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Estimated date of Completion of Activity	Responsible authorities
1	Component 1: Enabling a territorial governance framework for the conservation of biodiversity and improved connectivity	Local Consultants	Developing an ICF regulation that defines the scope for managing agroforestry systems	Expert/month	3	\$3,500	\$10,500	\$10,500	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
2		Local Consultants	Drafting legal proposals for establishing at least three (3) biological corridors	Expert/month	3	\$3,500	\$10,500	\$10,500	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
3		Local Consultants	Developing mechanisms and guidelines to improve participatory and inter-institutional control and surveillance	Expert/month	3	\$3,500	\$10,500	\$10,500	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
4		Local Consultants	Establishing commercial agreements with international and national buyers of palm oil, meat/dairy, and basic grains; promote access to credit and financial services; and assess the feasibility assessment of the PES schemes	Expert/month	9	\$3,500	\$31,500	\$31,500	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
5		Travel	Travel costs in support of Component 1	Year	1	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
6		Contractual Services-Companies	Firm to conduct technical-scientific studies for each of the proposed areas (3) to be established as biological corridors	Contract	1	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
7		Contractual Services-Companies	Legal/Technical Firm to enhance the land tenure interinstitutional accreditation system in the project landscape	Contract	1	\$33,750	\$33,750	\$33,750	06/2022	MiAmbiente+

No	Project Outcome of which the procurement is related to	Type of Supply	Description of goods, services or works	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Estimated Unit Price (USD)	Estimated Total Price (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Estimated date of Completion of Activity	Responsible authorities
8		Contractual Services- Companies	Legal/Technical Firm to develop protocols to: i) ensure the participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making related to PA management; and ii) develop a strategy de 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	Contract	1	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$21,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
9		Supplies	Supplies for activities related to Componente 1, including supplies to minimize exposure to COVID-19:	Year	1	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
10		Training	Establish three (3) Local Biological Corridor Committees	Committee	3	\$1,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
		Training	Gender awareness and mainstreaming training to key project stakeholders	Year	1	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
11		Training	Workshops/meetings for consultation process with local communities (including indigenous peoples/FPIC) to reach an agreement regarding their participation and their support for managing the established corridors	Corridor	3	\$5,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
12		Training	Training judges and prosecutors, including women, to adequately	Year	1	\$6,200	\$6,200	\$6,200	06/2022	MiAmbiente+

No	Project Outcome of which the procurement is related to	Type of Supply	Description of goods, services or works	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Estimated Unit Price (USD)	Estimated Total Price (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Estimated date of Completion of Activity	Responsible authorities
			sanction crimes perpetrated against biodiversity and forests in six PAs and three biological corridors							
14	Component 2: Promoting the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity between PAs and production landscapes	Local Consultants	Technical support for promoting the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes	Expert/year	1	\$28,000	\$28,000	\$28,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
15		Local Consultants	Technical support for promoting the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes	Expert/year	2	\$10,500	\$21,000	\$21,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
16		Local Consultants	Develop a restoration plan and provide technical support for the implementation of LMTs	Expert/year	1	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
17		Local Consultants	Conduct a market analysis of the potential sustainable tourism products to be promoted in the project landscape	Expert/month	6	\$3,500	\$21,000	\$21,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
18		Local Consultants	Development of a monitoring plan for key species (the jaguar and the Central American tapir) in six (6) PAs and the prioritized biological corridors	Expert/month	6	\$3,500	\$21,000	\$21,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+

No	Project Outcome of which the procurement is related to	Type of Supply	Description of goods, services or works	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Estimated Unit Price (USD)	Estimated Total Price (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Estimated date of Completion of Activity	Responsible authorities
19		Local Consultants	Establishing the baseline of carbon measurements using FAO's EX-ACT tool	Expert/month	2	\$3,500	\$7,000	\$7,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
20		Travel	Travel costs in support of Component 2 for promoting the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes	Year	1	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
21		Equipment and Furniture	Field equipment for species monitoring in six (6) PAs and the prioritized biological corridors	PA	6	\$8,500	\$51,000	\$51,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
22		Materials & Goods	Strengthening up to 11 existing nurseries operated by the ICF to be used with the LMTs and the restoration of biological corridors	Nursery	11	\$7,500	\$82,500	\$82,500	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
23		Materials & Goods	Establishing 2 community-based nurseries to be used with the LMTs and the restoration of biological corridors	Nursery	2	\$11,500	\$23,000	\$23,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
24		Supplies	Office, IT, and field supplies in support Component 2 activities, including supplies to minimize exposure to COVID-19	Year	1	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
25		Grants	Low-value grants for community-based organizations to support	Grant	5	\$36,000	\$180,000	\$180,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+

No	Project Outcome of which the procurement is related to	Type of Supply	Description of goods, services or works	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Estimated Unit Price (USD)	Estimated Total Price (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Estimated date of Completion of Activity	Responsible authorities
			biodiversity conservation and the recovery of goods and ecosystem services in the prioritized biological corridors							
26		Information Technology Equipment	Computers	Unit	6	\$1,500	\$9,000	\$9,000	12/2021	MiAmbiente+
27		Information Technology Equipment	Printer	Unit	1	\$535	\$535	\$535	12/2021	MiAmbiente+
28		Miscellaneous Expenses	Unforeseen events related to Component 2 for promoting the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes	Year	1	\$225	\$225	\$225	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
29		Training	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).	Year	1	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
30	Component 3: Mainstreaming	Local Consultants	Technical support to mainstreaming	Expert/year	1	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+

No	Project Outcome of which the procurement is related to	Type of Supply	Description of goods, services or works	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Estimated Unit Price (USD)	Estimated Total Price (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Estimated date of Completion of Activity	Responsible authorities
	biodiversity and SLM practices into production landscapes		biodiversity into production landscapes							
31		Local Consultants	Technical support to mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes	Expert/year	2	\$4,500	\$9,000	\$9,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
32		Local Consultants	Technical support for sustainable palm oil production	Expert/year	1	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
33		Local Consultants	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	Expert/month	8	\$3,500	\$28,000	\$28,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
34		Local Consultants	Assess the feasibility of other incentives and financial mechanisms such as guarantee funds	Expert/month	6	\$3,500	\$21,000	\$21,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
35		Travel	Travel costs in support of Component 3 for mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes	Year	1	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
36		Supplies	Supplies related to mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes and sustainable palm oil production, including supplies to minimize exposure to COVID-19	Year	1	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+

No	Project Outcome of which the procurement is related to	Type of Supply	Description of goods, services or works	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Estimated Unit Price (USD)	Estimated Total Price (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Estimated date of Completion of Activity	Responsible authorities
37		Miscellaneous Expenses	Unforeseen events related to Component 3 for mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes and promoting sustainable palm oil production	Year	1	\$288	\$288	\$288	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
38	Component 4: Knowledge Management (KM), Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Local Consultants	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 web page	Expert month	5	\$3,500	\$17,500	\$17,500	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
39		Local Consultants	Monitoring & evaluation of project activities (including monitoring of indicators in the PRF, and Core Indicators updates)	Expert/year	1	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$16,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
40		Local Consultants	Support and monitoring of gender mainstreaming and stakeholder participation	Expert/year	1	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$16,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
41		Local Consultants	Develop FPIC guidelines, ensure FPIC and develop and implement the IPP	Expert/year	1	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$16,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
42		Local Consultants	Monitoring of safeguards (FPIC, ESMF/IPPF, etc.) and development of other plans as needed	Expert/year	1	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$16,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
43		Travel	Travel costs for M&E of project activities and knowledge management	Year	1	\$1,700	\$1,700	\$1,700	06/2022	MiAmbiente+

No	Project Outcome of which the procurement is related to	Type of Supply	Description of goods, services or works	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Estimated Unit Price (USD)	Estimated Total Price (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Estimated date of Completion of Activity	Responsible authorities
44		Travel	Travel for exchange knowledge about biodiversity conservation in production landscapes and PAs (South-South cooperation)	Year	1	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
45		Travel	Travel costs for monitoring of gender mainstreaming and stakeholder participation	Year	1	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
46		Travel	Travel costs for monitoring of safeguards, including consultations with indigenous communities and organizations for FPIC	Year	1	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
47		Communic & Audio Visual Equip	Digital camera	Unit	2	\$216	\$432	\$432	12/2021	MiAmbiente+
48		Communic & Audio Visual Equip	Video projector	Unit	2	\$300	\$600	\$600	12/2021	MiAmbiente+
49		Supplies	Office and field supplies related to knowledge management and M&E	Year	1	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
50		Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	Communication strategy for development of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan	Year	1	\$2,140	\$2,140	\$2,140	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
51		Training	Workshops and meetings to develop and put into operation a knowledge management platform	Year	1	\$1,908	\$1,908	\$1,908	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
52		Training	Project Inception Workshop	Workshop	1	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$8,000	06/2021	MiAmbiente+

No	Project Outcome of which the procurement is related to	Type of Supply	Description of goods, services or works	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Estimated Unit Price (USD)	Estimated Total Price (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Estimated date of Completion of Activity	Responsible authorities
53		Training	Meetings with indigenous peoples organizations and authorities at project inception	Meeting	TBD	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	08/2021	MiAmbiente+
54		Training	Workshops and meetings for monitoring of gender mainstreaming and stakeholder participation	Year	1	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
55		Training	Workshops and meetings for monitoring of safeguards, including consultations with indigenous communities and organizations and for FPIC	Year	1	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$2,400	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
56		Training	Training of the PMU and institutional partners on social and environmental safeguards	Year	1	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
57		Training	Training of the PMU, centralized institutional partners, and local stakeholders on indigenous peoples issues	Year	1	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
58		Training	Publicize, promote and train in the use of the Grievance Mechanism	Year	1	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
59	Project Management Costs	Local Consultants	Project Coordinator: project planning, daily management of project activities, project reports, maintenance of key relationships between stakeholders.	Year	1	\$36,000	\$36,000	\$36,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+

No	Project Outcome of which the procurement is related to	Type of Supply	Description of goods, services or works	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Estimated Unit Price (USD)	Estimated Total Price (USD)	Available budget (USD)	Estimated date of Completion of Activity	Responsible authorities
50		Local Consultants	Financial/administrative assistant: financial management of the project, reporting and procurement.	Year	1	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
61		Supplies	Office and IT supplies	Year	1	\$75	\$75	\$75	06/2022	MiAmbiente+
62		Professional Services	Annual Project audit	Audit	1	\$1,143	\$1,143	\$1,143	06/2022	MiAmbiente+

Annex 12: GEF focal area specific annexes

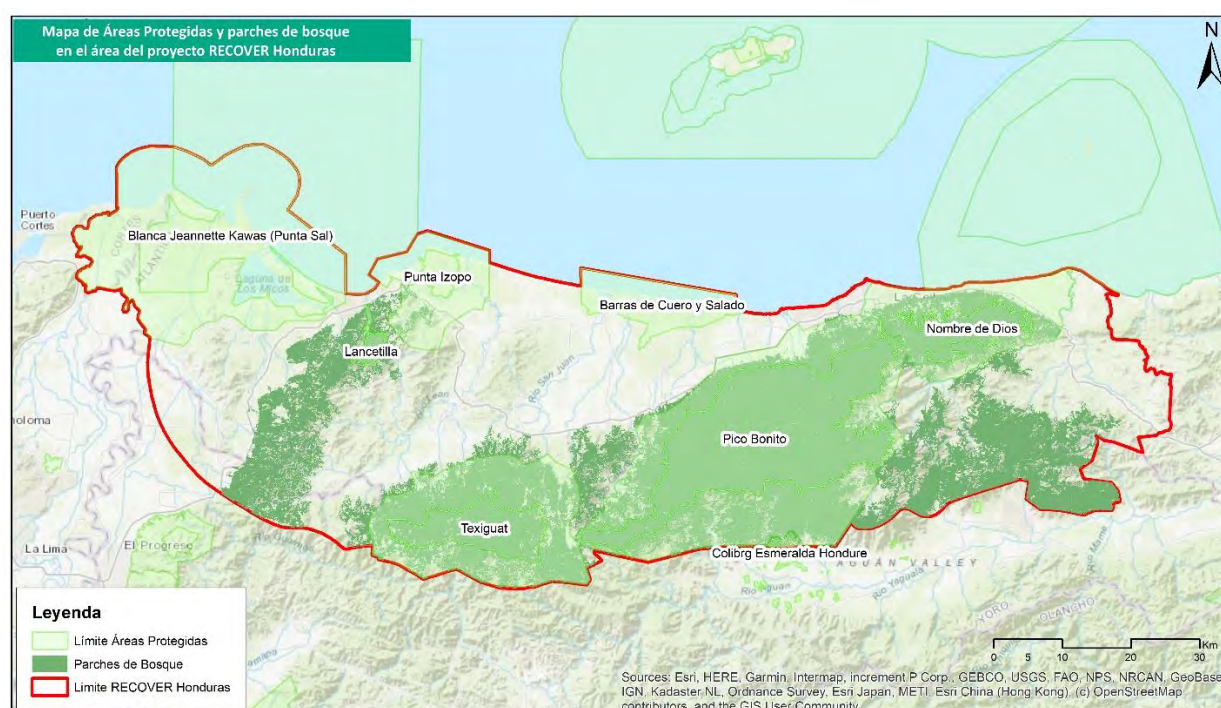
1. Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT)

Included as a separate Excel file.

2. Target landscape profile

Project Landscape

The project landscape is part of the Departments of Atlántida and Yoro and comprises a total area of approximately 587,794 hectares (ha), including the area of seas and oceans. Within the project landscape are the Protected Areas (PAs) of Punta Sal (Jeannette Kawas), Punta Izopo, Lancetilla, Barras de Cuero y Salado, Texiguat, Pico Bonito, Nombre de Dios, and parts of the Honduran Emerald Hummingbird Wildlife Refuge.

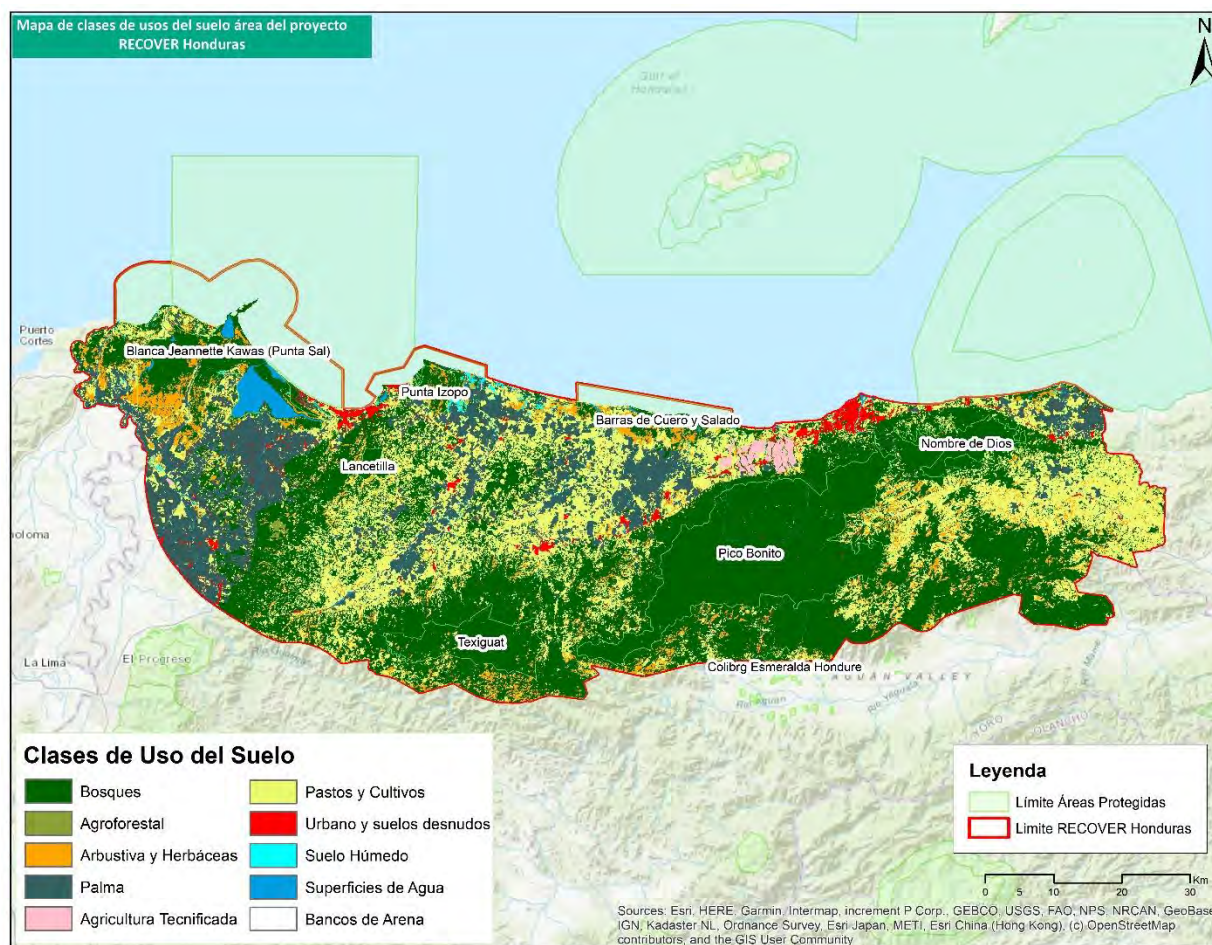


PA's and forest patches in the project landscape

The different land uses in the project landscape are summarized in the following table and figure.

