Protecting biodiversity and recovering degraded ecosystems - RECOVER Honduras

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10220

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
☐CBIT
☐NGI

Project Title
Protecting biodiversity and recovering degraded ecosystems - RECOVER Honduras

Countries
Honduras

Agency(ies)
UNDP, FAO

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

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy

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

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 0

Submission Date

3/31/2021

Expected Implementation Start

5/20/2021

Expected Completion Date

5/20/2028

Duration

84In Months

Agency Fee($)

937,075.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

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

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

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

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
1. Enabling a territorial governance framework for the conservation of biodiversity and improved connectivity.	Technical Assistance	1.1. Policy, institutional, and financial frameworks strengthened to sustainably manage production landscapes, including biological corridors, measured by: *a. National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF) regulation with considerations for the management of agroforestry systems throughout its life cycle* *b. 1,000,000 USD available to support restoration actions through agroforestry, prioritizing access for women* *c. 335,041 ha under legally recognized biological corridors in Northern Honduras* 1.2. Improved management effectiveness of protected areas and	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 UDP and FAO* 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 UDP* 1.1.3. Enhanced land tenure interinstitutional accreditation system (e.g., collective and private land titles [including indigenous and afro-Honduran	GET	1,262,973.00	10,500,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
2. Promoting the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes	Technical Assistance	2.1. Landscape management tools - LMTs (micro-corridors, enrichment of the forests, hedges, live fences, wind barriers, and agroforestry) deliver multiple global environmental benefits (GEBs), measured by: *a.* ***GEF Core Indicator 1****: 295,398 ha of terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use* *b.* ***GEF Core Indicator 3****: 30,000 ha a of land restored (ha) (in biological corridors between production landscapes and 6 PAs, including 2 key biodiversity areas [KBAs])* *c. Change in the Ecological Integrity Index for the jaguar (Panthera*	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 to 30,000 seedlings per nursery to be used with the LMTs and the	GET	4,981,055.00	28,000,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
3. Mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable land management practices into production landscapes	Technical Assistance	3.1. Production landscapes under improved practices increase connectivity between PAs, measured by: *a. **GEF Core Indicator 4**: 31,432 ha of landscapes under improved practices (ha)* *b. Change in the annual net income of participating small and medium producers of palm oil and beef/dairy, disaggregated by sex (at least 35% women): i. Small producers of palm oil: baseline + X; b. Medium producers of palm oil: baseline + X; iii. Small livestock producers (beef/dairy): baseline + X; Medium livestock producers (beef/dairy): baseline + X* *(Baseline and targets will be established during the first year of project*	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* 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*	GET	2,287,644.00	55,437,802.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
4. Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Technical Assistance	4.1. Solutions and good practices systematized and shared, measured by: *a. At least three (3) global platforms (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) with which information about best practices and knowledge resulting from the project is shared* *b. At least one (1) document produced on knowledge and lessons learned per value chain (palm oil, beef/milk, and basic grains) for the replication and expansion of successful experiences in other production landscapes and biological corridors*	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 UDP and FAO* 4.1.2. South-south cooperation program implemented to exchange knowledge about biodiversity conservation in production landscapes and PAs. *Implemented by UNDP and FAO* 4.1.3. Project gender action plan, comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan, and M&E plan implemented, including a systematization plan. *Implemented by UNDP and FAO*	GET	869,744.00	2,500,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
				Sub Total ($)	**9,401,416.00**	**96,437,802.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
	GET		462,532.00		4,821,890.00	
	Sub Total($)		**462,532.00**		**4,821,890.00**	
	Total Project Cost($)		**9,863,948.00**		**101,259,692.00**	

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

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

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

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

AIPH: investment in RSPO certification using the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard, Training, technical assistance, and infrastructure development BANHPROVI: investments through short, medium and long term financing for sustainable production systems in the project landscape FUNDER: investment to promote and implement sustainable oil palm production and agroforestry systems, sustainable value chains and financing HEIFER International Honduras: investment in the conservation of biodiversity and management of natural resources, and to promote the sustainability of the ecosystem services in the project landscape. Grupo JAREMAR: investment to promote and implement sustainable oil palm production, strengthen the capacities of stakeholders in conservation and protection of biodiversity, strengthen the capacities of small independent producers in sustainability issues, and monitoring of measurement indicators to protect the quality of the water, soil and air. Rainforest Alliance: investment for the implementation of sustainable oil palm production, cattle ranching, and other production systems, and training and monitoring Rikolto/Veco: investment to promote sustainable food systems and agro-forestry models, enhance soil productivity, water resource management on farms, and to promote inclusive business

relationships with local and regional markets. Solidaridad: investment to conserve natural resources, facilitate multi-stakeholder platforms, increase knowledge and facilitate decision-making, and promote sustainable national policies. UNACIFOR: investment in PA management, the conservation of biodiversity in situ and ex situ, and Environmental education and awareness.

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

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

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

☐

PPG Amount ($)

300,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

28,500

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

Please provide justification

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

Core Indicators

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

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

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

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

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park	125689	Select				

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

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

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)	
Akula National Park Cuero y Salado	**125689** 18816	**Select**Others	13,225.00	13,027.00			59.00			
Akula National Park Jeannette Kawas National Park	**125689** 30627	**Select**National Park	79,382.00	79,382.00			58.00			
Akula National Park Nombre de Dios National Park	**125689** 555582992	**Select**National Park	30,000.00	30,312.00			33.00			
Akula National Park Pico Bonito National Park	**125689** 18810	**Select**National Park	107,300.00	107,107.00			52.00			

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Punta Izopo National Park	**125689** 41024	**Select**National Park	22,742.00	18,585.00			39.00		
Akula National Park Texiguat	**125689** 18845	**Select**Wilderness Area	46,985.00	46,985.00			39.00		

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

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

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

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

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

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

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

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

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

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

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
50000.00	31432.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
42,500.00	23,932.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

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

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title Submitted

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

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

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1a. *Project Description*.

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

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

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

3. **Land degradation:** Land degradation in Honduras is closely related to the degradation of natural resources; that is, reduction or loss of forest cover, degradation of water sources, and soil erosion due to deforestation and unsuitable agricultural production practices and cattle ranching.[2][2] Land degradation has resulted in the deterioration of biological, physical and chemical soil properties

generating important negative environmental impacts that go beyond production. 72% of the country has slopes greater than 15 percent and up to 78% of land used for agriculture is on hillsides. Although slope farming is not suited for the country?s soils, which are fragile and acidic, mostly poor farmers who do not have other alternatives for subsistence practice agriculture and cattle ranching on poor-quality lands. Sixty-eight percent of Hondurans living in poverty are landless or live in fragile areas not suitable for agriculture and other livelihoods. In addition, because of dry spells and seasonal water scarcity, secure water provision and soil erosion are major problems facing Honduras.[3][3] Land degradation and desertification in Honduras would get worse due to climate change and variability. Honduras is among the countries most affected by extreme weather events, including drought[4][4]. Climate change projections indicate an increase in average temperature by 1 degree Celsius (?C) to 2.5?C by 2050 and 3?C to 4.3?C by 2100, and an annual rainfall decrease of 9 to 14 percent by 2050 and 20 to 31 percent by 2100. The largest reductions in rainfall are expected to occur from June?August and in the southwest regions, and more prolonged, intense can?cula and drought are projected. By 2050, heavy rainfall volume is projected to increase by 13%, increasing flood flows by 6%. In addition, the frequency of extreme weather events is projected to increase, especially in the northeast.[5][5] The impacts of climate variability are already significant in Honduras and are principally affecting the rural poor who depend on rain-fed agriculture. Between 2012 and 2013 there was a 23% decline in coffee production due to a coffee rust outbreak, which was fueled by a more variable climate, changing moisture conditions and higher temperatures. In addition, 2 years of consecutive drought starting in 2014 led to a loss of 96% of maize yields and 87% loss of bean yields in the country?s Dry Corridor. On the other hand, more than half of Honduras? total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions come from land use change; the emissions for average deforestation for the period 2000-2016 have been estimated at 6,552,746.47 tCO_2/year.[6][6]

4. The **root causes** of environmental degradation in Honduras include: a) poverty: many of Hondurans living in poverty (48.3% of people lived in poverty in the country in 2018[7][7]) are landless or live in fragile areas not suitable for agriculture. With few economic opportunities, the poor seek to subsist by using the available natural resources, causing multiple environmental impacts. Poverty is aggravated by a lack of adequate education, agricultural inputs and extension services, health care, and other basic services; b) a limiting policy-enabling environment, including limited institutional budgets: The country ranks first in climate vulnerability in the world, which means strict budget cuts that do not allow adequate supervision and monitoring of the application of rules and regulations in general. More specifically, it does not allow the application of regulations related to land use planning and those related to reducing the delay in land titling, which requires special budgets to achieve the desired goal. Meanwhile, people exercise a useful control over the land without having the economic resources necessary for the application of mitigation measures as needed. Land use management legislation is mainly related to zoning for various uses, including human settlements and agricultural production; however, there is a lack of legislation regarding the use for each zone; this requires highly specialized technical actions and the country does not have the necessary funds for its development with the exception for some cities of the country; c) weak institutional technical and economic capacity: government entities charged with overseeing land use management and environmental protection need to be strengthened with financial resources to improve their capacity for monitoring, control, or surveillance. This includes PAs in northern Honduras, which still have deficiencies in their management and are far from being financially sustainable. The country has benefited in the past from initiatives aimed at strengthening capacities for planning, management, and monitoring the conservation of biodiversity and the environment (including GEF projects). However, local governments and civil society organizations find financial self-sustainability extremely difficult; an aspect that should be improved through better business plans for PAs. In addition, there is limited

understanding and information about ecosystem functions, which results in uninformed decision-making, weak planning and permitting, and limited environmental quality control of development activities; and d) lack of environmental awareness: there is limited knowledge about natural resources among the population, and a lack of environmental education programs increases the threats to biodiversity, the land, and the forests.[8][8] In addition, there is the general perception that biodiversity conservation takes place only in protected areas with little or no consideration of biodiversity conservation in the wider landscape, including production lands.

Barriers

Weak territorial governance for the conservation of biodiversity and improved connectivity.	? Decision-makers in Honduras operate within a framework of territorial governance where there are some gaps in policy and planning tools, in addition to lack of sustained financial resources, that are needed for more effective conservation of biodiversity in PAs considering the wider landscape. This particularly includes production landscapes between PAs that are critical to maintain ecosystem connectivity, taking into consideration an improved regulatory framework for the implementation of agroforestry systems on production lands that can evolve into the establishment of biological corridors and contribute to restoring degraded ecosystems thereby ensuring the sustainable delivery of related goods and services. There is also room for the legal designation of additional biological corridors as mandated by the Regulation of the Biological Corridors of Honduras (632-2015). In addition, some PAs continue to operate with outdated management plans and the financial gap to cover the basic costs for management of PAs is on average 50%. Territorial governance is also limited by the lack of coordination and mechanisms for cooperation between national-, local-, and private sector-level stakeholders; these institutional constraints limit the quality of territorial planning with environmental benefits, including alternatives to reduce ecosystem degradation and adopt biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices. There is also a legal challenge related to land tenure (60% of producers do not have full control of the land or a land use plan), which only allows the implementation of approximately 40% of long-term strategies for operationalizing conservation-production strategies. On the other hand, it does not allow the application of financial and market incentives to encourage producers to make use of biodiversity-friendly production systems and for the restoration of degraded areas that result from poor farming practices in palm oil, beef/dairy, and stable 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.