Class	Total Area(ha)	Percentage Area (%)
Forests	282,009.0	51.20
Agroforestry	449.8	0.08
Shrub and Herbaceous	36,038.4	6.54
Oil Palm	74,913.3	13.60
Technified Agriculture	3,025.2	0.55
Pastures and Croplands	133,174.1	24.18
Urban and Bare Soil	9,511.1	1.73

Humid Soil	1,378.4	0.25
Surface Water Bodies	9,676.1	1.76
Sand Banks	583.0	0.11
Other Palm Species	71.9	0.01



Land use classes in the project landscape

Socioeconomic Aspects

In 2019, the estimated population of Honduras reached 9,012,229 inhabitants; of which 48.7% are men and 51.3% are women. The urban population represents 54.6% of the population, while 45.4% live in rural areas. Honduras is considered one of the countries with the highest inequality in income distribution. According to data from SEDLAC (Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean), inequality in Honduras as measured by the Gini coefficient increased during the 2015-2018 period, going from 0.5058 in 2015 to 0.5280 in 2018. In 2019 Honduras was in position #132 with a score of 0.623 according to the Human Development Index (HDI).

Socioeconomic Aspects of the Department of Atlántida

The Department of Atlántida is located in the northern region of Honduras, within which converge six PAs and biological corridors. In this department there are two different physiographic regions; plains along the Caribbean coast that form wide and attractive beaches, the most notable being the Bahía de Tela, and the second is the

mountainous region that encompasses the Sierra Nombre de Dios where Pico Bonito is located, which is the highest point in this department. The boundaries of the department are as follows: to the north with the Caribbean Sea where the Department of Islas de la Bahía is located, to the south with the Department of Yoro, to the east with the Department of Colón, and to the west with the Department of Cortés.

The total population of the department is 471,575 inhabitants, of which 157,611 reside in the rural area and 313,964 in the urban area. The illiteracy rate in the country is 12.1% according to figures from the National Statistics Institute (INE). In the Department of Atlántida the percentage of illiterate men is 9.78% and illiterate women 9.47%. In Yoro, illiterate men comprise 14.07% and women 12.76%. Illiteracy among the indigenous and Afro-descendant population is higher in relation to the non-indigenous population. In general, 31.7% of women serve as head of the household; in the rural area 24.7% have this responsibility and in the urban area it corresponds to 35.1%.

The department's economic activity is based on agriculture, livestock, commerce, and tourism. Historically, the central axis of Atlántida's agricultural activities corresponds to the Standard Fruit Company, an American company that dominates most of the department's economy. The main crops in the department of Atlántida are: bananas, African oil palm, pineapple, cocoa, sugar cane, coconut, coffee, and citrus. The department is made up of eight municipalities: La Ceiba, El Porvenir, Esparta, Jutiapa, La Masica, San Francisco, Tela, and Arizona; these are described below.

La Ceiba Municipality: La Ceiba has a territorial coverage of 639 km², which is distributed among 16 villages and 105 hamlets and a total population of 214,917 people; women comprise 113,960 of the population, which corresponds to 53% and 100,957 men, which corresponds to 47%. According to the unsatisfied basic needs (NBI 2013), the poverty rate is 46%, ranking second in its department and 37th at the country level; the extreme poverty index according to the INE 2005, poverty line method (LP) is 28%. The illiteracy rate is 6.5%. Women serve as heads of household in 34% of households, and this municipality has a 5.7% ethnic population. The main economic activities are wholesale and retail trade and vehicle repair (22%), manufacturing industries (13%), and construction (11%). The secondary economic activities are agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishing (8.6%) and transportation and storage at 6.8% of the population.

El Porvenir Municipality: El Porvenir covers 280 km², which is distributed among 13 villages and 61 hamlets, and a total population of 24,881 people, of which 12,436 are women and correspond to 50% of the total and 12,444 are men and complete the remaining 50%. According to the unsatisfied basic needs index (NBI 2013), the poverty rate is 46%, placing it fifth in the department and 40th place at the country level. The municipality's extreme poverty index according to the INE 2005, poverty line method (LP) is 39%. The municipality's population has an illiteracy of 11%; in 30% of households, women act as head and there is an ethnic population of 3.6%. The main economic activities are agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishing (34%), wholesale and retail trade and vehicle repair (16%), and manufacturing industries with 9.6% of the population. Secondary economic activities are construction (7.7%) and administrative and support service activities at 4.7% of the population.

Municipality of Esparta: Esparta covers 398 km², which is distributed among 31 villages and 104 hamlets, and a total population of 19,603 people, of which women are 9,682, which corresponds to 49.4% and men 9,921, which is 50.6% of the total. According to unsatisfied basic needs (NBI 2013), the poverty rate is 46%, ranking 6th in its department and 46th at the national level; the extreme poverty index according to the INE 2005, poverty line method (LP) is 49%. This municipality has a rate of 16% illiteracy and in 24% of households, women serve as the head; its ethnic population is 1.2%. The municipality's main economic activities are: agriculture, banana cultivation, palm, basic grains, livestock (mainly beef), and its secondary activities are the cultivation of citrus, sugar cane, and vegetables.

Municipality of Jutiapa: Jutiapa has a land cover of 533 km² distributed among 13 villages and 180 hamlets, and a total population of 36,726 people, which is divided into 18,495 women (50.4% of the total) and 18,231 men (49.6%). According to the NBI (2013), the poverty rate is 54%, occupying 7th place in its department and 68th place at the national level; the extreme poverty index according to the INE 2005, Poverty line method (LP) is 52%. This municipality has an illiteracy rate of 18%, in 29% of households, women serve as the head; its ethnic population comprises 3.9%. The main economic activities are livestock (70% dairy and 30% beef), agriculture, and cultivation of cocoa. The secondary economic activities are transformation and sale of cocoa, honey, rice, and bananas.

Municipality of La Masica: La Masica has a land cover of 470 km² distributed among 19 villages and 142 hamlets. The total population is 31,449, of which 16,051 are women (51% of the total) and 15,389 are men (49%). According to the unsatisfied basic needs index (NBI 2013), the poverty rate is 48%, ranking the municipality 3rd in its department and 38th at the national level; the extreme poverty index according to the INE 2005, Poverty line method (LP) is 46%. Illiteracy in this municipality is 15% and in 30% of households, women serve as heads of household; its ethnic population comprises 2.4%. The main economic activities are the cultivation of cocoa, rice, palms, and rambutan.

Municipality of San Francisco: The municipality has a territorial extension of 284 km², which is distributed among 12 villages and 63 hamlets. It has a population of 15,790, of which 8,067 are women (51.1% of the total population) and 7,723 are men (48.9%). According to the unsatisfied basic needs index (NBI 2013), the poverty rate is 44%, ranking 1st in its department and 20th in the country; the extreme poverty index according to the INE 2005, Poverty line method (LP) is 42%. The degree of illiteracy in this municipality is 11%. Women serve as heads in 31% of households and the ethnic population corresponds to 0.5%. The municipality's main economic activities are agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishing (40%); the secondary economic activities are wholesale and retail trade (14%).

Municipality of Tela: The municipality has a territorial extension of 1,196 km², which is distributed among 76 villages and 290 hamlets. It has a total population of 103,392 people, which is divided between 52,647 women (50.9% of the total) and 50,745 men (49.1%). According to the unsatisfied basic needs index (NBI 2013), the poverty rate is 51%, occupying 8th place in the department and 83rd place at the national level; the extreme poverty index according to the INE 2005, Poverty line method (LP) is 39%. 13% of the population is illiterate and women serve as the head of the family in 32% of households. The ethnic population is 7%. The main economic activities are agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishing (42%); secondary economic activities are wholesale and minor commerce (14%).

Municipality of Arizona: The municipality's territorial extension is 568 km², which is divided among 26 villages and 71 hamlets. The total population is 24,819 people, 12,584 (50.7%) of whom are women, and 12,235 (49.3%) are men. According to the unsatisfied basic needs index (NBI 2013), the poverty rate is 49%, occupying 4th place in the department and 39th place at the national level; the extreme poverty index according to the INE 2005, Poverty line method (LP) is 45%. The rate of illiteracy is 15%. Women serve as the head in 26% of the households in the municipality and the ethnic population comprises 0.4%. The municipality's main economic activities are agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishing (58%) and secondary economic activities are wholesale and retail trade (10%).

Socioeconomic Aspects of the Department of Yoro

The Department of Yoro is located in the central-north portion of Honduras. To the north it shares a border with the Department of Atlántida; to the south with the Departments of Francisco Morazán, Comayagua, and Olancho; to the east with the Departments of Olancho and Colón; and to the west with the Department of Cortés. The department has a territorial extension of 7,787 km². It was created on June 28, 1825, in the first Territorial Political Division of Honduras. Its total population is 613,473 inhabitants, 288,047 of whom live in rural areas and 325,426 in urban areas. The department has a total of 58,040 illiterate inhabitants, 29,412 of whom are men and 28,628 women. In general, 29.8% of women serve as heads of household; in the rural areas 23% of women have this responsibility and in the urban area 35.7% of women serve this role.

The department's economic activity is based on agriculture and cattle ranching with cattle, horses, pigs, goats, and chickens. Its main crops are banana, African oil palm, sugar cane, corn, plantain, coffee, beans, cocoa, pineapple and citrus. The current municipalities are Yoro, Arenal, El Negrito, El Progreso, Jocón, Morazán, Olanchito, Santa Rita, Sulaco, Victoria, and Yorito. However, of these, only the municipality of Olanchito is within the project landscape (and is described below).

Municipality of Olanchito: The territorial extension of the municipality is 2,028 km², which is distributed among 68 villages and 450 hamlets. Its population is 104,608 people, 53,750 of whom are women (51.4% of the total) and 50,858 of whom are men (48.6%). According to the unsatisfied basic needs index (NBI 2013), the poverty rate is 49%, occupying 4th place in its department and 39th place at the national level; the extreme poverty index according to the INE 2005, Poverty line method (LP) is 45%. The rate of illiteracy in this municipality is 13%. 31% of women are

heads of household and the ethnic population comprises 2.9%. Olanchito's main economic activities are agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishing (51%); wholesale and retail trade comprise 14% and construction 6.3%.

African Palm Cultivation in Honduras

Honduras is the third largest producer and exporter of palm oil in Latin America, surpassed only by Ecuador and Colombia; globally it ranks eighth in the world. Honduras was the first country in Central America that began to cultivate African palm. According to data from the Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG), the country currently has 190,000 hectares planted with oil palm, producing 2.4 million tons of fruit and 480,000 tons of crude oil. The palm agri-food chain in Honduras is made up of 7,300 producers, 10 intermediaries, 11 extractors, 4 refiners, 9 exporters, and 3 distributors. Some 18,000 families benefit from production activity. The bulk of palm production, which generates around 300,000 jobs that are directly or indirectly related, is recorded as occurring in the north of the country, mainly in the departments of Atlántida, Colón, Cortés, and Yoro.

Landscape Connectivity

According to the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor project (2002), a biological corridor is defined as: "A demarcated geographic space, generally privately owned and whose function is to provide connectivity between protected areas, landscapes, ecosystems, and natural or modified habitats, to make possible the migration and dispersal of wild flora and fauna and, in this way, ensure the conservation and maintenance of the biota and its habitats, in addition to ecological and evolutionary processes."

Biological corridors have been conceptualized as multiple use areas that provide great opportunities for land use planning, execution of sustainable projects, conservation of watersheds and, above all, improved quality of life of the population so that economic and social development occurs in harmony with the environment. This serves to enhance biological connectivity, biodiversity, agroecological and productive zoning, inter-institutional coordination, as well as the integration of biological corridors into national territorial systems.

The main objective of biological corridors is to maintain connectivity at the landscape level and with it the viability of ecosystems and provision of ecosystem services that contribute to the well-being of humans. The degree of connectivity can be determined from the degree of fragmentation of the forest cover and the isolation between the forest patches. The degree of isolation can be assessed from two variables: friction (which both facilitates a certain type of land use and the transit of species) and the distance between the patches of forest. Regarding distance in general terms, for a landscape to be functional, it is desirable that there be an interaction between large patches with suitable ecological conditions, and smaller patches (Canet-Desanti and Herrera, 2015).

Therefore, two important factors influencing the determination of connectivity trajectories are the legal status of land tenure and the current land use. These factors determine the feasibility of necessary interventions to carry out ecological restoration activities and design projects that seek to harmonize production with conservation objectives. Biological corridors are a management and adaptation strategy used to reduce the negative effects of climate change on biodiversity, ensuring the ecological connectivity of the landscape, favoring the movement of species between patches of habitats in the areas they currently inhabit towards areas that are climate-suitable for the future (Krosby et al., 2010).

Biological Corridors Selection Criteria

Using the standards of the Biological Corridors of Honduras Regulation (MiAmbiente+, 2016), which is based on agreement No. 0632-2015 through the National Committee of Biological Corridors under Agreement No. 0696-2016 and in accordance with CCAD (2002), the biological corridor that is proposed herein is at the ecosystem and habitat scale (from micro habitats to 10,000 km²). This scale emphasizes the connectivity of ecosystems and the reduction of habitat fragmentation, taking into account the restoration of ecosystems and the maintenance of the different populations of species of interest found in the area. According to Canet-Desanti (2008), the following criteria are used to design biological corridors:

- PAs serve as the core for conservation.
- Presence of a matrix with a percentage of natural coverage that is suitable to restore connectivity.
- Concept of watershed (springs, rivers, lakes, wetlands, among others).

- Migratory patterns of species of interest for conservation.
- Wide altitude gradient that allows for the adaptability of wildlife and plants to climate change.
- Presence of sites of importance for conservation.
- Use of natural borders (rivers, watershed, watersheds, mountains, among others).
- Use of cantonal, subregional, and conservation area borders, among others.

The following parameters or metrics have been taken into account to best determine the connectivity routes:

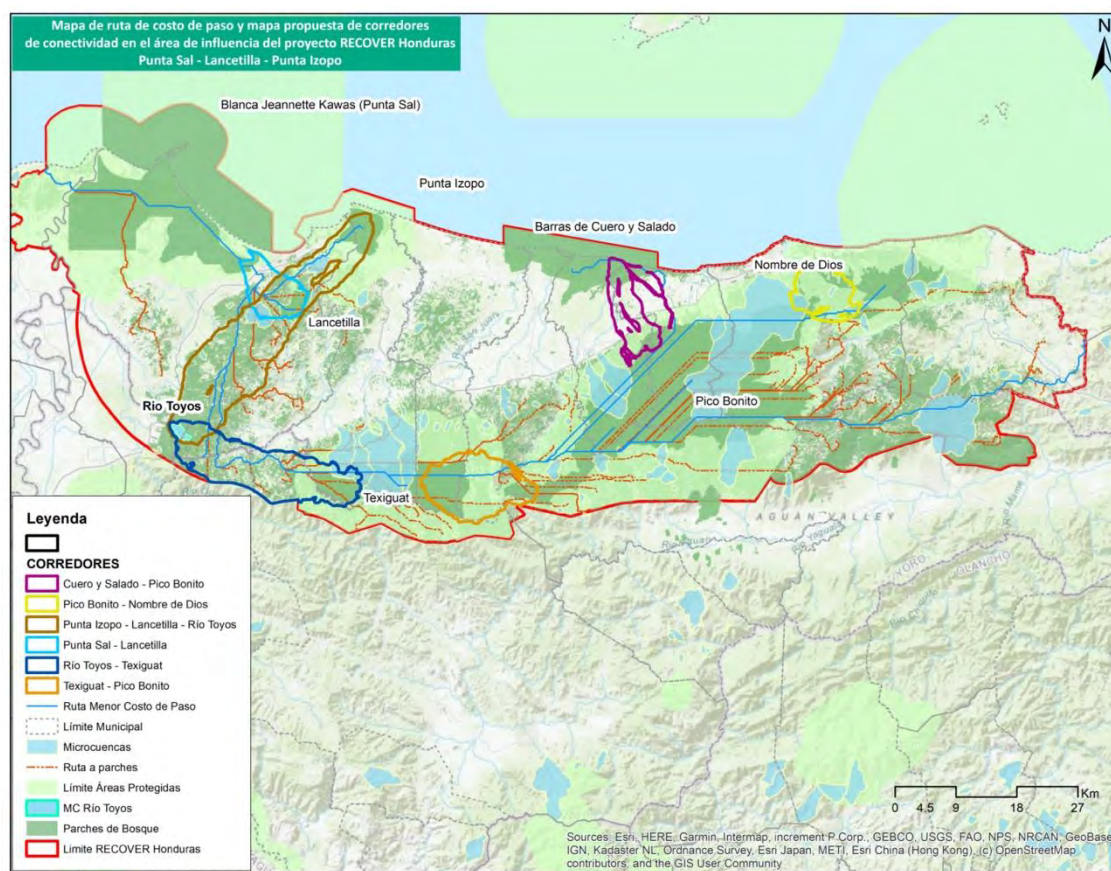
1. Land use and cover
2. Total percentage of forest patch coverage
3. Number and size of patches
4. Condition of the patches
5. Distance between patches
6. Patch form
7. Patch density
8. Distance to water network
9. Distance to road network
10. Distance to populations with greater than 30 households
11. Edge effect
12. Friction by coverage
13. Average Euclidean Distance
14. Intermixing and Juxtaposition Index
15. Area of species displacement (jaguar)

The development of this map, while taking into account the present variables, allows the detection of areas within the evaluated landscape that continue to maintain optimal habitat for the presence, mobilization, and reproduction of this species; as such, this a good indicator to measure the degree of connectivity.