Limited available tools to improve connectivity between PAs and production landscapes	Despite a national commitment to consolidate biological corridors that will link PAs for biodiversity conservation and reducing habitat fragmentation, there has been limited progress in achieving this goal. The proper landscape management tools (LMTs) are lacking, which would be used to promote ecosystem connectivity between PAs/ KBAs and restore degraded soils and forests using conservation agreements that have producers commit to conservation and sustainable production using financial incentives and market mechanism, as well as small grants to local communities and vulnerable groups that have limited access to the national-level financial mechanisms. In the case of 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 - *Strengthening the sub-system of coastal and marine protected areas* [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.
Limited availability of incentives to mainstream biodiversity and SLM practices into production landscapes	Using incentives to promote sustainable value chains with environmental and social benefits once these are available would require overcoming persisting organizational, technical, and business management limitations among the producers that use them. Honduras has experience in mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes and sectors utilizing GEF support (e.g., GEF5 project - *Delivering Multiple Global Environment Benefits through Sustainable Management of Production Landscapes* [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.

2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects.

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

6. Also, a financial gap assessment to cover the annual basic management costs of the six PAs participating in the project was conducted during the PPG using the GEF 6 Financial Sustainability Scorecard (Tracking Tool for GEF-6 Biodiversity Projects) and considering the annual budget of the management plan of each PA. The assessment concluded that the gap for the six PAs is approximately 85% or USD $2,495,827 annually. The total annual central government (ICF) budget allocated to PA management (excluding donor funds and revenues generated for the PAs) amounts to USD $101,709; extra budgetary funding for PA management (donor funds) amounts to USD $184,886; and site-based revenues (tourism entrance fees, other tourism and recreational-related fees, and PES) amount to USD $87,787. This annual level of investment as part of the baseline is expected to continue during the duration of the project.

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

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

PIF Outputs (Component 1)	CEO Endorsement Outputs (Component 1)

1.2. Three (3) biological corridors gazetted in line with the Regulation of the Biological Corridors of Honduras (632-2015).	1.1.2. At least three (3) subnational biological corridors gazetted in line with the Regulation of the Biological Corridors of Honduras (632-2015). The wording of this output was modified to indicate that the project will aim to gazette at least three subnational biological corridors rather than just three.
1.5. Enhanced land tenure interinstitutional accreditation system (e.g., collective and private land titles [including indigenous and afro-Honduran peoples], long-term government or private lease-holds) enhanced facilitates the following: a) territorial planning to identify key stakeholders and sites for the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable production in prioritized biological corridors; b) regulation of land tenure in prioritized biological corridors; c) access to financing to support biodiversity-friendly production and restoration of degraded lands; and d) conflict resolution related to land tenure in selected PAs and prioritized biological corridors.	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. The output was modified to include efforts to enhance the land tenure interinstitutional accreditation system related to indigenous lands and PAs so that indigenous peoples (Gar?funa and/or Tolup?n) participate in decision-making spaces about land tenure issues that are associated with indigenous peoples within the project landscape. In addition, this will help clarify land tenure issues within the six PAs so that the land tenure structures are compatible with the biodiversity conservation objectives of each PA.
1.3. Two (2) protected areas management plans updated, include business plans for financial sustainability through sustainable tourism, payment for environmental services, revised entrance fee system, among other options.	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. The wording of this output was modified to indicate that the project will update at least one PA management plan.

1.10. Framework for achieving land degradation neutrality (LDN) goals established based on validation of baselines for LDN over 50,000 ha and action plan defined with key stakeholders.	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 Although the wording of the output was modified, it will still aim to achieve the same goal; however, the target area where the improved practices will be implemented was reduced from 50,000 ha to 23,932 ha as indicated in Table E. As part of the activities related to this output, the specific LDN baseline for the target area will be defined and a technical proposal/action plan will be prepared to achieve the LDN.
1.6. National and regional platforms for palm oil and cattle ranching strengthened allows the following: a) enhanced governance for sustainable production value chain; b) support to access technical and financial mechanisms to promote biodiversity-friendly production practice; and c) effective monitoring by environmental authorities (e.g., Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment [MiAmbiente+], Municipal Environmental Units, and ICF).	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. This output was updated to indicate that a census of the palm sector in the project landscape area will be conducted as it was determined during the PPG that the exact number of palm oil producers present is not known.
1.7. Regional Bureau for biological corridors established include the private sector, PA co-managers, national and local government, academia, and civil society.	1.3.2. CONACOBIH 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. This output was modified to indicate that instead of establishing a new structures (i.e., Regional Bureau for Biological Corridors) the project will establish a regional branch of the already existing National Committee of Biological Corridors of Honduras (CONACOBIH). The regional roundtable will be formed similar to the National Committee, but will emphasize key regional and local stakeholders. A financial strategy will be defined to ensure the sustainability of the CONACOBIH regional roundtable for biological corridors after project end.

1.8. Financial products (credit lines, green bonds, guarantee funds, impact investment funds, payments by results, etc.) established with necessary institutional capacity in place for the financing of biodiversity-friendly production practices, including agroforestry systems, community-based forestry, and sustainable palm oil and livestock production including the following: a) business agreements with international and national buyers through public-private mechanisms (e.g., partnership with the Honduran Bank for Production and Housing (BANHPROVI) and other financial institutions; b) compliance with environmental, social, and gender safeguards; c) link with the monitoring, reporting, and validation (MRV) system of the National REDD+ Strategy	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. The wording of the output was simplified and its scope reduced. The participation of the BANHPROVI (a key project co-financier) and other financial institutions is still considered as well as establishing commercial agreements with international and national buyers through public-private mechanisms. However, the link to the National REDD+ Strategy is no longer part of this output, and compliance with environmental, social, and gender safeguards will be achieved as part of UNDP?s Social and Environmental Standards (SES).
PIF Outputs (Component 2)	CEO Endorsement Outputs (Component 2)
2.1. LMTs (micro-corridors, forest enrichment, hedges, live fences, wind barriers, and agroforestry) implemented enhance connectivity between PAs/ KBAs and include the following: a) 1,000 conservation and good production practices agreements signed with the producers of palm oil and beef/dairy products to adopt LMTs that contribute to biodiversity conservation; b) 11 existing nurseries operated by the ICF strengthened and 2 new nurseries with cooperatives or producers? associations (including women?s groups) established, providing 10,000 seedlings per nursery to be used with the LMTs and the restoration of biological corridors; and c) Restoration Plan for the rehabilitation of biological corridors linking production lands with biodiversity conservation and in line with the National Program for the Recovery of Degraded Ecosystems? Goods and Service 2018-2028.	2.1.1. LMTs (micro-corridors, forest enrichment, hedges, live fences, wind barriers, and agroforestry) implemented enhance connectivity between PAs/ KBAs and include the following: a) 1,000 conservation and good production practices agreements signed with the producers of palm oil and beef/dairy products to adopt LMTs that contribute to biodiversity conservation, prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19; b) up to 11 existing nurseries present in the project landscape strengthened and two new nurseries with cooperatives or producers? associations (including women?s groups) established, providing 10,000 to 30,000 seedlings per nursery to be used with the LMTs and the restoration of biological corridors; and c) Restoration Plan for the rehabilitation of biological corridors linking production lands with biodiversity conservation and in line with the National Program for the Recovery of Degraded Ecosystems? Goods and Service 2018-2028 and the National Committee of Biological Corridors of Honduras. This output remains largely the same except for the change in the capacity of nurseries for providing seedlings for implementing LMTs and restoration activities. PPG findings indicated that this capacity will need to be larger in order to achieve the desired goals. In addition, reference to ICF was removed so that nurseries operated by other agencies can also be considered, and reference is made to COVID-19 following the GEF guideline *Project Design and Review Considerations in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis and the Mitigation of Future Pandemics*.

2.2. At least 15 community-based organizations and organizations of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples (for example, Gar?funa and Pech), including women's groups, supported with small grants to support biodiversity conservation and the recovery of goods and ecosystem services in the prioritized biological corridors including degraded lands.	2.1.2. At least 15 community-based organizations including the Gar?funa, 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. This output was updated to indicate that the indigenous peoples with whom the project will be working, as this information was indicated at the time of the PIF. In addition, reference is made to COVID-19 following the GEF guideline *Project Design and Review Considerations in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis and the Mitigation of Future Pandemics*.
2.5. Payment for Environmental Services (PES) schemes for water services between tourism operators and PAs implemented in three PAs: Pico Bonito NP, Jannette Kawas NP, and Punta Izopo NP.	2.1.5. Payment for Environmental Services (PES) schemes for water services implemented in at least two protected areas. This output was reworded so that participation in the implementation of PES schemes is not limited to tourism; the PAs where the PES schemes will be implemented will be determined during project implementation and may include PAs where tourism is not the main activity. Other PES schemes may be related to water regulation and supply.
2.5. A system to monitor of project?s environmental benefits defined includes the following: a) a monitoring plan for key species in six (6) PAs and the prioritized biological corridors, which considers the recommendations of the National Biological Monitoring Board; and b) modeling tools (e.g., Livestock Environmental Assessment Model GLEAM]; Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool [EX-ACT]); and the national tools for restoration and sustainable production assessments (currently under construction under the Climate Change Monitoring Unit/MiAmbiente+) used to measure GEBs resulting from implementation of LMTs in the Northern Honduran Corridor (including GEBs from Component 3).	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. This output was reworded to provide the opportunity to use other tools to measure GEBs, as the national tools for restoration and sustainable production assessments may not be used.
PIF Outputs (Component 3)	CEO Endorsement Outputs (Component 3)

3.1. Sustainable production training and extension services program implemented benefits 6,000 small and medium producers of palm oil (2,000), beef/dairy (2,000) and basic grains (maize and beans) (2,000) in key conservation areas in the prioritized biological corridors.	3.1.1 Sustainable production training and extension services program implemented benefits 6,000 small and medium producers of palm oil (2,000), beef/dairy (2,000) and basic grains (maize and beans) (2,000) in key conservation areas in the prioritized biological corridors, prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19 This output was updated so that it complies with the GEF guideline *Project Design and Review Considerations in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis and the Mitigation of Future Pandemics*.
3.3. Existing or new incentives (e.g., access to financing, tax exemptions, training, technical assistance, etc.) identified and made available to small and medium producers of palm oil, beef/dairy, and basic grains (maize and beans).	3.1.3. Existing or new incentives (e.g., access to financing, tax exemptions, training, technical assistance, etc.) identified and made available to small and medium producers of palm oil, beef/dairy, and basic grains (maize and beans), including technical support to access credits, and prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19. This output was updated so that the beneficiaries of new incentives will also receive the technical support needed to facilitate access to these incentives. In addition, the output follows the GEF guideline *Project Design and Review Considerations in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis and the Mitigation of Future Pandemics*.
3.4. At least three cooperatives or groups of small and medium palm oil producers, including women?s groups, supported to comply with Principle 5 (Environmental responsibility and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity) of the RSPO.	3.1.4. At least five (5) cooperatives or groups of small and medium palm oil producers, including women?s groups, with technical support to adopt to adopt the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certification, prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19. The project will support RSPO certification using the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard (https://rspo.org/certification/rspo-independent-smallholder-standard) that will be directed specifically to small- and medium-size palm oil producers, and favor producers most impacted by COVID-19 in line with the GEF guideline *Project Design and Review Considerations in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis and the Mitigation of Future Pandemics*.

3.5. 500 small and medium farms supported to implement intensive silvopastoral and basic grains systems with production diversification through agroforestry systems and with verification using LEAP, GLEAM, Total Factor Productivity-Livestock (L-TFP), and Propensity Score Matching (PSM)	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. LEAP, L-TFP and PSM will no longer be used as verification tools. In addition, the output was complemented following the GEF guideline *Project Design and Review Considerations in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis and the Mitigation of Future Pandemics*.
PIF Outputs (Component 4)	CEO Endorsement Outputs (Component 4)
4.3 Project gender mainstreaming plan and M&E plan implemented	4.1.3. Project gender action plan, comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan, and M&E plan implemented, including a systematization plan. This output was updated to indicate that the project?s comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan will be implemented as part of the output and that a systematization plan will be developed to ensure the lessons learned and targets achieved are periodically systemized to facilitate reporting and decision-making.

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

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

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

? Key assumptions: 1a) there is political will and technical feasibility to establish new regulations and subnational corridors; 1b) there is continued interest from the central and local government, PA co-managers, civil society, and the production sectors to improve the management and financial

sustainability of PAs; 1c) there is interest from producers to establish voluntary goals for LDN; and 1d) enhanced capacity timely delivered.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

interests to achieve the same goals. The ToC is a dynamic framework that will be continually managed and appraised during project implementation[9][9]

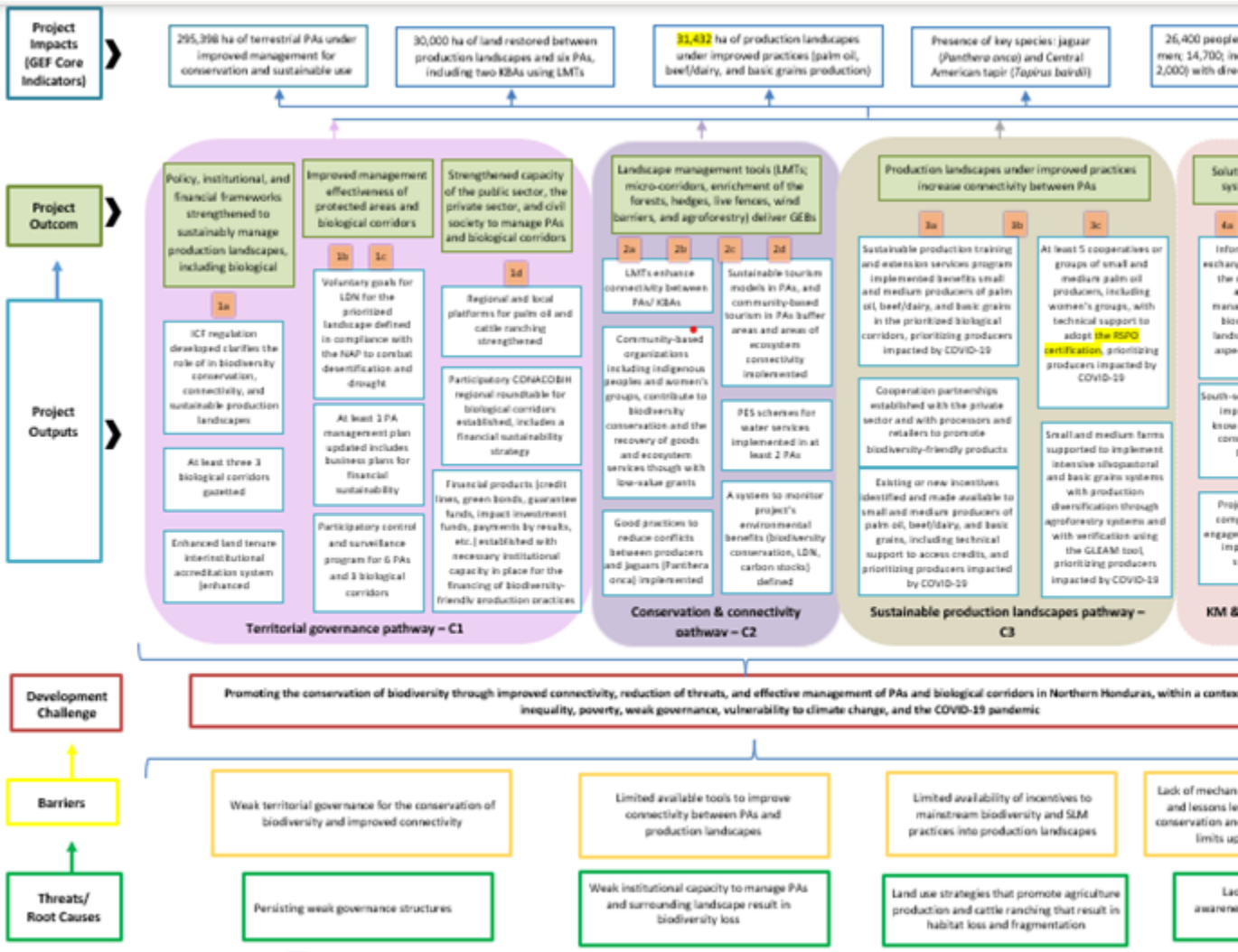

Figure 1. Theory of Change (symbolizes assumptions, please refer to text)

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

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

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

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

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF)

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

Current practices (baseline)	Alternative proposed by the Project	Anticipated GEBs
Weak policy, institutional, and financial frameworks for PA management, establishing biological corridors, and mainstreaming biodiversity in production lands	Policy, institutional, and financial frameworks strengthened for effective PA management, consolidation of biological corridors, and biodiversity-friendly production in agricultural landscapes.	- 295,398 ha of terrestrial PAs under improved management effectiveness - 335,041 ha of biological corridors gazetted - 31,432 ha of palm oil, beef/dairy, and basic grains production under improved practices - 30,000 ha of improved biological corridors using LMTs between production landscapes and six PAs, including two KBAs - Improved ecological integrity index the near-threatened jaguar - Presence of an established population of jaguar (*Panthera onca*) and Baird's Tapir (*Tapirus bairdii*) - Productivity in participating palm oil and beef/dairy farms enhanced
Increase in fragmentation of natural ecosystems due to the expansion of palm oil, beef/dairy, and basic grains production	Enhanced connectivity between six PAs (2 of which are KBAs) using LMTs, including agroforestry.	
Commodity supply chains without consideration of environmental impacts. RSPO certification for palm oil has been introduced into the country only recently; there are no certification schemes for beef/dairy production.	Deforestation-free commodity supply chains enabled through best practices and RSPO palm oil certification standard for independent smallholders.	
Incentives are not being considered to promote environmentally friendly production practices in biological corridors and financing available; BANHPROVI and other financial institutions only support conventional agricultural practices.	Use of incentives and financial mechanisms involving BANHPROVI, other financial institutions, the private sector, and small and medium farmers to produce deforestation-free commodities.	
Limited capacity of public institutions and the private sector to mainstream biodiversity into production lands and reduce land degradation.	Institutional capacity in place to mainstream biodiversity into production landscapes in three biological corridors, use information to support biodiversity conservation and SLM/LDN.	
Limited monitoring of environmental threats to PAs and biological corridors in Northern Honduras	Enhance monitoring of environmental threats to six PAs and three biological corridors in the Northern Honduras Corridor	

7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.?

18 Although Honduras is already implementing a strategy for the effective management of protected and interconnected areas within biological corridors in southwestern Honduras through the GEF6 project *Agroforestry Landscapes and Sustainable Forest Management that Generate Environmental and Economic Benefits Globally and Locally* (GEF Project ID 9262), this new project is innovative as this strategy will be implemented for the first time in Northern Honduras, enhancing the connectivity between interior mountain PAs and coastal PAs and working closely for the first time with the palm oil and cattle ranching sectors that are key to the country?s economy. An intervention will be achieved through this project, in which biodiversity conservation through PAs and biological

corridors, biodiversity-friendly agricultural production, and sustainable land management are linked together to 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 the Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model (GLEAM) and the Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) will add to the project?s innovative approach. Further innovations are the stakeholder forums for dialogue, supporting a framework for knowledge management and replication across the country, including the development of a national-level information and knowledge exchange platform that will provide the opportunity to a variety of stakeholders with interest in PA management, mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes, SLM, and gender aspects to have access and share information effectively.

19 Institutional sustainability will be achieved by strengthening governance for the conservation of biodiversity, improved connectivity, and SLM. This will include an enhanced land tenure interinstitutional accreditation system to help resolve land tenure conflicts within and outside PAs, strengthened regional and local platforms for palm oil and cattle ranching, and the creation of a CONACOBIH 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 Uni?n Biological Corridor (southeastern Honduras) and the Tolp?n Yoro ?Lluvia de Peces? Biological Corridor (central Honduras) after the initial demonstration in the selected project area; these already established biological corridors are part of 11 biological corridors proposed for the country. A framework for replicability is already built into the project through Component 4. This will serve both for the project monitoring and to generate knowledge for continuous learning. Good practices and lessons learned will be disseminated to a broader range of stakeholders through communication channels such as websites, information networks, fora and publications, among others, to support replication and scaling-up.

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[1] An?lisis de Causas de Desforestaci?n y Degradaci?n de Honduras. ONU REDD Honduras. 2018.

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

[3] Plan de Accio?n Nacional de Lucha Contra la Desertificacio?n (PAN) Honduras 2005-2021.

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

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

[6] Propuesta Nivel de Referencia de las Emisiones Forestales por Deforestacio?n en la Repu?blica de Honduras. Gobierno de la Republica de Honduras, 2017.

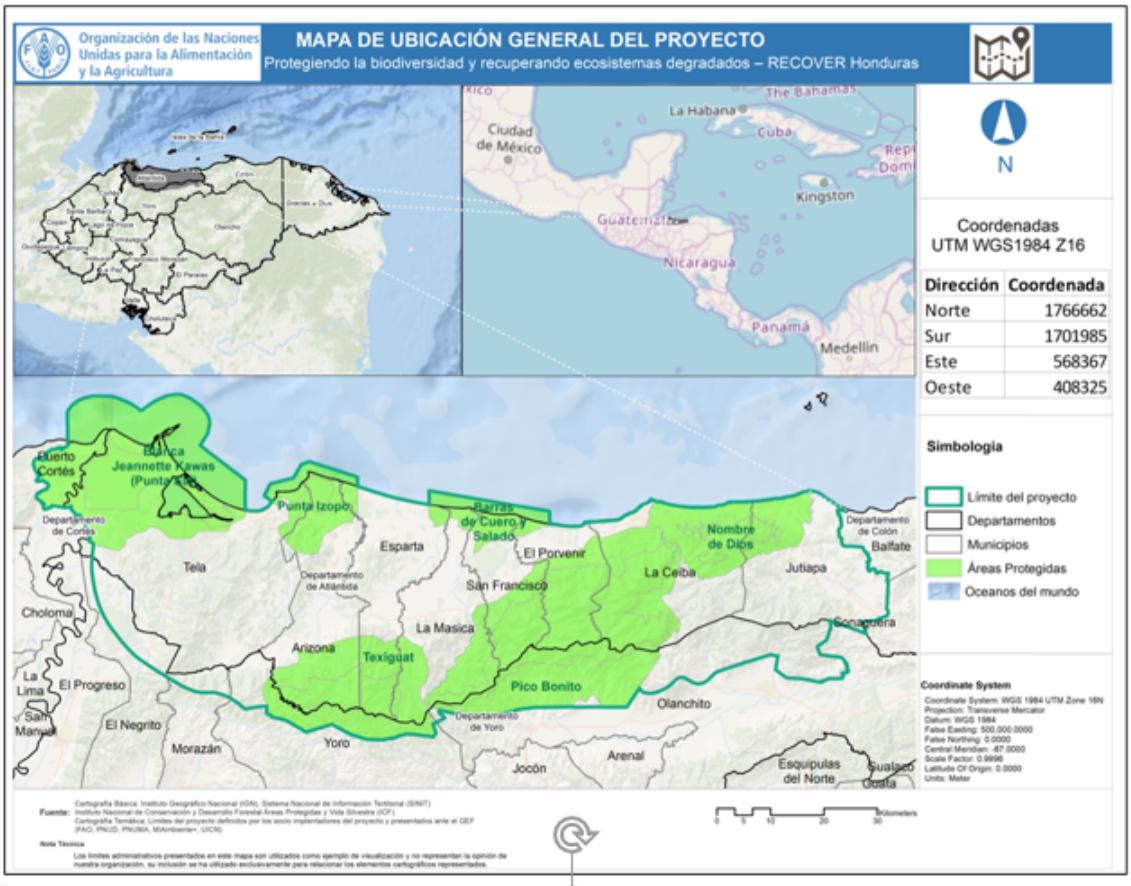
[7] https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/honduras/overview