As a result of the connectivity and route selection analysis for the biological corridor that will be located in the project intervention area, it was possible to identify the best areas through which the biological corridor will pass and which are the areas that are the most suitable for effort and intervention using the landscape management tool and ecological and forest restoration, with the objective of improving the ecological conditions of the landscape matrix and ensuring connectivity.

The corridor (connection) areas that were identified are the following:

1. PN Pico Bonito – PN Nombre de Dios
2. PN Pico Bonito – RVS Cuero y Salado
3. RVS Texiguat – PN Pico Bonito
4. MC Río Toyos – RVS Texiguat
5. MC Río Toyos –Lancetila - PN Punta Izopo
6. PNJK (Punta Sal) - Lancetilla



Biological Corridors and Routes of Connectivity Identified for the Project

The proposed corridor areas follow the routes of the forest patches. In certain areas it crosses an agriculture and palm area, which should be considered a conservation challenge, as it is considered the most optimal reduced cost route, but it is currently under intervention by production areas. The total area of land cover of the proposed corridors is 72,880.9 ha. The prioritized areas of the RECOVER Honduras project will be created using the biological connection areas and the PAs as a reference, covering an area of 295,398 ha.

Proposed biological corridors:

No.	Corridors	Hectares
1	Cuero y Salado - Pico Bonito	6,148.08
2	Punta Sal - Lancetilla	5,929.74
3	Punta Izopo - Lancetilla - Río Toyos	295,87.32
4	Río Toyos - Texiguat	17,784
5	Pico Bonito - Nombre de Dios	5,905.26
6	Texiguat - Pico Bonito	11,873.52

According to the results of the Corridor Designer tool, the proposed connectivity areas identified were obtained based on the cost analysis. Compared with the proposed Caribbean Corridor (PROCORREDOR, 2010), it is observed that the corridor proposed herein is not similar because of the strong fragmentation and reduction of connectivity patches in the landscape, which are the result of the encroachment of the agricultural border and other human-induced activities, such as is the case of connectivity between RVST-PNJK and PNPI-RVSCS.

The prioritized landscape has a total of 40,857 hectares of pastures and croplands where best silvopastoral and agroforestry practices can be implemented. There are also up to 16,969 hectares of oil palm where connectivity programs can be implemented in riparian forests and other practices that promote connectivity between forest patches and protected areas.

The biological corridor between PN Pico Bonito – PN Nombre de Dios, PN Pico Bonito – RVS Texiguat, and MC Río Toyos – RVS Texiguat are the most feasible corridors according to a cost-benefit analysis within the area of influence, which considers the large areas of forest patches and the existing fragmentation. The current fragmentation is due to changes in land use because of migratory agriculture, coffee, livestock and, to a lesser extent, palm, in the same way rambutan and cocoa crops begin to emerge in deforested areas. The implementation of best agricultural practices (BAP), best livestock practices (BLP), agroforestry, silvopastoral systems, and the restoration of micro-watershed recharge areas are necessary. Up to 55 micro-watersheds were found in the prioritized area of the project where forest restoration and protection actions can be carried out.

To ensure connectivity throughout the landscape, it is necessary to carry out BAP, BLP, and restoration efforts to increase connectivity between MC Río Toyos – Lancetilla – PN Punta Izopo and RVST – Lancetilla – PNJK, since this area of connectivity is highly affected by fragmentation because of mono palm crops that create a difficult barrier to pass. In addition to the implementation of BAP (i.e., reduction of agrochemicals, elimination of dredging, avoidance of seed dispersal, etc.), the recovery areas within the plots (crops) must be expanded, the riparian border should be increased and respected; all of this framed within certification processes of the production and harvesting of this crop.

This analysis provides us with the least expensive routes, as well as the routes to patches, and identifies a route between the two PAs mentioned previously. This will provide the opportunity to create a biological corridor and dedicate efforts and activities to palm trees, with the goal of improving the connectivity and avoiding isolation of PNJK and PNPI.

In order to provide better detail about the critical sites for intervention, more detailed work must be carried out with regard to land tenure and land use verification. However, using the maps with the different parameters/metrics as a starting point, it is possible to determine the need to carry out an intervention in the production systems that are within the biological corridor matrix, since a high level of fragmentation of the present ecosystems has been prevalent because of the production plots.

The system of water resources should be used as a starting point to ensure connectivity, since these areas have been somewhat respected for the services they provide and serve as connecting strips within the areas of cultivation, such as is the case of the African palm crops. It will be necessary to promote the different activities detailed in the landscape management tool in accordance with the production system in which it is being applied. The main objective is to increase productivity, halt the advance of the agricultural frontier, and reduce the negative impact on the production plots.

Annex 13: Additional agreements

To be included as needed

Annex 14: GEF Core indicators

Core Indicator 1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					(Hectares)	
		Hectares (1.1+1.2)					
		Expected			Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
		299,634	295,398				
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
n/a							
n/a		Sum	n/a				
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Jeannette Kawas National Park	30627	II	79,382	N/A	58		
Punta Izopo National Park	41024	II	18,585	N/A	39		
Texiguat Wildlife Refuge	18845	IV	46,985	N/A	39		
Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge	18816	IV	13,027	N/A	59		
Pico Bonito National Park	18810	II	107,107	N/A	52		
Nombre de Dios National Park	555582992	II	30,312	N/A	33		
		Sum	295,398				
Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored					(Hectares)	
		Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)					
		Expected			Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
		30,000	30,000				
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
			15,000	15,000			
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
			15,000	15,000			

Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 4						(Hectares)
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			50,000	31,432		
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			42,500	23,932		
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			7,500	7,500		
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment					
			Number Achieved			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	64,800	10,700		
		Male	97,200	15,700		
		Total	162,000	26,400		

Annex 15: GEF 7 Taxonomy

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Influencing models			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capital providers	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large corporations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SMEs	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Communities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Education	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning		

		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovation		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge and Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Equality			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women groups	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Programs		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Supply Chains (⁴⁹ Good Growth Partnership)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodities Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Screening Tools
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Conservation Value Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Carbon Stocks Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Soybean Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Oil Palm Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Beef Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Resilience (climate and shocks)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Production Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agroecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land and Soil Health
			<input type="checkbox"/> Diversified Farming

			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Land and Water Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small and Medium Enterprises
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Genetic Diversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Dimensions
			<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Restoration
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodity Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Cities	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated urban planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban sustainability framework
			<input type="checkbox"/> Transport and Mobility
			<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal waste management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Green space
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Biodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Resilience
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial Protected Areas
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Productive Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Seascapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community Based Natural Resource Management
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tourism
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries

			<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certification (National Standards)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (International Standards)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal Wildlife Trade
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Threatened Species
			<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plant Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangroves
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea Grasses
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetlands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Rivers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lakes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tropical Rain Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Dry Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Temperate Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Grasslands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Paramo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Desert
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial and Accounting	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Payment for Ecosystem Services
			<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Trust Funds
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation Finance
		<input type="checkbox"/> Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety
			<input type="checkbox"/> Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	<input type="checkbox"/> Forests		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> REDD/REDD+
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Amazon
			<input type="checkbox"/> Congo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drylands
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Land Management	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Approach

			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-Based NRM
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Livelihoods
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Income Generating Activities
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Agriculture
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Pasture Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Fire Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation Neutrality	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Productivity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Cover and Land cover change
			<input type="checkbox"/> Carbon stocks above or below ground
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security	
	<input type="checkbox"/> International Waters		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ship	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Aquifer
			<input type="checkbox"/> River Basin
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Basin
		<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pollution	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large Marine Ecosystems	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Protected Area	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs

			<input type="checkbox"/> Seagrasses
			<input type="checkbox"/> Polar Ecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Constructed Wetlands
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals and Waste		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mercury	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Power Plants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Cement	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ozone	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Waste
			<input type="checkbox"/> e-Waste
		<input type="checkbox"/> Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Disposal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Eco-Efficiency	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Vector Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Other	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Open Burning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Green Chemistry	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance
			<input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States
			<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate information
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme of Action
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Plan
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation

			<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector
			<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Endogenous technology
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Needs Assessment
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
		<input type="checkbox"/> United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nationally Determined Contribution
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	<input type="checkbox"/> Paris Agreement
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Development Goals
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 0
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 2
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 0
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 2

Annex 16: Partners Capacity Assessment Tool and HACT assessment

Included as a separate attachment.

Annex 17: UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report
Completed in UNDP online corporate planning system.

Annex 18: Description of FAO Component for GEF

This form must be attached to the document in the inter-institutional format before the evaluation and approval phase. The logical framework, work plan and budget must be downloaded from FPMIS.

Title:	Protecting biodiversity and recovering degraded ecosystems - RECOVER Honduras
Project Symbol	GCP /050/GFF
Receiving country (s) and / or geographic scope (regional / global):	Honduras
List of participating UN organizations:	United Nations Development Program Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Convening agency (lead) / United Nations Organization:	United Nations Development Program
Expected EOD (start date):	March - 2021
Expected NTE (end date):	March - 2025
Contribution to FAO's strategic framework: (Check as appropriate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic objective / organizational outcome SO2 – Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable SO3 – Reduce rural poverty SO4 – Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems • Country programming framework (s) Outcome (s): <i>National Priority Number 3: Sustainable use of natural resources, adaptation and mitigation to climate change and disaster risk management (ODS12, ODS13, ODS14 and ODS15)</i> • Regional Initiative / Priority Area: IR3: Sustainable use of natural resources, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management.

Classification of environmental and social risk:	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk
Gender marker ⁵⁰	G0	G1	G2a G2b
Total budget of the FAO component:	Administered by FAO: GEF: USD 1,726,484.00 Total of resources administered by FAO: USD 1,726,484.00 Co-financing: FAO USD 473,392 Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería USD 1,348,000.00 Instituto Nacional de Conservación y Desarrollo Forestal, Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre USD 3,000,000.00 Total Co-financing: USD 4,821,392		
FAO management and implementation arrangements:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appendix 1 - UNDP PRODOC (in this case, your PRODOC will count as our Description of FAO Component for GEF document as it is the lead agency). Appendix 2 - Registration framework for FAO components (of our system). Appendix 3 - Work plan (for FAO components). Appendix 4 - Status of Utilization of PPG and Budget for FAO components. Appendix 5 - FAO Implementation Agreements. Appendix 6- Environmental and social safeguards UNDP /FAO Appendix 7 - FAO Legal Appendix (between FAO and partner government limited to part implemented by FAO). 		
Harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) (Please indicate if applicable)	Not applicable		
Supervision and followed up arrangements:	To achieve the overall objective of the project, FAO and UNDP will act as GEF Implementing Agencies for the project, supporting the main implementing partner, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+, by its Spanish acronym). They will be jointly responsible for the achievement of project outcomes and for		

⁵⁰See FAO Guidance Note on Gender Mainstreaming in Project Identification and Formulation.

	<p>ensuring the project's links with the overall program. UNDP will be responsible for supporting MiAmbiente+ mainly in the implementation of the biodiversity component, while FAO will be responsible for supporting the land degradation component.</p> <p>Funds will flow from the GEF trustee separately for each agency in accordance with outcomes-based budgeting. The applicable GEF fees will be allocated to each agency according to the budget they will administer. The two agencies will use their own rules and regulations to regularly review budgets and expenditures and, together with the Project Steering Committee, will agree on any budget adjustments made between the outcomes, if necessary. Each agency will be responsible for reporting to the GEF on its own financial and project outcomes.</p> <p>FAO will engage with executing entities to manage and administer portions of GEF grant. FAO, at the beginning of the project, and in discussions with MiAmbiente+, will specify the direct project services it will provide as well as the related costs and will ensure that these are properly documented in the project budgets and financial reports.</p>
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At the request of the Government of Honduras, represented by the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will provide technical assistance for the project entitled: "Protecting biodiversity and recovering degraded ecosystems - RECOVER Honduras".

Following the signing of this project document by the duly authorized representatives of both parties, the project will be implemented in accordance with the background, the reasons and the management arrangements described in this document.

Signature

On behalf of the Government of Honduras:

On behalf of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Name:

Name:

Title:

Title:

Date:

Date:

FAO APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - PRODOC (it will be identical to the UNDP PRODOC)

Appendix 2 - Logical Framework for FAO Components

Appendix 3 - Work plan for the FAO component

Appendix 4 – Status of Utilization of PPG and FAO Component Budget

Appendix 5 - FAO Management and Implementation Arrangements

Appendix 6 – UNDP /FAO Environmental and social safeguards

Appendix 7 - Legal Appendix

Appendix 2 - Integrated project logic frame matrix

General logical framework of the project, whit FAO outputs highlighted in line with the theme of Land Degradation.

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.	<u>Mandatory Indicator 1 (GEF Core Indicator 11):</u> # 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)
	<u>Mandatory Indicator 2 (GEF Core Indicator 1 and 2):</u> Area of terrestrial protected areas ⁵¹ created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (ha)	– 0	– 295,398 ha	– 295,398 ha
	<u>Mandatory Indicator 3 (GEF Core Indicator 3):</u> 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
	<u>Mandatory Indicator 4 (GEF Core Indicator 4):</u> 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	<u>Indicator 5:</u> 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 ⁵² 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

⁵¹ Estimated based on https://www.protectedplanet.net/en/search?search_term=Honduras.

⁵² Agreement 010-2015 ICF, Instructions for the application of the technical norms in Special Plans of Agroforestry Systems (PESA, by its Spanish acronym) productive units smaller than 100 hectares;

	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) 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) 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 ⁵³ 299,634 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.	– 2,495,827 USD	– 2,371,1036 USD (5% reduction)	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>			

Technical regulations for the certification and use of trees and plantations (Agreement 022-2018).

⁵³ They are terrestrial Protected Areas, but due to their zoning it is estimated that 44,191 hectares are water surface.

<p>Outcome 1.3 Strengthened capacity of the public sector, the private sector, and civil society to manage PAs and biological corridors</p>	<p><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</p>	<p><u>National government</u></p> <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% <p><u>NGO co-managers of PAs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PROLANSATE: 42% – FUPNAND: 38% – FUPNAPIB: 38% <p><u>Municipalities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tela: 29% – Esparta: 29% – Arizona: 25% – La Ceiba: 42% – MAMUCA: 35% <p><u>Palm oil production sector</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PALCASA: 64% – Grupo Jaremar: 68% – AIPAH: 53% <p><u>Livestock production sector</u></p> <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% 	<p><u>National government</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – MiAmbiente: 60% – ICF: 58% – SAG DICTA: 30% – SAG SENASA: 15% <p><u>NGO co-managers of PAs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PROLANSATE: 48% – FUPNAND: 42% – FUPNAPIB: 39% <p><u>Municipalities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tela: 35% – Esparta: 32% – Arizona: 32% – La Ceiba: 43% – MAMUCA: 38% <p><u>Palm oil production sector</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PALCASA: 68% – Grupo Jaremar: 75% – AIPAH: 56% <p><u>Livestock production sector</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – AAGAA – La Ceiba: 20% – AGA – San Juan: 20% – AGA - Valle de Lean: 20% 	<p><u>National government</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – MiAmbiente: 69% – ICF: 63% – SAG DICTA: 40% – SAG SENASA: 30% <p><u>NGO co-managers of PAs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PROLANSATE: 54% – FUPNAND: 46% – FUPNAPIB: 40% <p><u>Municipalities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tela: 42% – Esparta: 35% – Arizona: 40% – La Ceiba: 44% – MAMUCA: 42% <p><u>Palm oil production sector</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – PALCASA: 73% – Grupo Jaremar: 81% – AIPAH: 58% <p><u>Livestock production sector</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – AAGAA – La Ceiba: 30% – AGA – San Juan: 30% – AGA - Valle de Lean: 30%
<p>Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.3</p>	<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>			

	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>			
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)	Indicator 11: Ecological Integrity Index for the jaguar under the Jaguar Protocol	– 1.68 (poor)	– 1.80 (poor)	– 2.00 (moderate)
	Indicator 12: Presence of an established population of indicator species	– Jaguar (<i>Panthera onca</i>) UICN: NT – Baird's Tapir (<i>Tapirus bairdii</i>) UICN: EN	– Jaguar (<i>Panthera onca</i>) UICN: NT – Baird's Tapir (<i>Tapirus bairdii</i>) UICN: EN	– Jaguar (<i>Panthera onca</i>) UICN: NT – Baird's Tapir (<i>Tapirus bairdii</i>) UICN: EN
	Indicator 13: Annual rate of land degradation by project end	– 0.3% (data global 2000-2015) (Baseline and targets will be verified during the first year of project implementation)	– 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 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 and 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 Garifuna, 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 (Garifuna 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., 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	Indicator 14: Production landscapes under improved practices increase connectivity between PAs	<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 (Baseline and targets will be established during the first year of project implementation)	<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
	Indicator 15: Productivity ⁵⁴ in participating palm oil and beef/dairy farms	<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 RSPO certification using the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard, 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	Indicator 16: Number of global platforms with which information about best practices and knowledge resulting from the project is shared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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)

⁵⁴ When we want to improve the income of a productive activity such as livestock (milk / meat), we will have to intervene in production factors that range from: feeding the animals, improving the birth rate of the cattle herds, reducing the days between deliveries, decrease the mortality rate. Therefore, the intervention of the project should be aimed at providing knowledge to producers to better manage their cattle herd. FAO in the PPG phase we have identified an average production of producers (men and women) (in the project area) is 4.26 liters / cow / day and the average number of cows in production per farm is 20 cows; the purchase price per liter is L.9.30 for the processing plants. Production costs are approximate L.6.76 per liter.