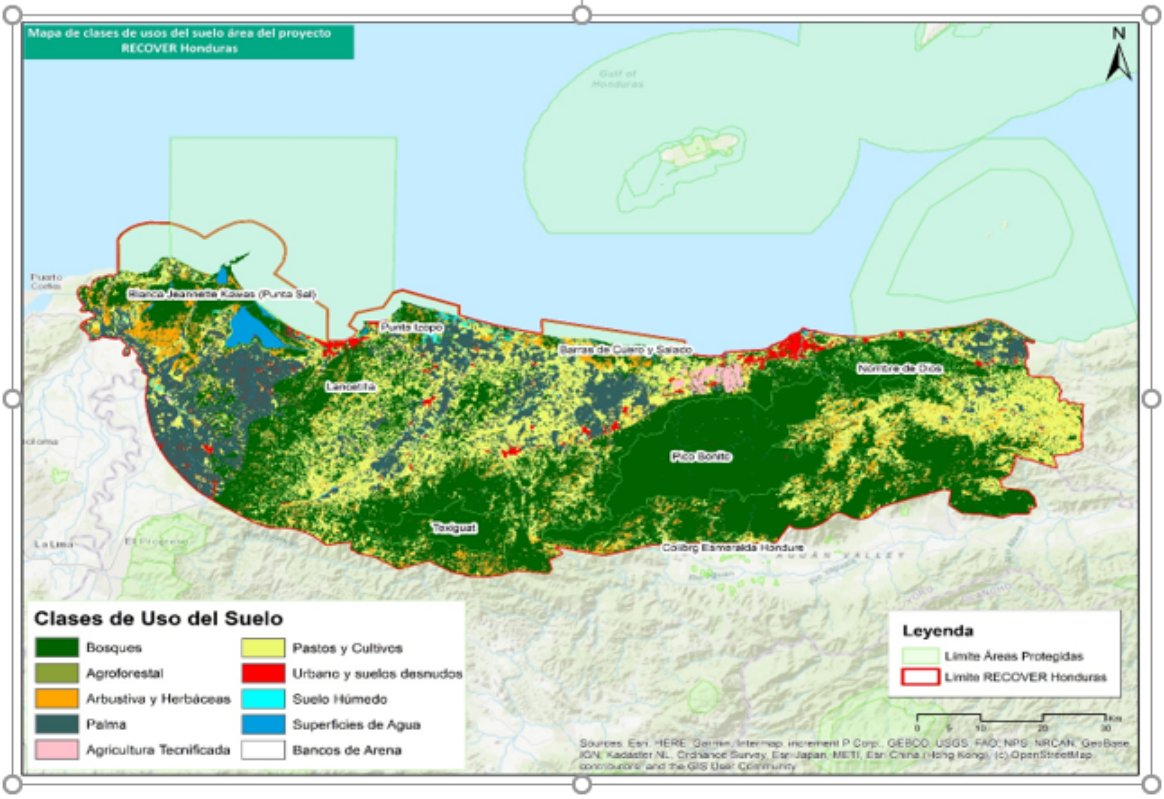
[8] DiBio. 2017. Estrategia Nacional de Diversidad Biol?gica y Plan de Acci?n 2018-2022. Direcci?n General de Biodiversidad (Mi Ambiente). Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

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

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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


Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura
MAPA DE UBICACIÓN GENERAL DEL PROYECTO
Protegiendo la biodiversidad y recuperando ecosistemas degradados – RECOVER Honduras
N
Coordenadas
UTM WGS1984 Z16
Dirección | Coordenada
Norte | 1766662
Sur | 1701985
Este | 568367
Oeste | 408325
Simbología
Límite del proyecto
Departamentos
Municipios
Áreas Protegidas
Oceanos del mundo
Coordinate System
Cuba
Nicaragua
Panamá
Kingston
Medellin
Ciudad de México
La Habana
Puerto Cortés
Punta Izopo
Barras de Cuero y Salado
Nombre de Dios
Tela
Esparta
El Porvenir
La Ceiba
Jutiapa
Balfate
San Francisco
Choloma
La Masica
Arizona
Texiguat
Pico Bonito
La Lima
El Progreso
El Negrito
Morazán
Yoro
Olanchito
Jocón
Arenal
Esquipulas del Norte
Sualaco
Guata
Tocoa
Fuente:
Nota Técnica


Mapa de clases de usos del suelo área del proyecto
RECOVER Honduras
N
Blanca Jeannette Kawas (Punta Sal)
Punta Izopo
Barras de Cuero y Salado
Nombre de Dios
Lancetilla
Pico Bonito
Texiguat
Colibrí Esmeralda Hondure
Clases de Uso del Suelo
Bosques
Agroforestal
Arbustiva y Herbáceas
Palma
Agricultura Tecnificada
Pastos y Cultivos
Urbano y suelos desnudos
Suelo Húmedo
Superficies de Agua
Bancos de Arena
Leyenda
Límite Áreas Protegidas
Límite RECOVER Honduras

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

1c. Child Project?

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

No.

2. Stakeholders

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

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

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

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

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Stakeholder engagement plan is included as a separate document.

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

23. The stakeholder consultations and engagement that began during the PPG phase will be continued throughout project implementation. To achieve this, the project will make use of several mechanisms, including: a) Project Inception Workshop: the project will be presented to both direct

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

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

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

Gender Action Plan						
Gender-related activity	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Baseline**	**Budget**	**Timeline**	**Responsibility**
Component 1. *Enabling a territorial governance framework for the conservation of biodiversity and improved connectivity.*						
Outcome 1.1. *Policy, institutional, and financial frameworks strengthened to sustainably manage production landscapes, including biological corridors.*						
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 the project landscape

Gender Action Plan						
Gender-related activity	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Baseline**	**Budget**	**Timeline**	**Responsibility**
Outcome 1.2. *Improved management effectiveness of protected areas and biological corridors.*						
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 and 3 biological corridors	At least 35%	0%			
Outcome 1.3 *Strengthened capacity of the public sector, the private sector, and civil society to manage PAs and biological corridors.*						
Ensure women participation, including indigenous women, in the CONACOBIH regional roundtable for biological corridors	Percent of members of the CONACOBIH 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+

Gender Action Plan						
Gender-related activity	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Baseline**	**Budget**	**Timeline**	**Responsibility**
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? associations, including women?s groups	Number of new nurseries established with women?s groups	At least one (1)	0		Years 2 to 7	Project Coordinator
Support to Gar?funa and Tolup?n 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 Gar?funa and Tolup?n 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

Gender Action Plan						
Gender-related activity	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Baseline**	**Budget**	**Timeline**	**Responsibility**
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.*						
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+

Gender Action Plan						
Gender-related activity	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Baseline**	**Budget**	**Timeline**	**Responsibility**
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, including provide assistance with daycare and safe places for meetings and work	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
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+

Gender Action Plan						
Gender-related activity	**Indicator**	**Target**	**Baseline**	**Budget**	**Timeline**	**Responsibility**
Monitor indicators in the project results framework, including gender-related indicators/disaggregated by sex	Number of women benefiting from the project over seven years	9,700; 1,000 indigenous women	0%	Cost covered under Component 4	Years 1 to 7	M&E and KM Expert Project Coordinator
Publications on lessons learned and experiences on gender mainstreaming in PA management, improved connectivity, sustainable production practices, SLM, etc.	Number of publication on gender mainstreaming	At least seven (7), one per year	0	Cost included as part of the budget for the development of knowledge management products under Component 4	Years del 1 al 7	Project Gender Specialist Project Coordinator
			TOTAL	**51,975**		

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

Yes

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

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

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

25. Private sector stakeholders participating in the project include Grupo Jaremar de Honduras, Rikolto / Cacao Producers, Industrial Association of Palm Oil Producers, Honduras (AIPAH), Palmas Centroamericanas, S.A. de C.V. (PALCASA), Association of Ranchers and Farmers, among others. During the PPG, discussions were held with representatives from these organizations regarding their role in the project; the private sector actively participated in project-related events such as the project results framework workshop and the validation workshop, in addition to multiple bilateral meetings. Private sector engagement will continue during the implementation phase of the project through their participation in regional and local platforms for

palm oil and cattle ranching and in the CONACOBIH regional roundtable for biological corridors, and through cooperation partnerships to promote biodiversity-friendly products. In addition, the project will involve financial institutions (e.g., BANHPROVI and FUNDER), to provide loans to producers to implement sustainable production practices. Details regarding the involvement of the private sector in the project are provided in Annex 8: Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan of the UNDP-GEF Project Document.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

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

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

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

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

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

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

29. Institutional arrangements are described in Section VIII: Governance and Management Arrangements of the UNDP-GEF Project Document.

30. Actions will be coordinated with the GEF6/UNDP project (2018-2025) *Agroforestry Landscapes and Sustainable Forest Management that Generate Environmental and Economic Benefits Globally and Locally* (GEF Project ID 9262), which aims to strengthen the connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes to generate environmental, social, and economic benefits in the dry-humid biological corridor of south-western Honduras. Lessons learned and experiences will be exchanged regarding the implementation of sustainable production systems, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem connectivity, and restoration strategies. Similarly, information will be exchanged regarding the process for 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.

31. Lessons learned and best practices for the GEF5/UNDP project *Strengthening the sub-system of coastal and marine protected areas* (GEF Project ID 4708) will be considered. This project is aimed at promoting the conservation of biodiversity through the expansion of the effective coverage of marine and coastal PAs in Honduras. In particular, lessons learned regarding the improvement of the management effectiveness of PAs will be relevant, including the development of management plans for the Cuero y Salado WR and the Jeannette Kawas NP, which are also part of this new project. Also, experiences regarding the piloting/demonstration of tourism as a tool for supporting financial sustainability in PAs will be considered.

32. Actions will also be coordinated with the GEF5/UNDP project (2018-2025) *Delivering Multiple Global Environment Benefits through Sustainable Management of Production Landscapes* (GEF Project ID 4590), which aims to mainstream biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, and carbon sequestration objectives into production landscapes and sectors in humid broadleaved and dry zone agroecosystems. Best practices and lesson learned working with platforms of producers, establishing agreements between purchasers and farmers and marketing of sustainable products (e.g., beef dairy

products) generating GEBs in production landscapes, and providing technical assistance and training to farmers will be considered.

33. The project will also consider lessons learned from the implementation of the GEF/World Bank project *Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Sustainable Cattle Ranching* (GEF Project ID 3574) regarding the use of agro-silvopastoral systems that combine trees, shrubs, and various herbaceous plant species to improve the sustainability and productivity of farms combining agriculture and cattle production, while creating an environment that is vastly more hospitable to biodiversity and is carbon-friendly. In particular, best practices and lesson learned regarding agro-sylvopastoral systems would be used in the implementation of intensive silvopastoral combined with agroforestry (Output 3.5).

34. The project will also make use of lessons learned and best practices resulting from the implementation of the GEF Small Grants Program (SGP) in Honduras. These will include experiences in biodiversity conservation on cattle farms, diversification of production, biodiversity habitat conservation, and restoration of degraded lands, among other related topics. Through Output 2.2, the project will make use of the SGP long experience in Honduras in biodiversity conservation and sustainable production working with CBOs, including women?s groups and organizations of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples.

35. Likewise, actions will be coordinated with the project ?Strengthening the National System of Protected Areas of Honduras - SINAPH (Life Web)? implemented by ICF with funds from the German Cooperation, through KfW. The project aims to improve the effectiveness of marine-coastal PA management with measures such as updating PA planning instruments and the implementation of management plans, among others. This project will be executed under the modality of payment by results and is still in early stages of implementation.

36. The project will also coordinate actions with the Jaguar Corridor Initiative for the preservation of the genetic integrity and future of the jaguar by connecting and protecting core jaguar populations from Mexico to Argentina.

37. Finally, the Project will include its achievements in the platform designated by MiAmbiente+ to comply with the objectives of the new ?Digital Government? regulations. This may be a new platform created by MiAmbiente+ or one of the existing platforms such as the Platform for the Clearinghouse Mechanism (CHM) of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Honduras or the Platform of the Information System for Forest Management and Monitoring (SIGMOF) of ICF.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

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

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

38. The project is consistent with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) within the framework of the CBD ratified by Honduras on 29 October 1995, and particularly with objectives relevant to Protected Areas and In Situ Conservation, Sustainable use of Biodiversity and Incentives. The NBSAP recognizes biodiversity conservation as a pillar for development and the reduction of the poverty and promotes the creation of biological corridors to generate connectivity between KBAs and production landscapes. The 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.

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

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

8. Knowledge Management

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

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

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

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

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

10. Benefits

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

43. The socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project are multiple. Benefits include enhancing the capacity of staff from public institutions (e.g., MiAmbiente+), ICF, SAG, and DICTA) to effectively manage PAs, implement sustainable production and diversification; and control and surveillance in prioritized biological corridors and PAs. At the local level, municipalities, PA co-managers, and palm oil producers and cattle ranchers (including women) will also benefit from capacity development. The project will also strengthen the governance framework to sustainably manage production landscapes, including biological corridors. This will include an enhanced land tenure interinstitutional accreditation system to help solve land tenure conflicts within an outside PAs, strengthening regional and local platforms for palm oil and cattle ranching, and establishing a participatory CONACOBIH regional roundtable for biological corridors, all of which will empower local stakeholders in decision-making processes. Other benefits include making available financial products (credit lines, green bonds, guarantee funds, impact investment funds, payments by results, etc.) with necessary institutional capacity in place for the financing of biodiversity-friendly production practices, including agroforestry systems, community-based forestry, and sustainable palm oil and livestock production, which will benefit 6,000 small and medium producers of palm oil (2,000), beef/dairy (2,000) and basic grains (maize and beans) (2,000) in key conservation areas in the prioritized biological corridors. Similarly, 500 small and medium farms will be supported to implement intensive silvopastoral and basic grains systems with production diversification through agroforestry systems. In addition 1,000

conservation and good production practices agreements will be signed with the producers of palm oil and beef/dairy products that will allow the adopt LMTs that contribute to biodiversity conservation while generating economic benefits through agroforestry, prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19. At least 15 community-based organizations including indigenous peoples (Gar?funa and Tolupanes) and women's groups, will be supported with low-value grants to implement actions that will contribute to biodiversity conservation and the recovery of goods and ecosystem services in the prioritized biological corridors including degraded lands, also prioritizing stakeholders impacted by COVID-19. The project will support RSPO palm oil certification standard for independent smallholders that will be directly primarily to small and medium producers of palm oil making certification more affordable and adding value to their product. In total, the project will directly benefit 26,400 people (women: 9,700; men; 14,700; and indigenous peoples: 2,000, 50% men and 50% women).

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

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

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

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	High or Substantial		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

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

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *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.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			**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)?**
Risk Description	***Impact and Probability (1-5)***	***Significance*** ***(Low, Moderate, High)***	***Comments***	***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.***

Risk 1: Vulnerable or marginalized groups, including indigenous people (Gar?funa and Tolup?n), might not be involved in project implementation supportive of, or benefitting from project activities. FPIC has not yet been applied. (Principle 1: q2, q4, q6; Standard 6: 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.6)	I = 4 P =3	**High**	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. Regarding FPIC, representatives of the Gar?funa 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.	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. 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 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,

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. (Principle 1: q1; Standard 3: 3.8)	I = 5 P = 2	**High**	Although Honduras made an important advancement in efforts to eliminate child labor, children in Honduras are still engaged in child labor, including in agriculture.	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.
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. (Principle 1, q3; Standard 1, q1.3, Standard 5, q5.2, q5.4, and Standard 6, q6.3)	I = 3 P = 3	**Moderate**	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.	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. 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).

Risk 4: Existing conflicts related to land use and/or ownership could be exacerbated or reignited by project activities (Principle 1, q8; Standard 5, q5.4, and Standard 6, q6.3)	I = 3 P = 3	**Moderate**	Land tenure in Honduras is often insecure due to unreliable cadastral and legal information, weak inter-institutional coordination, and inadequate conflict resolution mechanisms. Rural areas faced the most significant challenges.	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.
Risk 5: Local governments (municipalities) and cooperatives or producers? associations (e.g., Associations of Ranchers and Farmers of Atl?ntida [AGAA]) might not have the capacity to implement project activities successfully. (Principle 1: q5)	I = 3 P = 3	**Moderate**	Currently there is weak implementation of national policies at the municipal and community levels due to capacity limitations. This results in inadequate land and other natural resources governance, and weak enforcement of agricultural and environmental regulations.	The project design through Component 1 includes several outputs related to strengthening capacity of the public sector, the private sector, and civil society to manage PAs and biological corridors. During the PPG, a capacity analysis was carried out using the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard with several of the partner institutions including five municipalities within the project landscape as well as producer associations (AGAA). This analysis identified weaknesses and proposed actions to strengthen the capacity of these stakeholders for the successful implementation of project activities. This risk will be further examined in the course of the ESIA and measures will be included in the ESMP as determined necessary.

Risk 6: The proposed project may have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls, including women farmers (Principle 2 Gender, q2 and q4)	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	Due high levels of poverty in Honduras (60.9 percent of he population), particularly in rural areas, women and girls may suffer the most marginalization and deterioration of their living conditions.	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
Risk 7: Poorly designed or executed project activities could damage critical or sensitive habitats, including within and adjacent to protected areas and KBAs and through the introduction of invasive alien species (IAS) during restoration activities. (Standard 1: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6)	I = 5 P = 3	**High**	The project targets to restore 30,000 ha of degraded ecosystem between selected protected areas and KBAs to build ecosystem connectivity. There are risks of introducing IAS if the restoration plans for selected areas are not properly formulated.	The project design includes activities to minimize this risk, particularly through Component 2, including reference to the fact that the restoration actions will mostly use native species after analyzing the capacity of the existing nurseries in the project landscape to provide the necessary native vegetative material for to implement the restoration actions. Besides native species, timber and fruit species that are not considered invasive will also be produced as part of agroforestry systems. This risk will be further examined in the course of the ESIA and included in the ESMP and SESA as determined necessary. -

Risk 8: Policy changes could have unintended negative social and/or environmental impacts if poorly designed or executed (upstream impacts). (Standard 1: 1.11)	I = 3 P =3	**Moderate**	The project will develop a regulation to clarity activities related to agroforestry systems and their contribution to biodiversity conservation and to enhance connectivity between PAs and production landscapes. It will also allow drafting emergency decrees /PCMs to regulate commercial agreements between producers and agreements related to payment for environmental services (PES)	The development of a National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF) regulation regarding agroforestry systems will be done through a participatory process that includes inter-institutional working groups to reduce this risk. The need to develop PCMs will be determined based 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.

Risk 9: Project activities and outcomes will be vulnerable to the potential impacts of climate change. (Standard 2: 2.2; Standard 3: 3.5)	I = 3 P =3	**Moderate**	The project area is susceptible to hurricanes, tropical storms, landslides, and drought	The project will rely on the National Risk Management System (SINAGER) to provide timely information to reduce risks associated to natural disasters. In addition, this risk will be managed through the project?s system to monitor of project?s environmental benefits, which includes the use of tools such as the Global 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.
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. (Standard 3: 3.7; Standard 7: 7.3, 7.4)	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	The use of chemical inputs (pesticides, fertilizers) is common practice in agricultural production in the prioritized landscape of the Northern Honduras Corridor.	The final design of the project includes training activities for agricultural producers and cattle ranchers on the application of Best Agricultural Practices (BAPs) on farms. As part of BAPs, farmers will be trained to appropriately equip themselves against exposure of hazardous materials. Additionally, BAPs will prescribe appropriate types and doses of agrochemicals that are not internationally banned or pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health. This risk will be further assessed in the course of the ESIA, and included in the ESMP as determined necessary. Issues related to overuse of water and the potential release of non-hazardous and hazardous pollutants into the environment

Risk 11: The release of non-hazardous and potentially hazardous pollutants and the significant consumption of water could result from project support to agriculture ad 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.	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; possibily 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 Gar?funa 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 Gar?funa 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 Gar?funa 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
Risk 15. Project activities may result in exposure to of staff and stakeholders to COVID-19. (Standard 3: 3.6)	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. 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. 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. This risk will be evaluated in the course of the ESIA, and included in the ESMP and IPP as determined necessary

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.	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 l in the preparation, implementation, monitoring of specific social and environmental management 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

-	**Select one (see SESP for guidance)**		**Comments**
	Low Risk	**?**	
	Moderate Risk	**?**	
	High Risk	**X**	**The project is considered of high risk at this stage (CEO Endorsement Request). FPIC has not yet been applied and stakeholder engagement process at the local level has not 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 within and adjacent to protected areas and KBAs and through the introduction of invasive alien species (IAS) during restoration activities**

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
PIMS 6295 SESP	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	

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

Annex A: Project Results Framework

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): 5, 6, 12, and 15				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD): Populations in conditions of poverty and vulnerability to food insecurity in prioritized regions e increase production and productivity, gain access to decent work, increase income and responsible consumption, while taking into account climate change, conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems.				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	**Baseline**	**Mid-term Target**	**End of Project Target**
Project Objective: Promoting the conservation of biodiversity through improved connectivity, reduction of threats, and effective management of protected areas and biological corridors in Northern Honduras.	Mandatory Indicator 1 (GEF Core Indicator 11): # of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and ethnicity (individual people)	- 0 -	- 9,240 (Women: 3,395; Men: 5,145; Indigenous Peoples: 700, 50% men and 50% women)	- 26,400 (Women: 9,700; Men; 14,700; Indigenous Peoples: 2,000, 50% men and 50% women)
	Mandatory Indicator 2 (GEF Core Indicator 1): Area of terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (ha)	- 0	- 295,398 ha	- 295,398 ha
	Mandatory Indicator 3 (GEF Core Indicator 3): Area of land restored (ha) (in biological corridors between production landscapes and 6 PAs, including 2 key biodiversity areas [KBAs])	- 0	- 10,500 ha	- 30,000 ha
	Mandatory Indicator 4 (GEF Core Indicator 4): Area of landscapes under improved practices (ha)	- 0	- 11,000 ha	- 31,432 ha
Component 1:	**Enabling a territorial governance framework for the conservation of biodiversity and improved connectivity.**			

Outcome 1.1 Policy, institutional, and financial frameworks strengthened to sustainably manage production landscapes, including biological corridors	Indicator 5: Regulation that facilitates the use of resources on agroforestry farms throughout their life cycle, within the framework National Program for the Recovery of Degraded Ecosystems? Goods and Services 2018-2028	- National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF) regulation without considerations for the management of agroforestry systems throughout its life cycle	- National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF) regulation with considerations for the management of agroforestry systems throughout its life cycle	- National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF) regulation with considerations for the management of agroforestry systems throughout its life cycle
	Indicator 6: Financial resources (USD) available to support restoration actions through agroforestry, prioritizing access for women	- 0 USD	- 350,000 USD	- 1,000,000 USD
	Indicator 7: Area (ha) under legally recognized biological corridors in Northern Honduras	- 0 ha	- 0 ha	- 335,041 ha (connectivity area: 39,643 ha; terrestrial PAs: 295,398 ha)
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	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* 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* 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. *Implemented by UNDP*			