	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.	– 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	4.1.1. Information and knowledge exchange platform established at the national level ⁵⁵ increases awareness about PA management, mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes, SLM, and gender aspects, among other topics. <i>Implemented by UNDP and FAO</i> 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> 4.1.3. Project gender mainstreaming plan and M&E plan implemented, including systematization plan. <i>Implemented by UNDP and FAO</i>			

⁵⁵ The SIGMOF is currently in operation, a platform in which the ICF reports all the country's processes in the forestry sector.

Outcomes and outputs implemented by FAO

Component 1. Enabling territorial governance framework for the conservation of biodiversity and improvement of connectivity.

Outcome 1.1: Regulatory, institutional and financial frameworks strengthened for the sustainable management of productive landscapes including the biological corridors

Output 1.1.1. Regulation of the Forest Conservation Institute (ICF) developed defines the scope of the management of agroforestry systems throughout their life cycle, including the contribution to the conservation of biodiversity and connectivity between PAs and productive landscapes.

Agroforestry systems or practices are tools to improve the land use and contribute to the conservation of biodiversity, which is why they are considered within national policies and programs such as: the National Climate Change Strategy, in the Water Master Plan, Forest and Soil (PMABS); as well as in the National Action Plan to Fight Desertification and Drought (PAN) and in the State Policy for the Agricultural Food Sector and the Rural Environment of Honduras (PSAMRH). But it is in the Forestry, Protected Areas and Wildlife Law (LFAPVS) that the provisions applicable to this issue are found, for this reason the ICF institute the technical, legal and administrative guidelines for the management, use and transport of trees in systems agroforestry already established on private, national and communal lands, through the Technical Standard on Special Plans for Agroforestry Systems (PESA) for areas smaller than 100 hectares (Agreement 010-2015).

With the project, it is proposed to carry out an analysis in the application of the regulations and an update, to respond to the different demands that producers encounter when implementing agroforestry systems in their productive units. The actions will be directed by responsible partners, to strengthen the regulations, which allow: a) Decrease the supply of illegal wood; b) To expedite the approval procedures to promote legal use; c) Improve the income of producers; d) Generate employment in rural areas; e) Management of areas with scattered trees in the silvopastoral systems (trees, grass and animals) already established.

Inter-institutional working groups will be established to review the regulations, competencies, as well as responsibilities to guarantee the use of products and by-products obtained through agroforestry and silvopastoral practices. As well as carrying out evaluations (studies) that allow evaluating its contribution to the connectivity of the landscape and the conservation of biodiversity.

Activities proposed: a) working meetings with the different actors to review and analyze the public policies that have been established to improve the adoption of SF and SSP, for land restoration and to reduce soil degradation; b) workshop to systematize and evaluate the implementation of the SPFS at the national and local levels (project area); c) research study of biomass production in agroforestry systems in their production cycles; in small (less than 5 hectares) and medium (5 -50 hectares) productive units; d) study for the evaluation of natural generation in livestock units, in order to generate a proposal for certification of natural regeneration in pastures, in small and medium productive units; e) preparation of a technical normative proposal to improve incentives for the conservation of natural regeneration of broadleaf forest species in the production systems; f) Workshop to evaluate innovation practices in agroforestry systems taking place in the productive units of small and medium producers in the areas of the project; g) Research: assessment of the contributions of forest plantations, agroforestry systems and community forests (Community Forestry) in the conservation of biodiversity in the project area.

Outcome 1.2: Strengthening of the management of protected areas and biological corridors

Output 1.2.3. Voluntary goals of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) for the prioritized landscape of the project in compliance with the National Action Plan to Combat desertification and drought.

Identify soil degradation baseline of the project landscape is essential to monitor 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 on soil degradation in the project area was performed between the years of 2001 and 2015 using the Trends Earth Platform developed by Conservation International, Lund University and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), with the 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% 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 hectares 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, as well as 0.52% has improved or increased 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 executed according to the UNFCCC report “Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality”, in order to include safeguards to reduce the possibility of leakage, and negative externalities as suggested by GEF STAP. It is also expected to apply the Checklist of actions to support appropriate governance of LDN during this process to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality results. For this matter, will support specific activities of this process that require awareness and/or action by policy makers seeking to ensure appropriate governance in support of LDN as well as contribution from productive practices and Landscape Management Tools (LMT) and effective integrated land use planning for interventions designed, to achieve gains and accurately estimating potential new degradation that may lead to losses

Based on the previous analysis, the project will establish voluntary LDN goals for the project’s landscape, for which the government leadership for monitoring will be strengthened and commitments will be established with the actors present in the PAs and prioritized biological corridors. For this, the capacity of the technical / institutional team that will develop the LDN product and also will be strengthened and based on the UNCCD technical guide on LDN, a conceptual and methodological framework document for Honduras will be draft, which will be agreed upon and approved by ICF, MiAmbiente and SAG. In addition, the specific LDN baseline will be defined for the project landscape and a technical proposal / action plan will be developed to achieve the LDN. Finally, training will be carried out for local actors, the private sector, institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the use of methodologies to promote the use of good land practices and to monitor changes in the quantity and quality of the land, as well as to assess the achievement of the agreed voluntary goals.

With the restoration actions in the protected areas and biological corridors, the goal is to reduce the degraded land area by 10% at the project area level. These goals will be established with the focal point for the Convention to Fight Desertification and Land Degradation and the local actors, so that this experience serves as a pilot for other processes at the national level. The project will implement best practices for livestock and agricultural production that improve land conditions. The proposal is also in line with the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Drought (PAN-LCD, 2014-2022), by seeking to establish voluntary neutrality goals in land degradation in the project area, which will serve as a pilot experience in the region to reach the levels of technical detail that have yet to be established in the country.

To achieve this output, the following actions have been identified: a) capacity building of the technical / institutional team that will develop the LDN output; b) develop from local experience a conceptual and methodological framework for Honduras on Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN), with technical support to the General Directorate of Water Resources / MiAmbiente (focal point for the United Nations convention to Combat against Desertification); c) define the baseline of land degradation applied to the project region; d) support the preparation of a technical proposal or action plan in the project area to achieve LDN; e) training of local actors, institutions and NGOs in the methodologies developed and applied; f) mid-term measurement of the goals defined for LDN; g) transfer of information to the Information System for Forest Management and Monitoring (SIGMOF, by its Spanish acronym) and publication of the progress of the LDN baseline; and h) final measurement of the term voluntary goals for LDN.

Outcome 1.3 Strengthening the capacity of the public sector, the private sector and civil society for the management of PAs and biological corridors.

Output 1.3.1. Strengthened regional and local platforms for livestock allow the following:

a) Better governance for sustainable production value chains. The project will strengthen the participation of stakeholders and members of livestock platforms at the regional and local level. For this, the existing local livestock platforms and relevant actors to be strengthened will be identified and an analysis of information gaps will be carried out in relation to the governance of the identified value chains. In addition, a diagnosis and identification of training needs will be carried out and alliances will be established with key organizations specialized in different topics for the implementation of a training program to strengthen the platforms. In the case of the livestock sector, activities will be carried out to raise awareness among livestock farmers on

environmental issues and the importance of biological corridors, the conservation of biodiversity and the neutrality of land degradation.

In the baseline process, carried out an identification of some Associations of agricultural and livestock producers that are part of the National Federation of Farmers and Ranchers of Honduras (FENAGH); In the federation, the milk collection and cooling centers (CREL) are affiliated, which are small groups of producers who market their product (milk) jointly. But in the municipalities there are approximately 50% of the total of producers who are not part of any organization and who independently market the processors of milk derivatives. By means of the conformation of the Regional Sustainable Livestock table, there is a representation of the other actors in the value chains for the production of milk and beef. Therefore, it is proposed: a) creation of the regional platform of the Atlantic Coast for the production of sustainable livestock; b) census or registry / Study, of producers and artisan plants of a pilot municipality; c) holding of forum / workshops / symposium to strengthen the Platform at the regional level; and d) annual meetings or assemblies of the regional platform for sustainable livestock.

c) Effective monitoring by environmental authorities (for instance the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente +), Municipal Environmental Units, ICF, SAG and others). Mechanisms will be defined for monitoring the regional and local platforms for livestock production (meat / milk) in order to share information on related production and conservation activities. This will include the articulation of the project's actions with the Annual Evaluation Agenda, which will be agreed with the public environmental authorities and the private sector in the project landscape, as well as with the National Monitoring and Evaluation System (SNME).

Output 1.3.3. Financial products (financing for agroforestry systems, credit lines, green bonds, guarantee funds, impact investment funds, payments for results [PxO], and others) established with the institutional capacity necessary to finance environmentally-friendly production practices. Biodiversity, including agroforestry systems, community forest management, and livestock production.

The project will facilitate the access to different financial products for producers, particularly the meat / milk, and basic grains sectors, due to their impact on the economy and the landscape, to finance eco-friendly environmental production practices environment with BANHPROVI and other financial institutions. The project through the existing local and regional organizations, will identify the different existing financing opportunities for small and medium producers. Actions will be carried out in conjunction with responsible partner and the Directorate of Climate Change of the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente +) for the construction of the livestock NAMA for Honduras.

Component 2: Promoting the conservation of biodiversity and improvement of connectivity between the protected areas and production landscapes.

Outcome 2.1 Landscape management tools - LMT (micro-corridors, forest enrichment, living fences, windbreaks and agroforestry, among other) offer multiple global environmental benefits (GEBs).

Output 2.1.1 Landscape management tools (micro-corridors, forest enrichment, living fences, windbreaks, and agroforestry, etc.) implemented improve the connectivity between PA and KBA and include the following:

The project will carry out shared actions in section B. 11 existing forestry nurseries operated are strengthened and nurseries with cooperatives or producer associations (including women's groups) are established; providing 30,000 seedlings per nursery for use with LMTs and the restoration of biological corridors.

During the PPG phase, it was established that in the project's area of influence there are: eight (8) nurseries managed by the Municipalities, two (2) nurseries managed by UNAH-CURLA, one (1) nursery at the ICF Regional Office in the city of La Ceiba, one (1) nursery in the local ICF office in Tocoa, one (1) nursery in the Lancetilla Botanical Garden. In addition, in the project area there are two (2) experimental stations managed by the Honduran Foundation for Agricultural Research (FHIA, by its Spanish acronym): the Cacao Experimental and Demonstration Center -Jesús Alfonso Sánchez (CEDEC-JAS, by its Spanish acronym) in the municipality of La Masica and the Demonstrative Agroforestry Center of the Humid Tropics (CADETH, by its Spanish acronym) located in El Recreo municipality of La Masica. That it has activities for the production of vegetative material for agroforestry systems.

The project in coordination with the responsible partner will carry out the following actions: a) identified and prioritized improvements in the nursery infrastructure; b) purchase of equipment for nurseries; c) purchase of materials and supplies for the nurseries; d) contribute to the capacities of the nursery staff; and e) monitoring

of nursery operations. For the production of seedlings with native species in these nurseries, actions will be carried out in conjunction with UNDP and MiAmbiente +, therefore a participatory study must be carried out with local communities to identify the native species to be produced. To strengthen local capacities, training will be carried out for producers, private owners and nursery staff on the use, benefits and reproduction of the species that are identified. Apart from the native species, timber and fruit species will also be produced, among others, with the objective of contributing to the restoration of degraded areas, the implementation of agroforestry / silvopastoral systems and micro-basin water recharge areas.

Output 2.1.6 System for monitoring the environmental benefits of the project includes: a) application of modeling tools (for example, Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM) and Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool [EX- ACT]), etc. (including GEBs from Component 3). In coordination with the National Board of Biological Monitoring and CONACOBH. And the articulation with the platforms that exist in the country for the reporting and monitoring of the commitments established in the international agreements.

Inventory of a Greenhouse Gases (GHG) by the productive sector within the priority zones of the area of influence must be carried out at the beginning of the implementation of the project. GHG inventory monitoring will be developed at mid-term and at the end of the project, in order to quantify the contribution of the implemented activities of the projects and Landscape Management tools (LMT). Similarly, verification of good agricultural practices developed for the restoration and improvement of the identified zones within the area of influence will be implemented to ensure their establishment and the impact obtained.

The GLEAM tool for GHG modeling will be applied in the livestock production activity (milk/meat), which will have a training process for its use and then the application at farm level (500 farms in the project). In addition, the Ex-ACT tool will be used, which will be applied for restoration actions in the productive landscape contemplated by the project; Ex-ACT allows ex-ante estimates of the impact of agricultural and forestry development projects on GHG emissions and carbon sequestration, indicating their effects on the carbon balance.

The implementation proposal is as follows: (a) capacity building outside or within the country of the project expert in the implementation of GHG balance modeling tools for livestock and other activities (GLEAM, EXACT, TREND-EARTH, Others); (b) acquisition of materials and equipment for the application of monitoring tools; c) information-lifting tours for the application of monitoring tools; (d) field tours for monitoring the activities of field technicians and actions to reduce CO₂e emissions; (e) recording and analysis of data generated with project activities; (f) Transfer of information to SIGMOF and publication of advances best livestock practices, restored areas, GHG reduction by livestock activity; and (g) Inter-agency coordination with sustainable livestock initiatives, NAMA livestock for Honduras, the REDD+ National Strategy among others.

Component 3: Incorporation of biodiversity and sustainable management practices in production landscapes.

Outcome 3.1. Productive landscapes under improved practices increases connectivity between Protected Areas.

Output 3.1.1. Training and extension services program in sustainable production implemented benefits 4,000 small and medium producers of: meat / milk (2,000), basic grains and agroforestry (2,000); located in strategic areas for conservation in the prioritized biological corridors.

For the livestock production chain (meat / milk) the project will implement a training program, in coordination with the SAG (DICTA and SENASA) and in cooperation with the academy and other organizations that have presence in the project area. The promotion of sustainable production will be based on the implementation of good practices to reduce environmental impacts and contribute to landscape connectivity. In order to achieve the scope of serving producers (men and women), it is planned to carry out technical support through the methodology of Farmer Field Schools (FFS), where the producers (men and women) that are in the project's intervention area will be served. In addition to strengthening knowledge and skills to improve the production, topics will be included to understand the impacts and contributions that livestock and agricultural activity have on the conservation of biodiversity.

It is committed to strengthening the technical assistance (agricultural extension) towards an accompaniment and transfer of knowledge of the extensionist – producer and producer – producer; based on FAO's experience, it is proposed to: (a) identify and convene small- and medium-scale leader producers to develop the dialogue of experience and knowledge in the topics of food, nutrition, pasture management, animal health management and the development of forestry systems; (b) transfer capacities to the different institutions involved for research, innovation and knowledge transfer on good practices for the benefit of small producers and their local

organizations; (c) promote the organization and strengthening of the Regional Sustainable Livestock platforms; (d) instruct producers on the impact of the quality of administrative information on the herd, use of instruments from production records: fattening, milk, lift, health control, pastures and other indicators of herd projection for an increased, sustainable and competitive economy; (e) implement a systematic training and advisory process to enhance the technical and administrative operation of the Training and Extension Services Program for 2,000 farmers and 2000 ranchers; (f) develop trainer training: training for facilitators or extensionist technicians; (g) develop technical assistance focused on the management of production, breeding, milk and meat systems, based on annualized pasture and fodder production programs; (h) development of Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in the corridors of demonstration farms: in sustainable livestock and agroforestry; (i) development of field days in the corridors of demonstrative farms.

The inclusive capacity development program is based on the analysis generated on the competencies in each of the institutions that will be part of the project that was carried out during the PPG using the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard, and which allowed identifying related gaps with the ability to implement sustainable production and maximize social and environmental benefits. The program is complemented with the Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan, which involves training activities and the generation of spaces for dialogue, seeking that all initiatives consider the interaction of all the different project stakeholders.