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	- 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	- 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	- 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	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* 1.2.2. Participatory control and surveillance program for six (6) PAs and three (3) biological corridors operationalized. *Implemented by UNDP* 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*			

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 Capacity Development Scorecard	National government - MiAmbiente +): 51% - ICF: 54% - SAG- Agricultural Science and Technology Directorate (DICTA): 22% - SAG- National Service of Agrifood Health and Safety (SENASA): 5% NGO co-managers of PAs - PROLANSATE: 42% - FUPNAND: 38% - FUPNAPIB: 38% Municipalities - Tela: 29% - Esparta: 29% - Arizona: 25% - La Ceiba: 42% - MAMUCA: 35% Palm oil production sector - PALCASA: 64% - Grupo Jaremar: 68%	National government - MiAmbiente +): 60% - ICF: 58% - SAG DICTA: 30% - SAG SENASA: 15% NGO co-managers of PAs - PROLANSATE: 48% - FUPNAND: 42% - FUPNAPIB: 39% Municipalities - Tela: 35% - Esparta: 32% - Arizona: 32% - La Ceiba: 43% - MAMUCA: 38% Palm oil production sector - PALCASA: 68% - Grupo Jaremar: 75% - AIPAH: 56% Livestock production sector	National government - MiAmbiente +): 69% - ICF: 63% - SAG DICTA: 40% - SAG SENASA: 30% NGO co-managers of PAs - PROLANSATE: 54% - FUPNAND: 46% - FUPNAPIB: 40% Municipalities - Tela: 42% - Esparta: 35% - Arizona: 40% - La Ceiba: 44% - MAMUCA: 42% Palm oil production sector - PALCASA: 73% - Grupo Jaremar: 81% - AIPAH: 58% Livestock production sector

Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.3	1.3.1. Regional and local platforms for palm oil and cattle ranching strengthened allows the following: a) enhanced governance for sustainable production value chain; b) support to access technical and financial mechanisms to promote biodiversity-friendly production practice; c) effective monitoring by environmental authorities (e.g., Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment [MiAmbiente+], Municipal Environmental Units, and ICF, SAG, etc.); and d) conducting a census of the palm sector in the area. *Implemented by UNDP and FAO* 1.3.2. CONACOBIH regional roundtable for biological corridors established include the management committee, the private sector, PA co-managers, national and local government, academia, and civil society, as well as a financial sustainability strategy. *Implemented by UNDP* 1.3.3. Financial products (credit lines, green bonds, guarantee funds, impact investment funds, payments by results, etc.) established with necessary institutional capacity in place for the financing of biodiversity-friendly production practices, including agroforestry systems, community-based forestry, and sustainable palm oil and livestock production. *Implemented by UNDP*			
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, assessed with the participation of women (at least 35% of all participants)	- 1.68 (poor)	- 1.80 (poor)	- 2.00 (moderate)
	Indicator 12: Presence of an established population of indicator species, established with the participation of women (at least 35% of all participants)	- Jaguar (*Panthera onca*) UICN: NT - Baird's Tapir (*Tapirus bairdii*) UICN: EN	- Jaguar (*Panthera onca*) UICN: NT - Baird's Tapir (*Tapirus bairdii*) UICN: EN	- Jaguar (*Panthera onca*) UICN: NT - Baird's Tapir (*Tapirus bairdii*) 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	2.1.1. LMTs (micro-corridors, forest enrichment, hedges, live fences, wind barriers, and agroforestry) implemented enhance connectivity between PAs/ KBAs and include the following: a) 1,000 voluntary conservation and good production practices agreements signed with the producers of palm oil and beef/dairy products to adopt LMTs that contribute to biodiversity conservation, prioritizing producers impacted by COVID-19; b) up to 11 nurseries present in the project landscape strengthened and two new nurseries with cooperatives or producers? associations (including women?s groups) established, providing 10,000 to 30,000 seedlings per nursery to be used with the LMTs and the restoration of biological corridors; and c) Restoration Plan for the rehabilitation of biological corridors linking production lands with biodiversity conservation and in line with the National Program for the Recovery of Degraded Ecosystems? Goods and Service 2018-2028 and the National Committee of Biological Corridors of Honduras (CONACOBIH). *Implemented by UNDP and FAO* 2.1.2. At least 15 community-based organizations including the Gar?funa, Tolupanes, and women's groups, supported with low-value grants to support biodiversity conservation and the recovery of goods and ecosystem services in the prioritized biological corridors including degraded lands, prioritizing stakeholders impacted by COVID-19. *Implemented by UNDP* 2.1.3. Good practices to reduce conflicts between producers and jaguars (*Panthera onca*) implemented, include the following: a) training of producers; b) handbook of good practices; and c) jaguar and prey (e.g., collared peccary, red brocket, Central American agouti, and lowland paca) monitoring plan which considers the protocol for the monitoring the jaguar in Honduras.*Implemented by UNDP* 2.1.4. Sustainable tourism models implemented include: a) promotion of bird watching, canopying, rafting, beach tourism, trail enjoyment, etc., in PAs; and community-based tourism (Gar?funa and Ladinos) in PAs buffer areas and areas of ecosystem connectivity. *Implemented by UNDP* 2.1.5. Payment for Environmental Services (PES) schemes for water services implemented in at least two protected areas. *Implemented by UNDP* 2.1.6. A system to monitor of project?s environmental benefits defined includes the following: a) a monitoring plan for key species in six (6) PAs and the prioritized biological corridors, which considers the recommendations of the National Biological Monitoring Board; and b) modeling tools (e.g., Global Livestock Environmental Assessment Model [GLEAM]; Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool [EX-ACT], etc.), and other tools to measure GEBs resulting from the implementation of LMT, including GEBs from Component 3. *Implemented by UNDP and FAO*
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)	- 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)	- ? 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	- 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	- Palm oil: 16 ton/ha - Beef: 350 lbs./animal ––––Milk: 4.26 liters/cow/day	- Palm oil: 20 ton/ha - Beef: 365 lbs./animal - Milk: 4.4 liters/cow/day	- Palm oil: 25 ton/ha - Beef: 385 lbs./animal - Milk: 5.2 liters/cow/day

Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	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* 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* 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* 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* 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*			
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	- 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)
	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 increases awareness about PA management, mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes, SLM, and gender aspects, among other topics. *Implemented by UNDP and FAO* 4.1.2. South-south cooperation program implemented to exchange knowledge about biodiversity conservation in production landscapes and PAs. *Implemented by UNDP and FAO* 4.1.3. Project gender action plan, comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan, and M&E plan implemented, including a systematization plan. *Implemented by UNDP and FAO*

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

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion: 10/18/2018		
Comment	**Response**	**Reference in CEO Endorsement Document**

7. Is there potential for innovation, sustainability and scaling up in this project? By the time of CEO endorsement, please provide a budgeted and detailed plan for replication with measurable targets	Replication will be achieved through project Component 4. This entails the systematization of knowledge and lessons learned that will be disseminated through at least one document per value chain (palm oil and beef/dairy) for the replication and scaling-up of successful experiences in other production landscapes and biological corridors. To this end, a national platform for the exchange of information on issues related to the consolidation of biological corridors, biodiversity conservation in productive landscapes, and LDN will be created so that the experiences and best practices are shared among multiple stakeholders at the national level and in other production landscapes and biological corridors of the country (Output 4.1.1). Activities budgeted in the project?s overall budget are found in the UNDP-GEF Project Document (Section X. Total Budget and Work Plan), and include USD $35,000 to operationalize the information and	8. Knowledge Management UNDP-GEF Project Document: Section V. Results and Partnerships, and Section X. Total Budget and Work Plan Results and Partnerships

STAP Comments; Date of Screening: December 3, 2018		
Comment	**Response**	**Reference in CEO Endorsement Document**

STAP Overall Assessment STAP recommends applying the ?Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality? because it includes safeguards to reduce the possibility of leakage, and negative externalities, between social, environmental and economic trade?offs. Currently, the project does not describe how trade?offs that result from agricultural commodity supply chains will be managed. Managing trade?offs and potential leakages is an important element for the project to embed in its activities. STAP also encourages the project team to apply the checklist for land degradation neutrality transformative projects and programmes prepared to help country?level project developers and their technical and financial partners to design effective Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Transformative Projects and Programmes (TPP).	Identifying the soil degradation baseline of the project landscape is essential to monitoring changes in the quantity and quality of land resources that are necessary to sustain ecosystem functions and services and increase food security. During the PPG phase, a preliminary analysis of soil degradation between 2001 and 2015 in the project area was performed using the Trends Earth Platform developed by Conservation International, Lund University, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), with support from the GEF. Three sub-indicators were used to monitor the achievement of LDN (SDG Target 15.3): soil productivity, land cover, and soil organic carbon. The outcomes were: a) 94.5% of the area has remained stable in terms of soil productivity dynamics and 2.21% of the area has increased. The rest of the area has reduced its productivity considering the categories of high and moderate decrease, as well as the stressed areas that	UNDP-GEF Project Document: Annex 18: Short FAO Component Description for UNJPs

STAP Overall Assessment STAP recommends developing a theory of change with relevant stakeholders, mapping the impact pathways, and identifying the assumptions that underpin the environmental outcomes the project intends to deliver. Revisiting the theory of change over the project?s lifetime will facilitate adaptive learning and management, including accommodating unforeseen changes of internal/external factors relevant to project delivery. The project identifies strategies for long?term outcomes. The theory of change should identify the assumptions that are built into the project rationale, acknowledging and documenting where uncertainties exist.	This CEO Endorsement request includes a Theory of Change identifying the impact pathways, barriers, and assumptions underlying each outcome as per STAP?s recommendation. Section 3 of this CEO Endorsement request provides the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project.	3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

Part I: Project Information **B. Indicative Project Description Summary ? Project components** *A brief description of the planned activities. Do these support the project?s objectives?* Partly ? the components appear to focus on sustainable land management and less on mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes.	Project Component 1 includes nine outputs, all of which, except for Output 1.3, are mostly or completely devoted to conservation and mainstreaming of biodiversity. Project Component 2 focuses exclusively on biodiversity objective BD 2-7 to address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate. Project Component 3 includes five outputs: Outputs 3.1.3 and 3.1.4 focus solely on mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes; Outputs 3.1.1 and 3.12 address issues for mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and SLM; and Output 3.1.1 focuses solely on SLM. In addition, the activities to be implemented in Component 3 clearly reflect that there is more weight in mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes, as indicated in the budget	UNDP-GEF Project Document: Section V. Results and Partnerships; Annex 18: Short FAO Component Description for UNJPs

Part I: Project Information **B. Indicative Project Description Summary ? Outcomes and outputs** *A description of the expected short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention.* Yes, if a theory of change is developed and managed so it responds to the barriers and assumptions	A theory of change has been developed and will be managed during project implementation so that it responds to the barriers and assumptions. Management of the theory of change will be the responsibility of the Project Management Unit (Project Manger in coordination with MiAmbiente+) and with the participation of key stakeholders). Refer to 3). The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project in this CEO Endorsement request.	3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project,

Part II: Project justification **1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)** *Is the problem statement well?defined?* Yes, the global environmental problems and root causes are described. When the project is design, STAP suggests describing the global environmental problems and the context (social, economic, policy) underlying them. Climate change projections are available for the region (e.g. works of the Instituto Hondure?o de Ciencias de la Tierra (IHCIT), Universidad Nacional Aut?noma de Honduras (UNAH)). STAP recommends searching this information and considering it in the planned interventions and actions designed to achieve the desired outcomes. Besides describing the barriers, STAP suggests embedding the barriers into the project?s theory of change. This will help determine the conditions necessary for achieving the outcomes. (A minor point: It would be better to type the barriers into the document than to cut and paste text from a previous document.)	As suggested, the description of the global environmental problems was updated considering their underlying context. Refer to 1) The global environmental problems, root causes, and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description) of this CEO Endorsement request. Following STAP?s recommendation, climate projections for northern Honduras that were developed by IHCIT and UNAH would be considered for the following: 1) the development of management plans for PAs (Output 1.2.1); 2) the implementation of a restoration plan for the rehabilitation of biological corridors linking production lands with biodiversity conservation (Output 2.1.1); 3) monitoring the project?s environmental benefits (Output 2.16); and 4) as part of training activities for the implementation of sustainable production practices (Output 3.1.1). In addition climate change projections will	1) The global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description) UNDP-GEF Project Document: Section V. Results and Partnerships 3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

Part II: Project justification **3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project** *What is the theory of change?* The project seeks to strengthen the enabling governance framework, and capacity for biodiversity conservation and improved connectivity between protected areas and key biodiversity areas in production landscapes. Lessons learned will be used for adaptive management of the project. Though mentioned in the ?taxonomy?, The PIF did not include a theory of change, which STAP recommends developing for the project. It would be valuable to describe the theory of change, including: the impact pathways, the barriers, and assumptions underlying each outcome. The Theory of Change should encompass activities such as i) an outline of the current situation and desired vision; ii) stakeholder analysis, to identify which stakeholders should be involved in model development; iii) the scoping and planning exercise that underpins any model development; ensuring that underpinning assumptions are documented; and iv) noting internal and external factors ? including related activities ? that may influence outcomes.	This CEO Endorsement request includes a theory of change that includes the impact pathways, barriers, and assumptions underlying each outcome as per STAP?s recommendation. Please refer to 3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project in this CEO Endorsement request.	3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

Part II: Project justification 5**) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEF trust fund, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing** *GEF trust fund: will the proposed incremental activities lead to the delivery of global environmental benefits?* Yes, the interventions can lead to global environmental benefits if the preconditions and the barriers are dealt with through a theory of change, or a planning methodology. Currently, the project is focused on multiple environmental and social objectives ? which may be conflicting. Managing the assumptions related to the delivery of multiple benefits (through a well developed Theory of Change) will be important to the project?s success, and provide realistic outcomes of global environmental benefit.	This CEO Endorsement request includes a theory of change that includes the impact pathways and assumptions underlying each outcome as per STAP?s recommendation. The theory of change and the assumptions will be managed during project implementation by the project management unit in coordination with MiAmbiente+. Refer to 3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project in this CEO Endorsement request.	3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

Part II: Project justification **6) global environmental benefits (GEF trust fund) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)** *Are the benefits truly global environmental benefits, and are they measurable?* The project aims to address multiple benefits related to biodiversity conservation, sustainable land and forest management, strengthened polycentric governance, and improved livelihoods. STAP recommends applying a landscape management framework to address multiple benefits, and manage trade?offs between competing benefits. STAP recommends applying the ?Scientific Conceptual Framework For Land Degradation Neutrality? as a tool for landscape planning with a focus on land and forest restoration. The framework also identifies trade?offs between benefits, and reduces the possibility for leakage, or negative externalities, between social, environmental and economic. The framework can be accessed at: https://knowledge.unccd.int/knowledgeproducts? and?pillars/guide?scientific?conceptual?framework?land?degradatio n?neutrality The literature indicates the potential of landscape approaches as a framework to reconcile multiple benefits ?environmental and social. Nonetheless, there are knowledge gaps in understanding the effects of landscape management in conserving natural resources, and in enhancing livelihoods. The following paper summarizes the evidence on landscape approaches: Reed, J., van Vianen, J., Barlow, J., & Sunderland, T. (2017). Have integrated landscape approaches reconciled societal and environmental issues in the tropics? Land Use Policy, 63, 481?492.) As the project developers design the components, STAP recommends designing the project so it contributes to the evidence base of landscape approaches in achieving environmental and social benefits. One way is by developing a theory of change and identifying the assumptions that underpin the delivery of each outcome assigned to component 2 and 3. As the project progresses, the theory of change can be refined based on whether the assumptions hold?true. The following link provides information on developing a theory of change: https://www.theoryofchange.org/ For component 3, STAP recommends applying its advice on mainstreaming biodiversity described in its advisory document ?Mainstreaming biodiversity in practice?: http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/Mainstreaming ?Biodiversity?LowRes_1.pdf STAP encourages Honduras, UNDP and FAO to contribute to the evidence of mainstreaming biodiversity by designing testable interventions. This can be done by converting the assumptions underlying the outcomes in component 3 (or other outcomes as appropriate) into formative research questions.	The project design considers a landscape approach to deliver environmental and social benefits. The project design largely relies on a connectivity assessment that includes conservation areas, biological corridors, and production lands that are spread over seven municipalities and two departments in northern Honduras. This area includes a wide variety of stakeholders who were consulted during the PPG and who will participate in project implementation and will benefit from the project. To test the how the project will deliver and reconcile environmental and social benefits, which is the main focus of the Reed, J. et al. (2017) paper, project Output 2.1.6 focuses on assessing the delivery of GEBs using different methodologies, including biological monitoring per recommendations by the Honduras National Biological Monitoring Board, and modeling tools such as the Global Livestock	UNDP-GEF Project Document: Section V. Results and Partnerships 3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

Part II: Project justification **7) innovative, sustainability and potential for scaling?up** *Is the project innovative, for example, in its design, method of financing, technology, business model, policy, monitoring and evaluation, or learning?* In addition to identifying and validating the assumptions through formative questions in the theory of change (described above), STAP recommends building on the evidence base of environmental certification programs in generating environmental and social benefits. STAP describes how to design projects to strengthen then evidence of certification interventions in its paper ?Environmental certification and the Global Environment Facility?: http://stapgef.org/sites/default/files/publications/Environmental-Certification-and-the-GEF.pdf	The project will support RSPO certification using the RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard (3.1.4), considering the STAP advisory document on environmental certification, which in the case of this project focuses on agricultural commodities.	7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up
1b. Project Map and Coordinates. Please provide georeferenced information and map where the project interventions will take place. The project developers may wish to consider designing a map with a higher spatial resolution that can assist with land use planning, and with monitoring land use change at the field level. The current map appears to coarse in its resolution to collect information relevant to measuring and monitoring land use information.	The project map was revised and a fragmentation and connectivity assessment was conducted during the PPG using FAO land use data with higher resolution. The map is included in Annex E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates of this CEO Endorsement request.	Annex E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

2. Stakeholders. Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase: Indigenous people and local communities; Civil society organizations; Private sector entities. If none of the above, please explain why. In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement. The program aims to support four different actors to reach its goal. These actors include: governments (by developing the enabling conditions for sustainable practices); financial institutions (by supporting engagement with financial institutions); buyers (by supporting supply chain initiatives that contribute to sustainable practices ? e.g. certification); and, producers (by enhancing practices and knowledge on landscape restoration and greener supply chains). To enhance its support to multiple actors as well as its overall impact, STAP recommends for the global coordination project to develop a theory of change through multi?stakeholder engagement, and to set?up governance arrangements. Establishing governance arrangements will reinforce the social interactions between stakeholders to help build trust, and the program?s vision. This will enable the platform to go beyond exchanging information and resources.	The project theory of change was largely developed with the participation of multiple stakeholders through workshops (project results framework) and a review of initial drafts of the Project Document that included an initial theory of change. In addition, the project includes a governance and management arrangement with multiple stakeholder participation that reinforces the social interactions between stakeholders to help build trust in the project. In addition to representation from the government, the Project Board will include representation from PA co-managers, indigenous organizations, the private sector, and civil society organizations. The theory of change will be continually managed and appraised during project implementation under the leadership of the project management unit in coordination with MiAmbiente+ and with the participation of	3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

3. Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment. Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis). Does the project expect to include any gender?responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment? Yes/no/ tbd. If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality: access to and control over resources; participation and decision making; and/or economic benefits or services. Will the project?s results framework or logical framework include gender?sensitive indicators? yes/no /tbd *Have gender differentiated risks and opportunities been identified, and were preliminary response measures described that would address these differences?* Yes, the project considers gender differentiated risks and opportunities. STAP welcomes the involvement of a gender specialist in developing the project. When developing the theory of change, it would be equally valuable to embed gender throughout the impact pathways.	As suggested, gender is embedded throughout the impact pathways. Refer to 3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project in this CEO Endorsement request.	3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

5. Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design. *Are the identified risks valid and comprehensive? Are the risks specifically for things outside the project?s control?* STAP welcomes the application of UNDP?s Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), and its preliminary assessment of the project as high risk. Absent from the risk table is the impact of drug trafficking on forest loss in the target site of Colon. This risk should be recognized in the project as a key threat to sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation. Addressing the barrier of weak governance for biodiversity conservation and forest management (page 23) is important as it will strengthen land?users? governance and land tenure regimes. Evidence demonstrates that community?based resource management strengthens land?users? capacities to deal with drug?trafficking land use change. The following two papers are useful for describing the threats and mitigation responses: 1) Sesnie, S. E., Tellman, B., Wrathall, D., McSweeney, K., Nielsen, E., Benessaiah, K., ... & Rey, L. (2017). A spatio?temporal analysis of forest loss related to cocaine trafficking in Central America. Environmental Research Letters, 12(5), 054015; and, 2). Devine, J. A., Wrathall, D., Currit, N., Tellman, B., & Langarica, Y. R. (2018). Narco?Cattle Ranching in Political Forests. Antipode. In addition to the changes the SESP may suggest, STAP recommends identifying the climate change projections for temperature and precipitation. Addressing the following questions also will be helpful in addressing climate risks during the project development: ?How will the project?s objectives or outputs be affected by climate risks over the period 2020 to 2050, and have the impact of these risks been addressed adequately? ?Has the sensitivity to climate change, and its impacts, been assessed? ?Have resilience practices and measures to address projected climate risks and impacts been considered? How will these be dealt with? ?What technical and institutional capacity, and information, will be needed to address climate risks and resilience enhancement measures?	The risk of drug trafficking to forest loss has been included as part of UNDP?s Risk Register. The Project Coordinator will monitor this and other risks quarterly and will report on status. As a mitigation measure, the project will strengthen national and local governance for biodiversity conservation and PAs and biological corridor management (Component 2), and will contribute to clarifying land tenure regimes (Component 1). In line with the conclusions of the two papers recommended by STAP, the project will involve local communities and producers in resource management to strengthen their capacities in preventing drug-trafficking land use change. The climate change projections for temperature and precipitation were identified during the PIF and updated during the PPG. To address the risk to climate change identified in the SESP, it will be further examined during project implementation	5. Risks UNDP-GEF Project Document Annex 6: UNDP Risk Register

8. Knowledge management. Outline the ?Knowledge Management Approach? for the project, and how it will contribute to the project?s overall impact, including plans to learn from relevant projects, initiatives and evaluations. *What overall approach will be taken, and what knowledge management indicators and metrics will be used?* STAP welcomes component 4 focused on monitoring and knowledge management. In addition to the activities proposed in component four, STAP recommends using the theory of change for managing knowledge and learning. The theory of change can be used as a tool, or process, where knowledge is developed, managed, tested (via assumptions), and revised based on continuous learning.	In line with STAP?s suggestion, the theory of change will contribute to managing knowledge and learning. Assumptions underlying the outcome related to knowledge management have incorporated. Refer to 3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project in this CEO Endorsement request.	3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project
United States Comments	**US Council Member Comment: December 2018 Work Program**	
Comment	**Response**	**Reference in CEO Endorsement Document**