Outputs 3.1.2. At least five (5) cooperative alliances with the private sector (buyers and businesses related to agroforestry products as an outcome of the implementation of landscape management tools (LMT), for example: cocoa beans, fruit and wood products; and with processors and vendors to promote biodiversity-friendly products.

During the PPG phase, an initial analysis of the feasibility of economic incentives was carried out and it was concluded that access to financing through credit lines of the national banks is the most viable option. However, it was also determined that in the area there is a low use of these lines of financing due to the fact that companies and local producer organizations have difficulty meeting the requirements to access credit. In line with the above, the project will provide technical assistance to small and medium entrepreneurs and producers of livestock (meat / milk) and basic grains (corn and beans), in financial aspects (for example, development of financial statements), credit references, accounting advice) and legal (for example, clarity on land tenure [Output 1.1.3], legal constitution of organized groups) in order to meet the requirements and documentation required and formalize applications for access credit within the framework of the alliance with private banks that the project will establish to access the credit system for sustainable and environmentally friendly production (Output 3.1.2).

The project proposes the identification of the programs or / and access lines to current and potential financing for the productive chains of livestock, basic grains and agroforestry systems such as: cocoa beans, fruit trees and wood; training for producers on different financial services and products available and the importance of using best production practices as a condition for accessing credits promoted by the project. For these activities there will be a specialist in sustainable livestock and agribusiness, who in turn will be strengthening the livestock platform at the regional level (output 1.3.1); and strategic coordination with the pilot program for the livestock NAMA in Honduras, which is being promoted by the SAG and MiAmbiente + (Climate Change Directorate).

Output 3.1.5. 500 small and medium farms producing meat / milk that implement intensive silvopastoral systems and basic grain systems with diversification of production through agroforestry systems; they will be monitored through the GLEAM and Ex-ACT tools to quantify the benefits to LDN, reduction of CO₂e emissions from livestock and contribution to conserving biodiversity.

With the information collected in the PPG phase, the project proposes the following intervention in the 500 productive units: a) prioritize the sites for the implementation of silvopastoral systems, zoning from 1 to 5 will be identify according to the specific connectivity areas prioritized; b) establish demonstration farms to train and develop adequate training for breeding, milk and dual purpose production systems; c) acquisition of seeds and vegetative material for the establishment of demonstration plots with silvopastoral systems; d) implementation of silvopastoral systems and good practices (intensive rotational grazing system); e) implement management protocols for a set of good management practices that facilitate thematic learning and promote the implementation of silvopastoral systems for both producers and livestock managers on the farm; f) introduce tools for the management of basic records by producers to promote business orientation and good management of resources in the cattle herds of model farms; g) acquisition of bio digesters and installation in at least 50 production units, to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions; h) monitor and evaluate practices that impact greenhouse gas emissions at the beginning of the project, mid-term and at the end of the intervention; as well

as i) quantify greenhouse gas emissions with GLEAM at the beginning of the project, in the middle term and at the end of the intervention.

Component 4: Knowledge management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). Greenhouse gas emissions at the beginning of the project, mid-term and at the end of the intervention.

Outcome 4.1 Systematized and shared solutions and good practices

Output 4.1.1 Information and knowledge exchange platform established at the national level increases awareness about PA management, integration of biodiversity in production landscapes, sustainable land management (SLM) and gender aspects, among other issues.

The project will put in place, a national platform for sharing information about biological corridors consolidation and conservation of biodiversity in productive landscapes and LDN, to share experiences and best practices between multiple actors at national level and in other productive landscapes and biological corridors of the country. The national information exchange platform will be coordinated by MiAmbiente + with the support of other public institutions (ICF and SAG) and the private sectors, particularly livestock, and civil society. It is expected to issue a campaign to publicize the platform, and include a user guide to access it and exchange information. In addition, periodic newsletters will be sent through email and social media (Facebook, WhatsApp, and others) to inform the registered users of the new information available.

Output 4.1.2 South-South cooperation program to exchange knowledge on the conservation of biodiversity in productive landscapes and PAs.

South-South cooperation for knowledge sharing on biodiversity conservation in productive landscapes and PAs will be promoted through different management platforms such as the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Panorama Portal "Solutions for a Healthy Planet", and the Community of Practice for Good Growth, among others. Additionally, the project will share information and exchange experiences with other countries in the region that are implementing similar initiatives in productive landscapes for the generation of global environmental benefits related to biodiversity conservation and SLM, as well as best practices in the application of tools and models such as EX ACT and GLEAM to improve project results. These include countries in the region such as Panama, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Panama, Ecuador, Uruguay, Cuba, Belize, Costa Rica, and Guatemala that are also implementing GEF-supported projects in these areas.

Output 4.1.3 Gender Action Plan and Monitoring and Evaluation Plan implemented, including the systematization plan.

The project in coordination with the implementing partners will develop the actions established in the Gender Action Plan and the Comprehensive Plan for Stakeholder Participation; as well as the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of the project, developed during the PPG phase. Project implementation stage, will be launched through a project kick-off workshop where key stakeholders will participate. The project outcomes as described in the Project Outcomes Framework will be monitored at least annually during project implementation to ensure that the project outcomes and gender related indicator achievements.

The **Monitoring and Evaluation Plan** will be used to support adaptive management in such a way that the experiences resulting from the implementation of the activities can be integrated into the annual project programming. Also, inputs will be delivered to UNDP for the annual implementation reports (PIR) requested by the donor. The project will guarantee transparency in the preparation, implementation, reporting and evaluation of its activities. This includes full disclosure of all information and consultation with major groups and representatives of local communities. The dissemination of the information will be guaranteed and the dissemination of the conclusions through products and knowledge events. Project reports will widely and freely shared, and conclusions and lessons learned will be made available. A half time monitoring and evaluation professional will be part of FAO co-financing in order to ensure the compliance of the monitoring and evaluation plan into FAOs specific outputs.

Under the leadership of UNDP (lead agency), FAO will carry out the following:

Project start-up workshop, with local project stakeholders, within 90 days of the CEO Endorsement approval of this project

- Annual evaluations of the project and preparation of the annual operational plans, annually, typically between June and August in coordination with UNDP as leader Agency
- Mid-term review (external evaluation) RECOVER Honduras project in coordination with UNDP as leader Agency (review and comment of all MTE deliverables).
- Final evaluation of the RECOVER Honduras project, six (6) months after the project ends, in coordination with UNDP as leader Agency (review and comment of all TE deliverables).

Gender Action Plan

In the document ProDoc GEF7 - UNDP “Protecting biodiversity and recovering degraded ecosystems - RECOVER Honduras” in appendix 10 *Gender Analysis and Action Plan* (page 180), details the observations made during the PPG phase, regarding the gender analysis in the project’s area of influence. Where the following factors were taken into consideration:

- Well-being: Equality of material wealth (income, food supply, health care) for men and women.
- Access: Equitable access for women and men to factors of production (land, credit, work, training, marketing facilities and public services) as well as equal opportunities in life.
- Awareness: Both genders understand the concept of gender and how it affects life. The division of labor by gender must be fair and equal and have the approval of both men and women.
- Participation: women participate equally with men at all levels, including in the development projects.
- Control: women and men achieve a fair balance of control over the resources.

Based on the results of the analysis carried out by UNDP, the project is designed to guarantee the incorporation of the gender perspective in all project activities, related to equality and the empowerment of women, and their monitoring / impact through sex-disaggregated indicators in the project’s outcomes framework. It is recommended therefore that:

- There is the possibility that women do not benefit from project activities, due to their discriminatory participation in activities carried out by men in the communities. Therefore, there is a need to develop alternative activities for women to participate, which will improve their economic situation and have an element that empowers them. The project includes support for sustainable production in biological corridors. To reduce the threat of the expansion of subsistence agriculture, those enterprises that offer income alternatives that also attract visitors to PAs will be supported.
- The project must include in its Implementation, the definition of the baseline related to gender indicators, since there is no disaggregated information for the area.
- The project activities should not add any additional burden to women in their efforts to participate in the project. Therefore, arrangements and resources should be allocated through the gender action plan for transportation, child care and other costs related to participation.
- The role of women as primary caregivers of children and the elderly, should be considered before planning all project activities. The workshop site should not be too far from their homes and as far as possible in their communities so that participating women do not have to seek child care or leave children unattended or in the care of others. Alternative livelihood activities should consider activities that women can undertake at home or at centralized points in their communities.
- The Gender Action Plan must ensure that all activities are gender sensitive and indigenous women must be included with their culture as such.
- The importance and leadership of women in households / production systems, NGOs and the civil society sector should be capitalized on, and should be recruited to a large extent for the promotion of the project and all its activities, including communication activities and awareness.

The project “Protecting biodiversity and recovering degraded ecosystems - RECOVER Honduras “count with one” **Gender Action Plan** ”(Page 189-193 Annex 1- UNDP PRODOC), which seeks to reduce these gaps and barriers so that the affective participation of women and men is promoted, with autonomy in decision-making, economic autonomy, visualization and promotion of their community leadership as a fundamental part in the management of the protected areas and livestock production systems, basic grains and agroforestry systems. To achieve the aforementioned objectives, from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Resources (Mi Ambiente +) in coordination with the National Institute for Women (INAM, by its Spanish acronym) and the Municipal Offices for Women (OMM, by its Spanish acronym), UNDP will hire an expert in indigenous peoples and gender issues, which will work in close coordination with FAO and the implementing partners.

FAO integrates in a timely manner to the monitoring of the Gender Action Plan the gender focal point of the FAO representation in Honduras as part of FAO cofinancing to ensure the compliance in this area of FAO outputs. This half time professional will be in close coordination with safeguard expert of the Project Management Unit. Therefore, the project team will develop the activities in accordance with the FAO gender equality policy and the gender strategy, as well as the instruments generated in the representation.

Participation of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants

FAO has a policy of indigenous and tribal peoples, having as basic principles: self-determination; respect for indigenous knowledge, cultures and traditional practices that contribute to sustainable and equitable development; and free, prior and informed consent. The policy is operationally reflected in the FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines and the Project Cycle Guide, which guides all field operations.

By identifying activities with indigenous peoples, FAO will ensure their full and effective participation, in a way that fosters full respect for indigenous people's dignity, human rights, traditional knowledge, cultural uniqueness and diversity so that : (i) receive social and economic benefits that are compatible with their culture (ii) provide social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate. In addition, FAO will cofinance a half time professional to ensure FAO compliance with this policy into FAO's specific outputs and activities. This professional will be in coordination with Safeguard expert of the Project management unit.

According to the FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, indigenous peoples must be considered as an essential stakeholder in a development program shaped by such a mandate. In the PRODOC of the project **"Protecting biodiversity and recovering degraded ecosystems - RECOVER Honduras"**, the effective participation of indigenous peoples is detailed to guarantee Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for the project implementation stage. To achieve the participation and involvement of indigenous peoples in all phases of the project, the plan will establish effective coordination mechanisms between social, private and governmental actors which will allow the participation of indigenous men and women under equal conditions, promoting from the institutional framework and community based organizations their participation in decision-making spaces, the promotion and development of leadership under a sustainable empowerment approach attached to their worldview, so that when FAO implements its actions, it must adhere to this plan.

For the Implementation of the project, a plan will be built that guarantees attention to indigenous peoples, based on the process of Free and Informed Prior Consent (FPIC), as well as the agreements and treaties on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the territories, the construction of the plan should include the following steps:

- a) Identification of Indigenous peoples.
- b) Documentation of geographic and demographic information.
- c) Design of the care plan for Indigenous peoples.
- d) Validation and approval of the care plan for indigenous peoples, based on the process of Free and Informed Prior Consent (FPIC), as well as the agreements and treaties on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the territories where the project will be implemented.
- e) Documentation of the lessons learned.

To guarantee the success of the project, the participation in project decisions that directly affect indigenous communities from the diagnosis, planning, to Implementation, and monitoring are necessary. This will include consultation with indigenous peoples on the traditional way of using and caring for natural resources (forests, biodiversity, soils and water resources, among others) and how the benefits of this are distributed. This will result in equitable governance, by giving the indigenous communities greater power of decision, control and management of the natural resources in their environment.

Given that indigenous peoples have traditional and ancestral knowledge, wisdom about the conservation, use and exploitation of forests and rivers, as well as flora and fauna, their knowledge will be incorporated at all stages of the project in order to guarantee the sustainability and the success of this. Clear identification and wide dissemination of the areas of competence, domain and responsibility that guide the participation of the interested parties.

An element to consider in the implementation of the project **"Protecting biodiversity and recovering degraded ecosystems - RECOVER Honduras"** will be the intercultural approach, which will be oriented to the recognition of the coexistence of cultural diversities found in the area of influence. The implementation of the project based

on the element of inter culturally, which is associated with the importance that diversity has acquired and issues related to the identity of individuals, which becomes a legitimate imperative that indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants are part of the egalitarian and that allows us to trace the path towards inclusion.

Appendix 3 - Work plan for FAO Components

OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Project staff hiring process		x	x																										
Project office and field equipment acquisition process.		x	x																										
Project start-up workshop, with local project stakeholders		x																											
Preparation and presentation of project progress reports (every 6 months)			x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		
Annual project evaluations and preparation of Annual Working Plans (AWP)					x				x				x				x				x				x				
Compliance activities, audit Partners									x								x												
Partners compliance activities, field visits					x				x				x				x												
Mid-term review (external evaluation) RECOVER Honduras project																x	x												
Final evaluation of the RECOVER Honduras project																												x	x
Outcome 1.1: Regulatory, institutional and financial frameworks strengthened for the sustainable management of productive landscapes including biological corridors.																													
Output 1.1.1. Regulation of the Forest Conservation Institute (ICF) developed which defines the scope of the management of agroforestry systems throughout their life cycle, including the contribution to the conservation of biodiversity and connectivity between PAs and productive landscapes.	Work meetings with the different actors with the review and analysis of the public policies that have been established to improve the adoption of SF and SSP, for land restoration and to reduce soil degradation.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												
	Analysis of agroforestry systems in their production cycles; in small (less than 5 hectares) and medium (5 -50 hectares) productive units to assess contributions to connectivity.							x	x																				
	Technical proposal for the certification of natural regeneration in pastures, in small and medium production units.								x	x																			

OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Monitoring and validation of innovative practices in agroforestry systems being developed in the productive units of small and medium producers in the project area.							x				x				x													
Outcome 1.2: Strengthening of the management of protected areas and biological corridors																													
Output 1.2.3 Framework to achieve the objectives of neutrality in land degradation (LDN) established according to the validation of baselines for the LDN of more than 23,932 ha and a defined action plan with the main actors.	Strengthening the capacities of the technical / institutional team that will develop the LDN output.		x																										
	Develop from local experience a conceptual and methodological framework for Honduras on Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN), with the technical support from the project to the General Directorate of Water Resources / MiAmbiente (focal point for the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification)			x	x																								
	Define the baseline of land degradation applied to the project region.				x	x	x																						
	Support the preparation of a technical proposal or action plan in the project area to achieve LDN								x	x	x																		
	Training of local actors, institutions and NGOs in the methodologies developed and applied.				x			x				x				x	x												
	Mid-term measurement of the goals defined for LDN.											x	x	x															
	Transfer of information to the Information System for Forest Management and Monitoring (SIGMOF) and publication of the progress of the LDN baseline.						x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x
	Final measure of term voluntary goals for LDN.																										x	x	x
Output 1.3.1 Regional and local platforms for livestock production are strengthened	Creation of the regional platform of the Atlantic Coast for the production of sustainable livestock	x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x													

OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Census or registry / Study, of producers and artisan plants.								x	x																			
	Forum / workshops / symposium to strengthen the Platform at the regional level.						x			x						x				x					x				
	Annual meetings or assemblies of the regional platform for sustainable livestock.												x			x				x					x				
Outcome 2.1: Landscape management tools - LMT (micro corridors, forest enrichment, living fences, windbreaks and agroforestry, etc.) offer multiple global environmental benefits (GEBs).																													
Output 2.1.1 LMT (micro-corridors, forest enrichment, living fences, windbreaks, and agroforestry, among others) implemented improve connectivity between AP / KBA and include the following: 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.	Improvements in the infrastructure of the nursery identified for the production of the plants for the restoration process.		x	x		x	x			x	x			x	x														
	Nursery equipment (such as handcarts, germinating boxes, rakes, shovels, backpack sprayers).	x	x			x	x																						
	Provide vegetative material to strengthen 11 existing nurseries in the project area, to be used in landscape management tools (LMT) and the restoration of biological corridors, including agroforestry and silvopastoral systems.		x	x		x	x			x	x			X	x														
	Nursery plant production (bag filling and stacking); 130 thousand plants per year.		x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		X	x	x													
	Monitoring of nursery operations.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x												
	Register of native species that can be reproduced in the nursery and prioritized for restoration (compilation of secondary information: national inventories, studies.		x	x																									
2.1.6. Monitoring system of the environmental benefits of the project includes: Application of modeling tools (for example, Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM) and Ex-Ante Carbon Balance	Acquisition of Materials and equipment for the application of tools (GLEAM, EXACT, TREND-EARTH, and others).			x	x																								
	Information gathering field trips for the application of the tools GLEAM, EXACT, TREND-EARTH, and others.		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x												

OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Tool (EX-ACT)), as well as others. (Including GEBs from Component 3).	Field trips to monitor the field technician activities and the actions to reduce CO2e emissions.			x				x				x				x													
	Strengthening of capacities outside or within the country of the project expert in the application of tools for modeling the GHG balance due to livestock and other activities (GLEAM, EXACT, TREND-EARTH, and others).			x				x				x				x													
	Implementation and monitoring of activities of the component and the project by the expert in Monitoring and modeling of GHG and GIS for Livestock and Land Degradation Neutrality.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												
	Establish the baseline at the beginning of the project and apply the GLEAM tool and the EX-ACT tool again during the mid and end point of the project													x													x		
	Transfer of information to the SIGMOF and publication of the progress, best livestock practices, restored areas, GHG reduction due to livestock activity.						x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x		x
	Inter-institutional coordination with sustainable livestock initiatives, livestock NAMA for Honduras, and the National REDD + Strategy, among others.			x		x		x		x		x		x		x													
Outcome 3.1: Productive landscapes under improved practices increase connectivity between the PAs.																													
Output 3.1.1. Program of training and extension services in sustainable production implemented benefits 4,000 small and medium producers of meat /	Inter-institutional coordination to establish the training and extension program in sustainable production; establish schedule of training activities.	x	x																										

OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
milk (2,000) and basic grains (2,000) located in strategic areas for conservation in the prioritized biological corridors.	Identify and convene leaders of small and medium-scale livestock producers, to develop a dialogue of experience and knowledge on the issues of food, nutrition, pasture management, animal health management and develop silvopastoral systems.	X	X																										
	Transfer capacities to the different institutions involved for the research, innovation and knowledge transfer on good practices for the benefit of small farmers and their local organizations.	X	X	X	X																								
	Develop training of trainers: training for facilitators or extension technicians.	x	x	x	x	x				x				x															
	Acquisition of materials and equipment for training processes.	x				x				x				x															
	Implement a systematic training and advisory process to enhance the technical and administrative operation of the Training and Extension Services Program for 2,000 farmers.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X														
	Plan and implement vaccination programs that promote the sanitation and health of the herd, to reduce the losses due to mortality.																												
	Development of Farmer Field schools in sustainable livestock and agroforestry in the corridors of the demonstration farms.				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X												
	Development of field days in the corridors of the demonstration farms: In sustainable livestock and agroforestry.					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X												
	National technological exchange tours: for livestock, basic grains and agroforestry.					X				X				X															
	Schools of mayoral in cattle farms.				X		X			X				X															
Output 3.1.2 At least five (5) cooperation alliances with the private sector (buyers and businesses related	Identification of the programs or / and access lines to current and potential financing for the productive chains of livestock, basic grains and									x	x						x	x											

OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
to agroforestry outputs as an outcome of the implementation of landscape management tools, for example, cocoa, fruit and wood products) and with processors and vendors to promote the biodiversity-friendly products.	agroforestry systems such as: cocoa, fruit trees and wood.																												
	Training for producers on different services and financial products available and the importance of using best production practices as a condition for accessing credits promoted by the project.									x		x				x		x											
Output 3.1.5. 500 small and medium meat / milk farms that implement intensive silvopastoral systems and basic grain systems with diversification of production through agroforestry systems and with verification using GLEAM tools, Total Factor Productivity - Livestock (L-TFP, for Propensity Score Matching (PSM) and Propensity Score Matching (PSM).	Establish demonstration farms to train and develop adequate training for breeding, dual purpose, and milk production systems; prioritize sites for the implementation of silvopastoral systems.			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																
	Establish the baseline for the 500 farms that the project will support with materials, technical assistance and specialized equipment; units of small and medium producers (men and women).		x	x	x																								
	Support the implementation of silvopastoral practices and agroforestry systems in livestock and agricultural production units.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												
	Acquisition of bio digesters, to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.											x	x	x	x														
	Implement management protocols for a set of good management practices that facilitate thematic learning and promote the implementation of silvopastoral systems for both producers and livestock keepers on the farm.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												
	Introduce tools for the management of basic records by producers to promote business orientation and good management of resources in the cattle herds of the model farms.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												

OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Monitor and evaluate practices that impact greenhouse gas emissions at the beginning of the project, in the middle term, and at the end of the intervention.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X												
	Quantify greenhouse gas emissions with GLEAM at the beginning of the project, the middle term and at the end of the intervention.	X	X			X	X			X	X			X	X	X													
Outcome 4.1. Systematized and shared solutions and good practices																													
Output 4.1.1 Information and knowledge exchange platform established at the national level increases awareness about the PA management, integration of biodiversity in production landscapes, sustainable land management (SLM) and gender aspects, among other issues.	Platform: Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Panorama Portal “Solutions for a Healthy Planet”; Platform: Good Growth Community of Practice				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 4.1.2 South-South cooperation program to exchange knowledge on the conservation of biodiversity in productive landscapes and PAs.	Share information and exchange experiences with other countries in the region that are implementing similar initiatives in productive landscapes for the generation of global environmental benefits related to biodiversity conservation and SLM.							X			X				X														
Output 4.1.3 Gender Action Plan and M&E Plan implemented, including a systematization plan.	Implementation and monitoring of the Gender Action Plan.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Implement and follow up the Comprehensive Stakeholder Participation Plan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Implement and monitor the project M&E Plan		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Appendix 4 - Status of Utilization of PPG and Budget for the FAO components

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 100,000			
Symbol: GCP /HON/051/GFF			
<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>
Activity 1	25,000.00	6,617.05	4,233.35
Activity 2	38,000.00	42,920.34	
Activity 3	12,000.00	13,043.00	
Activity 4	25,000.00	30,248.37	2,938.00
Total	100,000	92,829	7,171



FAO RECOVER
Budget 20November

Appendix 5 - FAO Management and Implementation Arrangements

Institutional arrangements

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+) is the government's main stakeholder. FAO and UNDP will provide technical supervision as GEF Agencies. FAO will coordinate all efforts to implement the project components, aligning with other initiatives and ensuring that all deadlines are met and that the project outcomes are discussed in all the national and local institutions involved.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be implemented through implementing partners. Partners will be responsible for the timely implementation of agreed project results, operational and technical oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and effective use of GEF resources for their intended purposes and in accordance with requirements. policy of FAO and GEF. An FAO technical liaison has been defined that will follow up on the arrangements through Letters of Agreement, it will be located in the Office of the FAO Representation, which will add an additional level of supervision and coordination of the Responsible Partners.

In coordination with the country focal point, FAO will execute part of the *output 1.2.3. Voluntary goals of neutrality in land degradation (LDN)* for the prioritized landscape of the project in compliance with the National Action Plan to Combat desertification and drought. FAO will support specific activities of this process that require awareness and / or action on the part of policy makers seeking to ensure adequate governance in support of LDN, as well as the contribution of productive practices and landscape management tools (HMT) and effective integrated land use. Planning interventions designed to achieve gains and accurately estimate new potential degradation that can lead to losses.

The institution will also be responsible for the implementation of the Output. *2.1.6 System for monitoring the environmental benefits of the project includes Application of modeling tools (for example, Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM) and Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool (EX-ACT))*. FAO has designed and applied the GLEAM methodology in order to quantify livestock production and the use of natural resources in the sector, as well as to identify the environmental impacts of livestock to contribute to the evaluation of mitigation scenarios for the development of a livestock sector, more sustainable. Therefore, a process of training and management of the tools, will begin for the actors involved in the registration, analysis and preparation of reports on the impact of the livestock sector on the environment. Also, the adoption of this tool and a potential scaling of its use in processes that may lead to NAMAs and / or other instruments that allow expanding good practices and the sustainability of the livestock sector in the country. In the case of EX - ACT, a similar approach will applied, where FAO supports the strengthening of national and local capacities in tools that allow the promotion of productive practices that promote positive impacts on both sustainable land management, the reduction of emissions of GHG and the conservation of biodiversity. Output 3.1.5 500 small and medium meat / milk farms that implement intensive silvopastoral systems and basic grain systems with diversification of production through agroforestry systems; They will be monitored through the GLEAM and Ex-ACT tools to quantify the benefits to LDN, reduction of CO₂e emissions from livestock and contribution to conserving biodiversity (for this product it will only be emissions monitoring)

The responsible partner will be accountable to FAO for the timely execution of agreed project outcomes, operational and technical oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and effective use of GEF resources of the project. The intended purpose and in accordance with FAO and GEF policy requirements. An FAO technical liaison has been defined that will follow up on the arrangements through Letters of Agreements, it will be located in the Office of the FAO Representation, which will add an additional level of supervision and coordination of the Operating Partners.

Organizational structure of the project

The project "Protecting biodiversity and recovering degraded ecosystems - RECOVER Honduras" following the provisions of the GEF will have the following organizational structure:

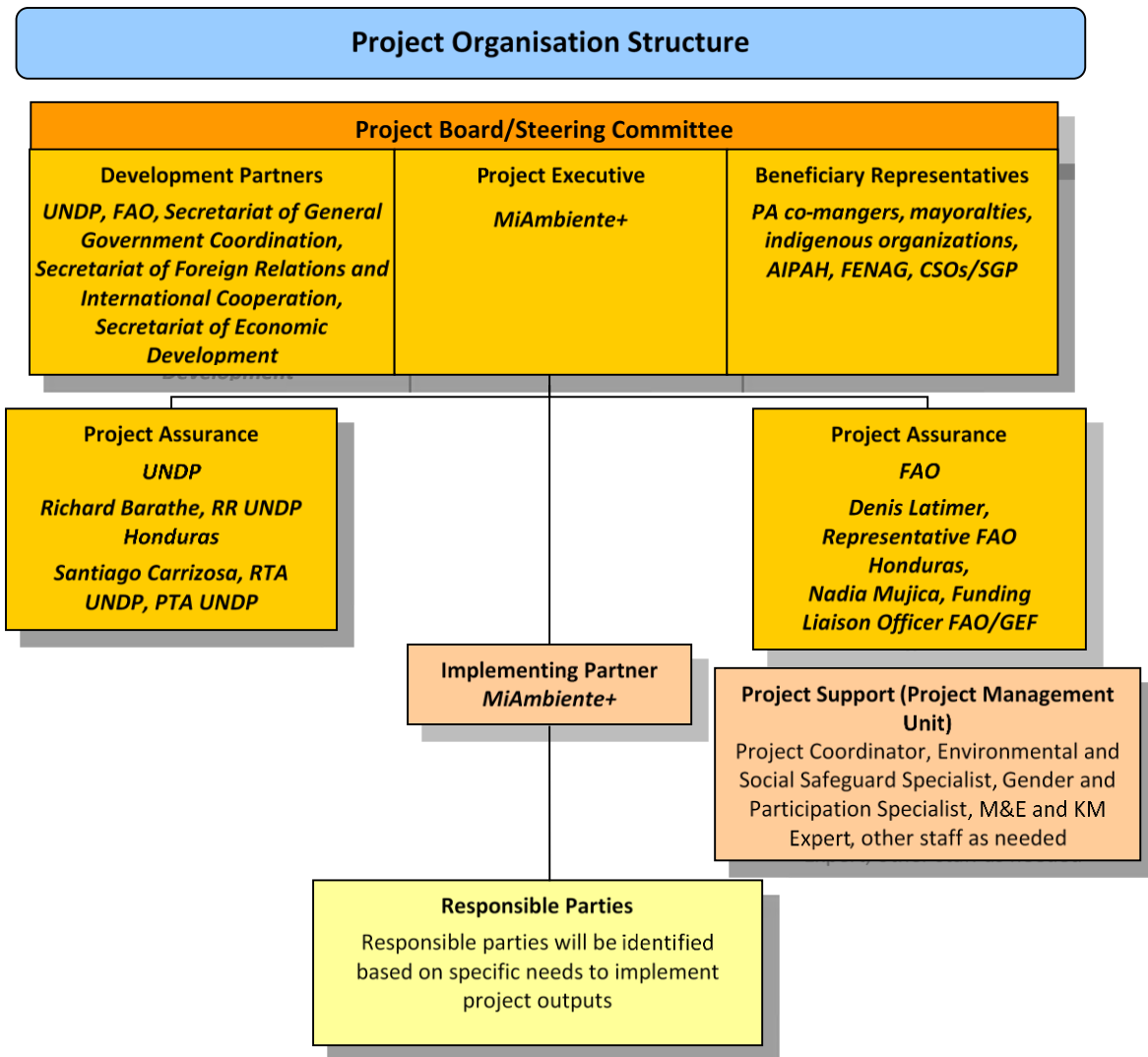
- **Implementation Partner.** The partner in the implementation of this project "Protecting biodiversity and recovering degraded ecosystems - RECOVER Honduras" is the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente +), it will be the entity to which the UNDP (GEF Implementing Agency) has entrusted the implementation.

The implementing partner is responsible for the implementation of this project. The specific tasks are, among others:

- a. Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all the information and data necessary for the timely and comprehensive presentation of evidence-based project reports, including economic data and outcomes, as required. The implementing partner will endeavor to ensure that national institutes carry out monitoring and evaluation at the project level and that it is in harmony with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project are compatible with national systems. .
- b. Risk management, as described in this project document.
- c. The acquisition of goods and services, including human resources such as the hiring of the Project Coordinator, Specialist in project safeguards, Specialist in participation of project actors.
- d. Financial management, including supervision of financial expenses in relation to project budgets.
- e. Approve and sign the multi-year work plan.
- f. Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- g. Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Responsible parties: Responsible parties will be identified based on specific needs to implement project outputs.

Project stakeholders and target groups: the project will benefit NGOs that are co-managers of PAs, *mayoralties*, strengthening their capacities for the conservation of biodiversity through enhanced connectivity with production landscapes and biological corridors; the Industrial Association of Oil Producers of Honduras (AIPAH) and the National Federation of Farmers and Ranchers of Honduras (FENAGH), strengthening their capacities for the adoption of sustainable production practices and, and CSOs through low-value grants to be administered by the SGP in Honduras allowing them to implement sustainable production and ecosystem management initiatives under local participatory management guidelines. The implementation of sustainable practices based on the traditional knowledge of the Tolupán and Garífuna indigenous peoples, as well as the environmental benefits of conserving and reducing deforestation will benefit these indigenous peoples that are represented by the following organizations: Federation of Xicaque Tribes of Yoro (FETRIXY), Organization of Ethnic Community Development (ODECO), and Black Fraternal Organization of Honduras (OFRANEH). Local municipalities will also benefit by strengthening governance and conflict resolution related to the management of biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services. The beneficiaries will participate in decision-making through representation on the Project Board / Steering Committee



*Organization structure UNDP /FAO and MiAmbiente+ for the Project governance.

- **Project Board:** The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as necessary to ensure that the project achieves the desired Outcomes. Decisions of the Project Board should be in accordance with standards that ensure management of the outcomes for the development, better value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente +), will establish and preside over a Project Steering Committee (CDP, by its Spanish acronym). It will be composed of representatives: from UNDP, FAO and the project beneficiaries (Producers / cattle ranchers, producers / oil palm producers, the NGO's Co-managers of Protected Areas, agroforestry producers (men and women), Municipalities Co-managers of Protected Areas, Associations of Producers / livestock farmers).

The Project Steering Committee will meet at least twice a year to ensure:

- Supervision and guarantee of the technical quality of the outcomes;
- close links between the project and other ongoing projects and programs relevant to the project;
- timely availability and effectiveness of co-financing support;
- sustainability of key project outcomes, including scaling up and replication;
- effective coordination of the work of government partners under this project; and

- f. Approval of the semi-annual project progress reports and financial reports, the annual work plan and the budget.

In addition, the Project Committee (CDP) will annually approve the work plans and annual budgets to all the implementing partners and will provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Unit (PMU). The members of the CDP will ensure that a focal point is defined in each institution involved. Therefore, the project will have a “focal point” in each institution involved. Each member will be responsible for: (i) technically supervising the activities in their institution; (ii) guarantee a fluid exchange of information and knowledge between the institution and the project; (iii) facilitate coordination and links between project activities and your institution’s work plan; and (iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project in accordance with the agreed modality.

The **Project Management Unit** (UGP) will be the same for the complete project led by UNDP. It is integrated by a general coordinator (in charge of project planning and day to day project activities, reporting and maintain key relationship among stakeholders), administrative assistant (project financial management, accounting, purchasing and reporting), specialist in Gender and Participation, specialist in Monitoring and Evaluation and knowledge management and safeguards specialist. Core function for this unit and consultant positions are defined into annex 7 of the UNDP PRODOC. In addition, FAO will co-finance a half time of monitoring and evaluation professional as well as half time of a gender and indigenous people professional to ensure the gender and indigenous and afro-descendent plans and FPIC are in place and ongoing during FAO implementation of it outputs.