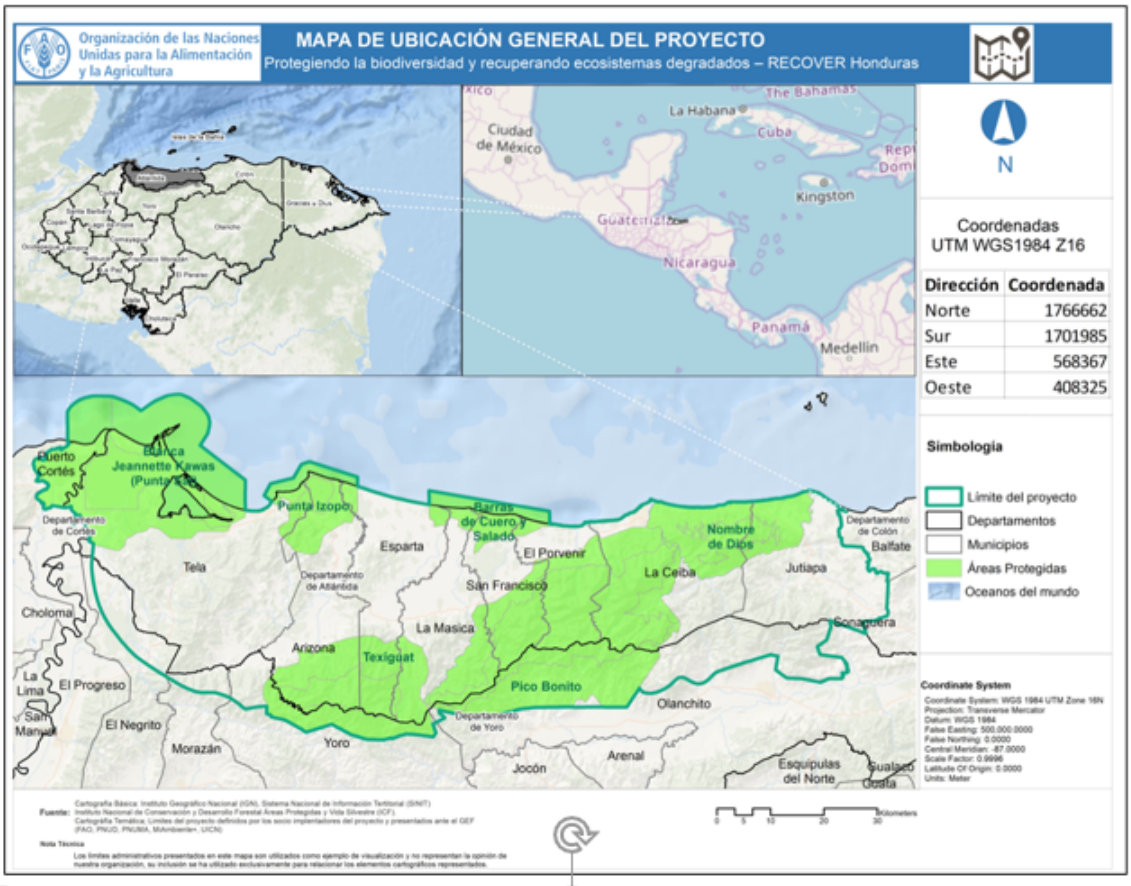
Recognizing that the intent of these projects is to mitigate or reverse deforestation, the United States needs to officially confirm for internal purposes that the following projects will not involve any logging of primary forests. Can the GEF please affirm that no logging of primary forests will occur during the implementation of projects: 10125, 10184, 10188, 10192, 10198, 10206, 10208, 10220.	No logging of primary forests will occur during the implementation of project 10220 - Protecting Biodiversity and Recovering Degraded Ecosystems - RECOVER Honduras. Project activities have been designed to prevent deforestation, restore degraded forest areas, and implement sustainable production practices for palm oil, cattle ranching, and basic grains in the project landscape.	N/A

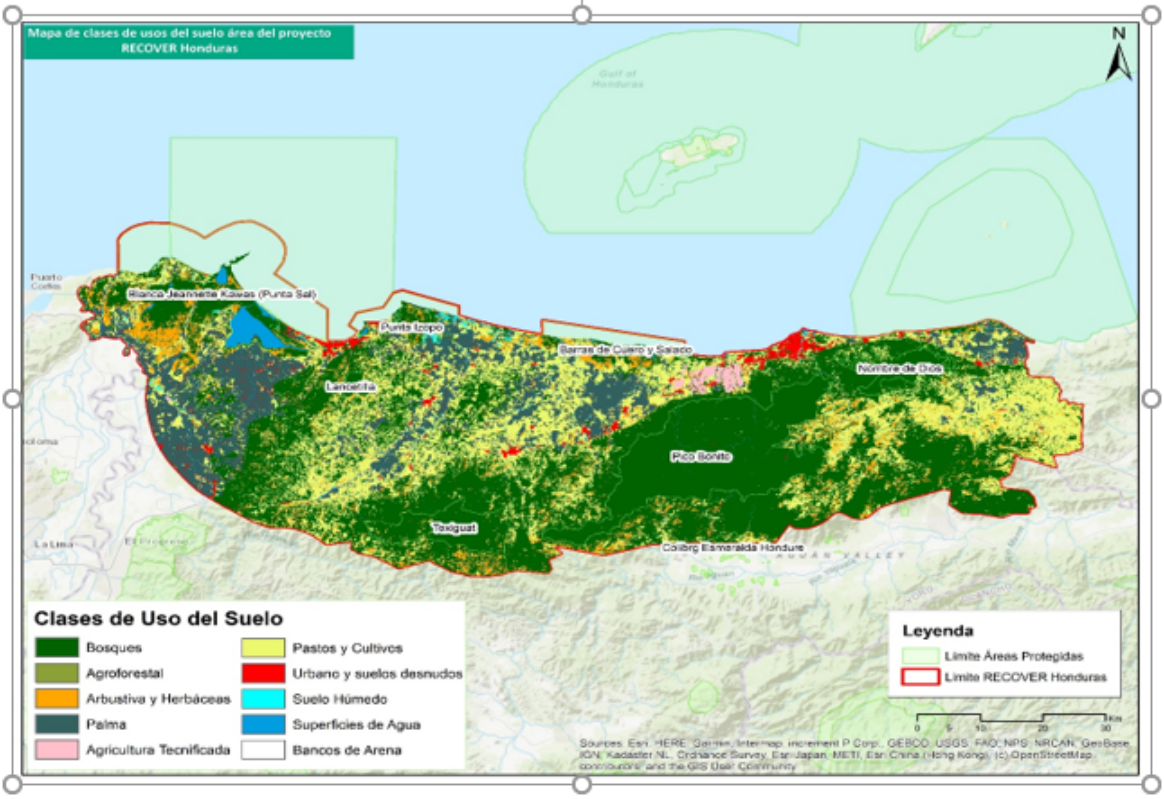
ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

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

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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


Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura
MAPA DE UBICACIÓN GENERAL DEL PROYECTO
Protegiendo la biodiversidad y recuperando ecosistemas degradados – RECOVER Honduras
N
Coordenadas
UTM WGS1984 Z16
Dirección | Coordenada
Norte | 1766662
Sur | 1701985
Este | 568367
Oeste | 408325
Simbología
Límite del proyecto
Departamentos
Municipios
Áreas Protegidas
Oceanos del mundo
Coordinate System
Cuba
Nicaragua
Panamá
Kingston
Medellin
Ciudad de México
La Habana
Puerto Cortés
Punta Izopo
Barras de Cuero y Salado
Nombre de Dios
Tela
Esparta
El Porvenir
La Ceiba
Jutiapa
Balfate
San Francisco
Choloma
La Masica
Arizona
Texiguat
Pico Bonito
La Lima
El Progreso
El Negrito
Morazán
Yoro
Olanchito
Jocón
Arenal
Esquipulas del Norte
Sualaco
Guata
Tocoa
Fuente:
Nota Técnica


Mapa de clases de usos del suelo área del proyecto
RECOVER Honduras
N
Blanca Jeannette Kawas (Punta Sal)
Punta Izopo
Barras de Cuero y Salado
Nombre de Dios
Lancetilla
Pico Bonito
Texiguat
Colibrí Esmeralda Hondure
Clases de Uso del Suelo
Bosques
Agroforestal
Arbustiva y Herbáceas
Palma
Agricultura Tecnificada
Pastos y Cultivos
Urbano y suelos desnudos
Suelo Húmedo
Superficies de Agua
Bancos de Arena
Leyenda
Límite Áreas Protegidas
Límite RECOVER Honduras

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

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*	Total (USD eq.)	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 CONACOBIH 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	a) Firm to conduct technical-scientific studies for each of the proposed areas (3) to be established as biological corridors. Total cost: $150,000; $50,000/study during years 1 and 2 (Output 1.1.2) b) Legal/Technical Firm to enhance the land tenure interinstitutional accreditation system in the project landscape, including: i) Territorial planning and identification of key stakeholders (including indigenous peoples and women; the latter in line with the Gender Action	503,500			503,500			503,500	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)

	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) c) Legal/Technical Firm to develop protocols to: i) ensure the participation of indigenous								

Contractual Services ? Company	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) 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) c) Company for the implementation of at least two pilot sustainable tourism models in the project landscape, including community		2,838,000		2,838,000			2,838,000	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)

Contractual Services ? Company	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) 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)			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	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) 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) 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	157,500			157,500			157,500	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)

Local Consultants	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 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 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		693,000		693,000			693,000	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)

Local Consultants	a) Biodiversity Conservation Specialist (30%): technical support to mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes. Total cost: $84,000; $12,000/year during 7 years. b) Field Technicians (2) (30%): technical support to mainstreaming biodiversity into production landscapes. Total cost: $63,000; $4,500/year-each during 7 years. 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) 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			532,000	532,000			532,000	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)

Local Consultants	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) b) Mid-term review: Total cost: $9,800 during year 4 (Output 4.1.3) c) Terminal evaluation. Total cost: $17,500 during year 7 (Output 4.1.3) 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) e) Gender and Participation Specialist (part time - 50%). Support and monitoring of gender mainstreaming (Gender Mainstreaming Plan) and				-	510,300		510,300	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)

Local Consultants	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. 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.						378,000	378,000	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)

Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	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	168,975			168,975			168,975	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)

	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								

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+)

Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	a) Workshops and meetings to develop and put into operation a knowledge management platform. Total cost: $1,908 during year 1. (Output 4.1.1) b) Project Inception Workshop. Total cost $5,000 during year 1. (Output 4.1.3) c) Meetings with indigenous peoples organizations and authorities (FETRIXY, OFRANEH, ODECO, etc.) at project inception. Total cost $3,000 during year 1. (Output 4.1.3) d) Mid-term review related workshops. Total cost: $4,000 during year 4. (Output 4.1.3) e) Terminal evaluation related workshops. Total cost: $4,400 during year 7. (Output 4.1.3) f) Workshops and meetings for monitoring of gender mainstreaming and stakeholder participation. Total cost: $21,000; $3,000/year during 7 years. (Output 4.1.3) g) Workshops and meetings for monitoring of safeguards, including consultations with indigenous communities and organizations and for FPIC				-	77,108		77,108	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)

Travel	Travel costs in support of Component 1 for enabling a territorial governance framework for the conservation of biodiversity and improved connectivity. Total cost: $35,000; $5,000/year during 7 years.	35,000			35,000			35,000	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
Travel	Travel costs in support of Component 2 for promoting the conservation of biodiversity and improving connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes. Total cost; $70,000; $10,000/year during 7 years		70,000		70,000			70,000	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente+)
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 F: Termsheet

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

ANNEX G: Reflows

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

ANNEX H: Agency Capacity to generate reflows

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