FAO co-financed gender and safeguard specialist will have in charge this main responsibilities into FAO’s outputs:

- Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met and the reporting requirements are fulfilled;
- Oversee/develop/coordinate implementation of all gender-related work;
- Review the Gender Action Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary;
- Monitor progress in implementation of the implementation of the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan;
- Review the Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary
- Work with the M&E officer and Safeguards Officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender issues of the project.
- Develop guidelines and ensure FPIC.
- Develop and implement the IPP.
- Ensure social and environmental grievances related to indigenous peoples are managed effectively and transparently.
- Work with the M&E officer and the Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the safeguard issues of the project.

FAO co-financed monitoring and evaluation professional will develop the following duties:

Duties and Responsibilities

- Monitor project progress and participate in the production of progress reports ensuring that they meet the necessary reporting requirements and standards;
- Ensure project’s M&E meets the requirements of the Government, the UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GEF; develop project-specific M&E tools as necessary;
- Oversee and ensure the implementation of the project’s M&E plan, including periodic appraisal of the Project’s Theory of Change, PRF, and GEF core indicators with reference to actual and potential project progress and results;
- Oversee and guide the design of surveys/ assessments commissioned for monitoring and evaluating project results;

- Facilitate mid-term and terminal evaluations of the project; including management responses;
- Facilitate annual reviews of the project and produce analytical reports from these annual reviews, including learning and other knowledge management products;
- Support project site M&E and learning missions;

Visit project sites as and when required to appraise project progress on the ground and validate written progress reports.

FAO and project partners will work with implementing agencies of other programs and projects to identify opportunities and mechanisms to facilitate synergies with other relevant GEF-supported projects and projects supported by other donors. This partnership will be achieved through: (i) informal communications between GEF agencies and partners implementing other programs and projects; (ii) exchange of information and materials from other projects.

Roles and responsibility of FAO

FAO will be responsible for providing technical support and supervision of the project implementation in accordance with the agreed standards and requirements. FAO will provide technical support in coordination with government representatives participating in the Project Steering Committee. As the GEF Agency, FAO has the following responsibilities:

- Manage GEF funds in accordance with FAO rules and procedures;
- Supervise Services requested to government and civil society entities for the project execution.
- Supervise the implementation of the project in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers and FAO rules and procedures;
- Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities in question;
- Carry out at least two supervision missions per year; and
- Inform the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual project implementation review, on project progress and provide financial reports to the GEF Administrator. As mentioned into component 4, FAO will provide inputs to Project implementing Review, and will participate into Project Midterm Review and Final evaluation lead by UNDP

As requested by the government, FAO may provide direct project services. FAO and participating governments acknowledge and agree that these services are not mandatory and will be provided only at the written request of the government. Direct project services would follow FAO's policies on direct project cost recovery related to GEF funded projects.

In accordance with this project document and the annual work plan and budget (AWP / B (s)) approved by the steering committee, FAO will prepare budget revisions to keep the budget up-to-date in FAO's financial management system, and will provide this information to the committee to facilitate the planning and implementation of project activities. FAO will participate in the planning of the procurement and procurement processes. FAO will process payments for the delivery of goods, services and products based on the budget and the Procurement Plans that will be approved annually by the steering committee.

FAO's role in internal organization

The roles and responsibilities of FAO staff are regulated by the FAO Guide for the Project Cycle, Quality for Outcomes, 2019, Appendix 3: Roles and Responsibilities of the Members of the Project Task Force, and its updates.

The FAO Representative in Honduras will be the Budget Holder (BH) and will be responsible for the management of GEF resources, as appropriate. As a first step in project implementation, the FAO Representation will establish an Interdisciplinary Project Task Force (PTF) within FAO, to guide the project implementation.

General supervision of the project's implementation will be the responsibility of the Assistant FAO Representative (programme) in Honduras; in their absences, the Assistant Program Representative assumes the responsibility. The project Steering Committee will also be responsible for the implementation of the project, in accordance with its tasks.

Financial reports and expenditures related to each activity, must be approved by the FAO representative in Honduras, who is also the head of the project budget.

The PTF is a management and consultative body that integrates the necessary technical qualifications from the relevant FAO units to support the project. The PTF is composed of a Budget Holder, a Lead Technical Officer (LTO), the Funding Liaison Officer (FLO), and one or more FAO-based Technical Officers (Headquarters Technical Officer).

The FAO Representative in Honduras will be responsible for the timely operational, administrative and financial management of the GEF project resources, as appropriate. Including in particular: a) procurement of goods and contracting of services for project activities, in accordance with FAO standards and procedures, in accordance with the approved budget; b) process payments corresponding to the delivery of goods, services and technical products; c) provide semi-annual financial reports including a statement of project expenditures to the steering committee; and d) at least once a year, or more frequently if necessary, prepare budget reviews for submission to the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit through FAO's Field Program Management Information System (FPMIS). .

The Lead Technical Officer (LTO) will be requested by BH from the FAO sub-regional office. The role of the LTO is critical to FAO's comparative advantage for projects. The LTO will supervise and provide technical support for the project implementation. The LTO will support the BH in the implementation and monitoring of the budget, including the work plan and budget reviews. The LTO is responsible for providing or obtaining technical authorization for technical supplies and services purchased by the Organization.

Additionally, the LTO will provide technical support to ensure the delivery of quality technical outcomes. The LTO will coordinate the provision of appropriate technical support to respond to requests from the steering committee. The LTO will be responsible for:

- Review and do not object to the terms of reference for the consultancies and contracts to be carried out within the framework of the project, and the CVs and pre-selected technical proposals for key positions in the project, goods, minor works and services to be financed with resources from the GEF;
- With the support of the FAO Representation in Honduras, review the final technical products delivered by consultants and contract holders financed by GEF resources before the final payment can be processed;
- Assist in the review and provision of technical comments to write technical products / reports during the project's implementation;
- Review and approve the project progress reports presented by the executing institution, in cooperation with BH;
- Support the Representative and Assistant FAO Representative (Programme) in the review and non-objection of the budget presented for approval to the Project Steering Committee;
- Guarantee the technical quality of the semi-annual reports. The reports will be prepared by the project team;
- Supervise the preparation and guarantee the technical quality of the annual PIR. The PIR will be sent to the BH and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for approval and finalization. The FAO / GEF Coordination Unit will present the PIRs to the GEF Secretariat and the GEF Evaluation Office, as part of the Annual Monitoring Review report of the FAO-GEF portfolio.
- Conduct annual oversight missions (or as needed);
- Review the terms of reference for the mid-term review, participate in the mid-term workshop with all key project stakeholders, develop an eventual adjustment plan agreed upon in the project implementation approach, and monitor its implementation; and

Provide feedback to ToRs for the final evaluation; provide information and share all relevant background documentation with the assessment team. Participate in the final workshop with all key project stakeholders, as appropriate. Once that the project is finished, contribute to the follow-up of the recommendations on how to ensure the sustainability of the project's outputs and outcomes. The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit will act as the Funding Liaison Officer (FLO). The FAO / GEF Coordination Unit will review and provide a rating on the annual PIRs and undertake supervision missions as required. The PIRs will be included in the FAO GEF Annual Monitoring Review submitted to the GEF by the FAO GEF Coordination Unit. FAO's GEF Coordination Unit can also participate in the mid-term evaluation and development of corrective actions in the project implementation strategy if necessary to mitigate eventual risks

that affect the timely and effective implementation of the project. FAO's GEF Coordination Unit, in collaboration with FAO's Finance Division, will request the transfer of project funds to the GEF Administrator based on semi-annual projections of funds required. FAO's finance division will provide annual financial reports to the GEF administrator and, in collaboration with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, will request project funds every six months from the GEF administrator.

Financial Management and Reporting on GEF Resources

See Appendix 4 - Budget for the FAO component

Financial management and reporting of GEF resources will be carried out in accordance with FAO rules and procedures, and in accordance with the agreement between FAO and the GEF administrator. Based on the activities planned in the budget and in the project, FAO will engage with executing entities to manage and administer portions of GEF grant.

Financial records. FAO should maintain a separate United States dollar account for GEF project resources, which shows all income and expenditures. Expenses incurred in currencies other than United States dollars will be converted into United States dollars at the United Nations operational rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. FAO will administer the draft in accordance with its regulations, standards and directives.

Financial reports. The FAO Representation in Honduras will prepare the semi-annual project expenditure accounts and the final project accounts, showing the budgeted amount for the year, the amount spent since the beginning of the year and, separately, the unpaid obligations of the following way:

- 1) Details of the project expenses component by component and output, reported in accordance with the project budget codes established in the project document, as of June 30 and December 31 of each year.
- 2) Final accounts at the end of the project component by component and product by product, reported in accordance with the project budget codes established in the project document.
- 3) A final account statement in line with the FAO Oracle project budget codes, reflecting the actual final expenses of the project, when all obligations have been settled.

Financial Statements. Within 30 business days after the end of each semester, FAO will jointly submit semi-annual statements of expenditures for GEF resources. The purpose of the financial statement is to list the expenses incurred on the project every six months compared to the budget, to monitor the progress of the project and to reconcile the pending progress during the six-month period. The financial statement should contain information that will serve as the basis for a periodic review of the budget.

The BH will submit the above financial reports for review and monitoring by the LTO and FAO's GEF Coordination Unit. Financial reports for submission to the donor (GEF) will be prepared in accordance with the provisions of the GEF Financial Procedures Agreement and will be submitted by the FAO Finance Division.

Responsibility for cost overruns. The BH will use the GEF project funds in strict compliance with the Project Budget (Appendix 4). The BH may make variations as long as the total allocated for each budgeted project component is not exceeded and the reallocation of funds does not affect the achievement of any project outputs according to the Project Outcomes Framework (Appendix 2). At least once a year, the BH will submit a budget review for approval by the LTO and the FAO / GEF Coordination Unit through the FPMIS.

Audit. The project will be subject to internal and external audit procedures provided for in FAO financial regulations, standards and guidelines and in accordance with the Financial Procedures Agreement between the GEF Trustee and FAO.

FAO's audit regime consists of an external audit provided by the Auditor General (or persons exercising an equivalent function) of a member nation designated by and reporting directly to the Governing Bodies of the Organization, and an internal audit function headed by the FAO Inspector General who reports directly to the Director General. This function operates as an integral part of the Organization under the policies established by senior management, and also has a reporting line for the governing bodies. Both functions are required under the FAO Basic Texts that establish a framework for the terms of reference of each one. Internal audits of advance accounts, records, bank reconciliation and asset verification take place in FAO's field and liaison offices on a cyclical basis.

Obtaining / Procurement processes

FAO will procure the equipment and services foreseen in the budget (Appendix 4) and the AWP / Bs, in accordance with the FAO rules and procedures.

Careful procurement planning is necessary to secure goods, services and jobs in a timely manner, based on “Best Value for Money”. It requires an analysis of the needs and limitations, including the forecast of the reasonable time required to execute the procurement process. The procurement and delivery of supplies in technical cooperation projects will follow FAO’s rules and regulations for the procurement of supplies, equipment and services (for instance Manual Sections 502 and 507). Section 502 of the Manual: “Acquisition of goods, works and services” establishes the principles and procedures that apply to the acquisition of all goods, works and services on behalf of the Organization, in all offices and in all places, with the exception of acquisition actions described in Procurement not governed by section 502 of the manual.

An annual procurement plan will be designed for primary services and products that will be the basis for procurement orders during project implementation. The first procurement plan will be updated at the beginning of the project. The plan will include a description of the goods, services and works to be purchased, their estimated budget and source of financing, a timeline for the procurement process, and the proposed procurement method. When accurate information is not available, the procurement plan will contain, at a minimum, reasonable projections that will be adjusted as the information becomes available.

Grievance Mechanism

FAO is committed to ensure that its programs are implemented in accordance with the Organization’s environmental and social obligations. To better achieve these objectives and to ensure that beneficiaries of FAO programs have access to an effective and timely mechanism to address their concerns about non-compliance with these obligations, the Organization has mandated the Office of the Inspector General to review complaints that cannot be resolved at that level independently.

FAO will facilitate the resolution of concerns of beneficiaries of FAO programs regarding alleged or potential violations of FAO’s social and environmental commitments. For this purpose, concerns can be reported in accordance with the eligibility criteria of the Guidelines for Compliance Reviews after Complaints related to the organization’s environmental and social standards⁵⁶, which applies to all FAO programs and projects.

Concerns should be addressed at the closest appropriate level, that is, at the project management / technical level and, if necessary, at the Regional Office level. If a concern or complaint cannot be resolved through consultation and action at the project management level, a complaint may be filed requesting a Compliance Review with the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) in accordance with the Guidelines. Program and project managers will be responsible for addressing concerns raised with the focal point.

The principles to be followed during the complaint resolution process include: impartiality, respect for human rights, including those relating to indigenous peoples, compliance with national standards and consistency with standards, equality, transparency, honesty and mutual respect.

Social and environmental Safeguards Plan

The United Nations Development Program and FAO will integrate into this project social and environmental safeguards that are similar in both organizations, using UNDP policies as the main guide, given its status as Lead Agency of this project, especially in those activities that are developed jointly by both agencies. Additionally, FAO will apply the nine safeguards points, in accordance with internal policies of the organization within its specific activities. In order to show the concordance and alignment between both processes, the UNDP and FAO safeguards associated with this project are attached in Annex 6 of this document. FAO will be responsible in case of non-compliance with UNDP safeguards in the activities carried out under our responsibility.

⁵⁶Compliance reviews after complaints related to the Organization’s environmental and social standards: <http://www.fao.org/aud/42564-03173af392b352dc16b6cec72fa7ab27f.pdf>

In the document ProDoc GEF7 - UNDP “Protecting biodiversity and recovering degraded ecosystems - RECOVER Honduras”; in appendix 9 Social and environmental management framework (pages 144-161); where the identification of potential social and environmental impacts was carried out. UNDP will not support activities that do not comply with the national laws and obligations under international law, whatever the higher standard. UNDP seeks to help governments meet their human rights obligations and empower individuals and groups, particularly the most marginalized, to realize their rights and ensure that they participate fully throughout the UNDP programming cycle. In Appendix 9 Framework of *Social and Environmental Management (ESMF)* it has been developed as part of the UNDP due diligence process in the project cycle. Two additional measures have been identified to be developed in the project initiation phase:

- a) Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA): The ESIA will be developed and carried out by independent experts in a participatory manner with stakeholders during the initial phase of the project and as part of the work plan preparation activities. It is recommended that special attention should be paid to the issue of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples, the synergy of the ESIA with the Indigenous Peoples Plan, but special attention to the process of Free Prior and Informed Consultation (FPIC). The ESIA will identify social and environmental problems and impacts specific to the local context of this project. It will also further clarify the applicable social and environmental standards (including the UNDP SES) applicable by this project and take the necessary steps in the context of the ESIA to meet those requirements and make recommendations on how such compliance is to be carried out throughout the life of the project.
- b) The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) report and the revised and updated SESP report will provide specific recommendations of a determined duration to avoid adverse effects, and where avoiding risk is not possible, to reduce, mitigate and manage impacts. Complementing what has already been identified, the ESIA will further identify project activities that cannot take place until certain standards, requirements and mitigation measures are in place and carried out. Through the ESIA, the different management plans that may be necessary for the application of the UNDP SES will be studied. These recommendations will be adopted and integrated into the project activities, as well as its monitoring and evaluation framework and budget.

Since 2015, all interventions applied by FAO follow the Environmental and Social guidelines (FAO safeguards and FPIC). These guidelines detail the mandatory requirements to manage environmental and social performance throughout the life of a project at the level of field program and optimize sustainability and equity at the end of the project.

There are potential FAO projects in which environmental and social risks need to be managed in order to achieve the expected outcomes for each individual project, while mitigating potential negative environmental and social impacts.

The objectives of the guidelines are: Identify, evaluate and manage the environmental and social risks and effects of a project. Adopt a mitigation hierarchy: a. the priority is to avoid adverse environmental and social impacts; b. when it is not possible to avoid them, minimize or mitigate risks to acceptable levels; and c. when residual impacts remain, offset / offset them whenever technically and financially feasible.

FAO Environmental and Social Standards relate to the following areas:

- Management of natural resources
- ESS 2: Biodiversity, ecosystems and critical habitats
- PGRFA, plant genetic resources for food and agriculture
- Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
- ESS 5: Pests and Pesticide Management
- ESS 6: Involuntary resettlement and displacement
- ESS 7: Decent work
- Gender equality
- Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage

Communication and visibility

Within the framework of the project, a strategy based on communication for development will be implemented with a human rights-based approach, focusing its actions on outcomes-oriented processes, fostering social dialogue, motivating changes in behaviors, promoting community participation and promoting the adoption of good practices that contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources.

To promote knowledge and information management, various communication methods and tools would be used, as well as local media and Information and Communication Technologies. Communication methods will take into account consideration of indigenous peoples and adaptation of materials for literate people (mainly women).

The communication products developed within the framework of the project will be based on knowledge management, to respond to education and information needs on the sustainable use of natural resources, but will also include visibility elements that highlight the outcomes and achievements, they will be disseminated through various platforms, such as the FAO repository, social networks and others that are considered appropriate.

Annex 6: Environmental and social safeguards UNDP and FAO

Project Information

Project Information	
4. Project Title	Protecting biodiversity and recovering degraded ecosystems - RECOVER Honduras (CEO Endorsement Request)
5. Project Number	PIMS 6295; GEF ID 10220
6. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Honduras

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

The project will strengthen the connectivity and management of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) in Northern Honduras through restoration and reduction of threats to biodiversity from commodity production. The project will adopt a human-rights-based approach in its implementation of field activities necessary for protecting human life and the environment. The project includes measures to increase the inclusion of potentially marginalized individuals and groups (e.g., indigenous peoples and women) in decision-making processes that may impact them (consistent with the non-discrimination and equality human rights principle), including the development of a National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF) regulation to clarify the extent of agroforestry systems and how they contribute to biodiversity conservation, and connectivity between protected areas (PAs) and production landscapes, as well as an enhanced land tenure interinstitutional accreditation system, the gazettement of three subnational biological corridors, the enhanced management and financial sustainability of six PAs, the implementation of landscape management tools (LMTs) to enhance ecosystem connectivity and restore degraded lands, and the promotion of sustainable production of palm oil, beef/dairy, and basic grains (maize and beans) through cooperation partnerships with the private sector and economic and non economic incentives (e.g., access to financing, tax exemptions, training, technical assistance). The project will support meaningful participation and the inclusion of all stakeholders of the prioritized landscape in the Honduran Caribbean Biological Corridor; to this end, the final project design includes a stakeholder analysis that identifies the key stakeholders with an interest in the project and their level of importance and influence, and a Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan with the following objectives: a) identifying the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders and ensuring their participation throughout the entire cycle of the project; b) promoting spaces for dialogue, coordination, and action among the stakeholders, institutions, and sectors to create a shared vision for consolidating PAs and responsible production in the project area; c) using the knowledge, experience, and capacities of the stakeholders to strengthen the design and implementation of the project; d) devising an action plan that clearly identifies the means and frequency of the commitments that the stakeholders will make; and e) allocating funds to strengthen the participation of the stakeholders during the implementation of the project, and in monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The project includes capacity building through technical assistance and training for public institutions, the private sector, and small and medium producers of palm oil and beef/dairy, agroforestry, and basic grains participating in sustainable agriculture. The project design includes additional tools related to environmental and social safeguards in line UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) that contribute to incorporating a human-rights-based approach and the social inclusion of marginalized groups; these are the Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF) and the Social and Environmental Management Framework (ESMF). These tools include actions to strengthen the capacities of institutions as guarantors of rights and the empowerment of holders of these rights, including indigenous peoples and women. In particular, it is worth highlighting the potential of the IPPF related to the human-rights-based approach in the project: i) producers that implement sustainable food production

systems increase their income and improve their food security; ii) public institutions and the private sector strengthen their capacities to ensure the fulfillment of their obligations as guarantors of rights; and iii) indigenous organizations and authorities strengthen their capacity to influence decision-making at the municipal and departmental levels regarding their rights and development. The project also promotes accountability and will address grievances through UNDP's mechanism for addressing complaints, grievances, and suggestions. The project will respect the human rights of all project participants regardless of their race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

The project will promote gender equality and women's empowerment by promoting their equal representation and by making them active participants in decision-making processes and in the implementation of actions to address threats to vulnerable biodiversity, broadleaf forest, wetlands, and freshwater ecosystems in a prioritized landscape in the Honduran Caribbean Biological Corridor, as well as to reduce land degradation, while providing opportunities for women to improve their and the well-being and of their families. The project will make available incentives to promote the adoption of sustainable production and agroforestry systems (e.g., beef/dairy and basic grains) and intensive sylvopastoral systems with production diversification, which will offer opportunities for women to participate in the development of sustainable value chains and contribute to food security. The project will incorporate gender considerations into all phases of its life cycle; a Project Gender Action Plan was developed during the final project design (PPG phase), informed by a gender analysis for the prioritized municipalities in the Northern Honduras Corridor, specifically to ensure that the concerns and experiences of women (as well as men) are an integral part of the development, implementation, and M&E of the project. The Project Gender Action Plan outlines activities and specific indicators to ensure gender participation and gender equality. In addition, the project's Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, which was also developed as part of the PPG, allowed to identify women and women's groups in the prioritized landscape that will be directly involved in project implementation. The project results framework also includes indicators gender equality and women's empowerment: a) # of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and ethnicity; b) financial resources (USD) available to support restoration actions through agroforestry, prioritizing access for women; and c) annual net income of participating small and medium male and females producers of palm oil and beef/dairy. Women at the national and subnational levels were consulted and actively participated in the development of the project; consultations with women and women groups at the local level, including indigenous women, were also conducted. According to the UNDP Gender Marker Rating, the project is categorized as GEN2: gender equality as a significant objective; the results address differential needs of men or women and equitable distribution of benefits, resources, status, and rights, but do not address root causes of inequalities in their lives.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

The project will mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management objectives into a production/conservation landscape in the Honduran Caribbean Biological Corridor, and will deliver multiple global environmental benefits. Through Component 1, the project will enable a territorial governance framework that will allow mainstreaming environmental sustainability in the field through Component 2, including improved management for conservation and sustainable use of 295,398 hectares (ha) of terrestrial PA and the restoration of 30,000 ha of degraded ecologically-sensitive areas (e.g., wetlands and riparian forest) using LMTs and which will allow to enhance ecosystem connectivity between KBAs and PAs and providing habitat for biodiversity in the Honduran Caribbean Biological Corridor. Enhanced ecosystem connectivity will also contribute to the conservation of threatened species such as the jaguar (*Panthera onca*) and the Central American tapir (*Tapirus bairdii*); ecosystem restoration will also contribute to improving water quality and soil productivity. Through Component 3, the project will reduce threat to biodiversity in the form of loss of habitat due to deforestation, and pollution from non-sustainable production practices of palm oil and cattle ranching; by project end there will be 31,432 ha of production landscapes under improved practices.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<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>
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</p>	<p>Comments</p>	<p>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>

<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 there is no national FPIC law. These views should be further explored during project inception.</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 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 SESA 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, Standard 5, q5.2, q5.4, and Standard 6, q6.3)</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 PA/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 assess 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>
<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 = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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>	<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 = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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>
<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>(Principle 2 Gender, q2 and q4)</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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 their living conditions.</p>	<p>This risk was assessed as part of the gender analysis for the target landscape, and which includes sex desegregated data. This risk will be managed through 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</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>(Standard 1: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6)</p>	<p>I = 5 P = 3</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

<p>Risk 8: Policy changes could have unintended negative social and/or environmental impacts if poorly designed or executed (upstream impacts).</p> <p>(Standard 1: 1.11)</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>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 a feasibility assessment of the PES schemes as an incentive mechanism to be user 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.</p>
<p>Risk 9: Project activities and outcomes will be vulnerable to the potential impacts of climate change.</p> <p>(Standard 2: 2.2; Standard 3: 3.5)</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The project area is susceptible to hurricanes, tropical storms, landslides, and drought</p>	<p>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 Livestock 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 relate 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>I = 3 P = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<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</p>

(Standard 3: 3.7; Standard 7: 7.3, 7.4)				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>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>	I = 2 P = 3	Moderate	Palm oil and beef/dairy production may generate wastes and may use large volumes of water is not properly managed and under drought conditions.	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>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>	I = 3 P = 2	Moderate	There may be ceremonial sites in the project area.	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 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>	I = 4 P = 2	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>	I = 2 P = 4	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>	I = 3 P = 3	Moderate	The COVID-19 pandemic may still not be under control by the time the project is implemented	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>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 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
	Low Risk			<input type="checkbox"/>
	Moderate Risk			<input type="checkbox"/>
	High Risk			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
				<p>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</p>

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
Check all that apply		Comments
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	X	See comment on risk 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	X	See comment on risk 6.
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	X	See comment on risks 7 and 8.
<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>		See comment on risk 9.
<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	X	See comment on risks 10.
<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	X	See comment on risk 12.
<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	X	See comment on risk 3.
<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	X	See comment on risk 1.
<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	X	See comment on risk 11.

Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
QA Assessor	TBD	UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver	TBD	UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair	TBD	UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
Principles 1: Human Rights	Answer (Yes/No)
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	Yes
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ⁵⁷	Yes
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	Yes
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	Yes
5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes
6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
7. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	Yes
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
3. Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4. Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	Yes
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below	
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
1.1 Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	Yes

⁵⁷ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	Yes
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	Yes
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities, which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	Yes
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ⁵⁸ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads buildings)?	No

⁵⁸ In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources).

3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	Yes
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	Yes
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	Yes
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	Yes
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	Yes
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Yes
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ⁵⁹	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Yes
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	Yes

⁵⁹ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	Yes
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	Yes
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	Yes
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Yes
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	Yes
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	Yes
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	Yes

UNDP- Environmental and social Management Framework



PIMS

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FAO Environmental and Social Risk Identification – Screening Checklist



FAO ES Screening
Checklist.docx

Appendix 6: Legal Appendix



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

General legal provisions applicable to FAO when participating in joint UN programs and multi-partner trust funds

(FAO Appendix to the UN Joint Program Project Document)

1. These legal provisions establish the basic conditions under which FAO, with respect to the collaborative spirit of this joint United Nations program or multi-partner trust fund (hereinafter referred to as the Project), will assist the Government in the implementation of the Project. . The achievement of the objectives established by the Project will be the joint responsibility of the Government, FAO and participating UN agencies (where appropriate).

OBLIGATIONS OF THE FAO

2. FAO will be responsible for the delivery, with due diligence and efficiency, of the assistance provided in the Project Document. FAO and the Government will consult closely regarding all aspects of the Project.
3. Assistance under the Project will be made available to the Government, or the entity envisaged in the Project, and will be provided and received (i) in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Governing Bodies of FAO, and with their constitutional provisions and budgetary; and (ii) subject to receipt by FAO of the necessary contribution from the Resource Partner and the Administrative Agent. FAO will disburse the funds received from the Resource Partner through the Administrative Agent in accordance with its regulations, rules and policies. All accounts and financial statements will be expressed in US dollars and will be subject exclusively to the internal and external audit procedures established in the financial regulations, standards and directives of FAO.
4. The responsibilities of FAO with respect to the financial management and implementation of the Project will be as stipulated in the Project Document. FAO may, in consultation with the Government and other UN agencies (where appropriate), implement project components through identified partners in accordance with FAO procedures. Such partners will have primary responsibility for delivering project-specific products and activities to the Project in accordance with the partner's rules and regulations, and subject to monitoring and oversight, including audit, by FAO.
5. Assistance under the Project provided directly by FAO, including technical assistance services and / or supervision and monitoring services, will be carried out in accordance with FAO regulations, standards and policies, including recruitment, travel and salaries of national and international staff recruited by FAO, procurement of services, supplies and equipment, as well as outsourcing.
6. Equipment procured by FAO will remain the property of FAO for the duration of the Project. The Government will provide the safe custody of said equipment, which is entrusted to it before the end of the Project. FAO will decide the final destination of the equipment purchased under this Project in consultation with the Government and the Resource Partner.

GOVERNMENT'S OBLIGATIONS

7. With a view to the rapid and efficient implementation of the Project, the Government will provide FAO, its staff and all other persons who provide services on behalf of FAO, the necessary facilities, including:
 - i) Expedited issuance, free of charge, of any required visa or permit;
 - ii) the necessary permits for the import and, where applicable, the subsequent export, of equipment, materials and supplies necessary for their use in connection with the Project and exemption from payment of all customs duties or other levies or charges related to said import or export;

- iii) exemption from payment of any sales tax or other tax on local purchases of equipment, materials and supplies for use in connection with the project;
 - iv) any permits required for the importation of goods belonging to and intended for the personal use of FAO staff or other persons rendering services on behalf of FAO, and for the subsequent export of such goods; and
 - v) rapid customs clearance of equipment, materials, supplies and goods referred to in subparagraphs (ii) and (iv).
8. The Government will apply to FAO, its property, funds and assets, its officials and all persons who render services on its behalf in relation to the Project: (i) the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of Specialized Agencies; and (ii) the United Nations currency exchange rate. Persons providing services on behalf of FAO will include any organization, company or other entity designated by FAO to participate in the implementation of the Project.
 9. The Government will be responsible for processing any claim that third parties may present against FAO, its staff or others who provide services on their behalf, in relation to the Project, and will exonerate them from any claim or liability arising in relation to the Project, except where the Government and FAO agree that such claims arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct by such persons.
 10. The Government will be responsible for the hiring, salaries, and social security measures of its own national personnel assigned to the project. The Government will also provide, when necessary for the Project, the facilities and supplies indicated in the Project Document. The Government will grant FAO staff, the Resource Partner and the Administrative Agent and persons acting on their behalf, access to the project offices and sites and any material or documentation related to the Project, and will provide any relevant information to said staff or people.

REPORTING AND EVALUATION

11. FAO will report to the Government (and Resource Partner) as scheduled in the Project Document.
12. The Government will accept the dissemination by FAO of the information such as project descriptions and objectives and outcomes, for the purpose of informing or educating the public. Patent rights, copyrights and any other intellectual property rights in any material or discovery resulting from FAO's assistance under this Project will belong to FAO. FAO hereby grants the Government a non-exclusive, royalty-free license to use, publish, translate and distribute, privately or publicly, any material or discovery within the country for non-commercial purposes. In the presence of multiple UN implementing agencies, patent rights, copyrights and any other intellectual property rights, including the granting of any license to them, will be jointly agreed between them in writing.
13. The Project will be subject to an independent evaluation in accordance with the arrangements agreed between the Government, FAO and other UN agencies (where applicable). The evaluation report will be publicly accessible, in accordance with applicable policies, together with the Management Response. FAO is authorized to prepare a brief summary of the report for the purpose of widely disseminating its main findings, problems, lessons and recommendations, as well as to make judicious use of the report as an input for evaluation synthesis studies.

FINAL PROVISIONS

14. Any dispute or controversy arising out of or in relation to the Project or these legal provisions will be resolved amicably through consultations or by any other means agreed between the Government and FAO.
15. Nothing in or related to any provision in these legal provisions or Project document or activity shall be deemed: (i) a waiver of the privileges and immunities of FAO; (ii) the acceptance by FAO of the applicability of the laws of any country to FAO; and (iii) FAO's acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising from assistance activities under the Project.

16. These legal provisions may be amended or terminated by mutual consent in writing. Termination will take effect sixty days after either party receives written notice from the other party. In the event of termination, the obligations assumed by the parties under these statutory provisions shall survive their termination to the extent necessary to allow the orderly termination of activities and the withdrawal of FAO personnel, funds and property.

These legal provisions will enter into force after the signature of the duly authorized representatives of the Government and FAO.



Tegucigalpa, M.D.C. January 04, 2021

OFICIO No. UCER-DMA-003-2021

Sr. Jeffrey Griffin
Coordinador FAO-GEF
Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y Agricultura (FAO)
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Roma
ITALIA

Subject: Letter of Support to request GEF Agency Execution for Protecting biodiversity and recovering degraded ecosystems - RECOVER Honduras [GEF ID#10220]

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Honduras, I hereby request the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the GEF implementing agency for the aforementioned project, to also carry out execution services for the above project/program, on an exceptional basis, for the following products described as follows in the results framework:

Output 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.

Output 2.1.6. A system to monitor of project's environmental benefits defined includes: A monitoring plan Modeling (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 the GEBs from Component 3.

Output 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.

To develop these products and due to the technical expertise and tool development, the Project Unit for FAO will have two full-time positions, described below:

1. Technicians in land use planning processes with the main objective of including the benefits of landscape planning tools to promote the objectives and governance of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN).
2. Specialist in GIS, GLEAM implementation and modeling and ExACT monitoring tool for Green House Gases (GHG) and results of landscape management tools.

Template: GEF ODP Letter of Support for GEF Agency Execution



Edificio Principal 3 Interoceanic Highway, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, DR. Tegucigalpa, Honduras, DR.
Teléfono: (504) 2222-0000, Fax: (504) 2222-0000, Email: info@miambiente.org.hn
Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Centroamérica





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DE RECURSOS NATURALES
Y AMBIENTE

These positions are not used to cover FAO staff, but rather to manage personnel contracts dedicated to the project and to create capacities and achieve results. Also, there are three other part-time positions that will be budgeted under FAO's implementation function due to the cross-cutting nature of the various functions and services in the four project components.

Consulting positions include: Gender and Safeguards Expert, Project Monitoring, Finance / Operations Assistant (PMC).

Execution activities, including those provided by FAO, will be described in detail in the GEF CEO Endorsement/Approval request and accompanying project/program documents, including the project/program budget.


Rosibel Martínez Amaga

Director of External Cooperation and Resource Mobilization/ Honduras' GEF Operational Focal Point



Cc: ER/RMA

Template: GEF OFP Letter of Support for GEF Agency Execution



Oficina Principal Despacho de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente, 100 metros al Sur del Palacio Nacional
Tel. Pánico: 5047 2232-9200, Ayuda Postal: 1 800 4710, comunicacion@go.hn
Tegucigalpa / Honduras, Centro América